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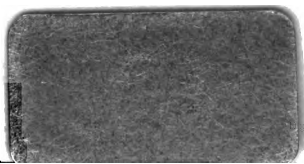


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A NEW EDITION

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TO THIS EDITION.

THE rapid sale of a very large impression of the "Complete Pocket Gazetteer" having rendered a new edition necessary, the proprietors offer the present impression in the hope that it will be found not unworthy of public patronage. In preparing it for the press the greatest pains and attention have been bestowed. Every article has been examined with the utmost care, and corrected, either from the personal knowledge of the editor and proprietors, or from the numerous and important communications of gentlemen resident in different parts of the kingdom, and also of travellers; and the best local guides and itineraries have been obtained and compared, where other sources of information were deficient. Not less than *two hundred new articles* are introduced in this edition, consisting either of places formerly omitted, or of towns, &c. concerning which so much new matter had been obtained, that they have been entirely re-written. The following may be specified among the places which have thus been added and corrected, viz. Abergavenny, Alfreton, Ashton, Aylesbury, Battle, Bath, Beverley, Birmingham, Boston, Burnham Market, Cambridge, Daventry, Helms-

ley, Honiton, Leeds, Ludlow, Lynn, Malton, Manchester, Margate, Nantwich, Northwich, Middlewich (the particulars respecting the salt works in these towns have never before been given with equal correctness), Padstow, Penrith, Ramsgate, Reading, Rugby, Sandbach, Sheffield, Shireburn, Stonehouse, Stourport, Tarn, Thirsk, York, &c. &c. &c. The population of every place has very carefully been abstracted from the returns made to parliament under the act of 1811: small as this information may appear under each town, village, or hamlet, the labour attending it has been very great, on account of the returns being made in each county, under the hundreds, wapentakes or other local divisions, and not alphabetically as in the present work. Particular attention has also been given to ascertain the days on which fairs are held, and also those inns where travellers and families may respectively obtain the best, and most prompt accommodations, with reasonable charges.

Such is the nature of the corrections introduced into the edition now offered to the public. In any future impressions that may be called for, it will be the editor's and proprietors' special engagement to examine the whole with critical attention, to expunge any inaccuracies which may have been admitted inadvertently into these pages, and to supply whatever may be wanting to render it what its title professes it to be, a "Complete Pocket Gazetteer and Traveller's Companion" through every part of England and Wales.

PREFACE

TO THE FIRST EDITION.

IF it be admitted as a general maxim, as Mr. Boswell has remarked in his Tour to the Hebrides, that "in every place where there is any thing worthy of observation there should be a short Directory for Strangers;" if it can be desirable to extend this maxim, for the benefit and advantage of travellers and tourists, of whatever description, to purposes unrestrained and unlimited by mere locality; if a laudable endeavour to aid the gentleman and the man of business, in their several pursuits of pleasure or of profit, in their various respective walks in society, be proportionably entitled to public attention; and if these great objects can be attained by collecting the scattered rays of information, and converging them into one focal point, or by compressing and combining the loose and disjointed materials suitable for such a work into one solid and compact body; then may we hope, that the plan of the present publication, which comprehends all these objects, will need only to be known to be universally approved.

A GAZETTEER of England and Wales, which has these decisive and distinguishing advantages to recommend it, must be received with eagerness and avidity. Not a tourist or a traveller can possibly contem-

plate such a subject with indifference. With the additional aid of a good map of the roads, in the execution of which no pains or expense have been spared, each of these, in their several capacities, will instantly on all occasions refer to such a compendium, wherein at a glance he will either discover his general route, or vary his journey in any stage of it, as business or occasional causes may dispose the one or render necessary for the other.

To this purpose, the numerous letters with which the proprietor and editors of this new Gazetteer have been favoured, besides the various sources of information which have been explored, form a very prominent feature in the present work. They indeed stamp an intrinsic value on the performance, and we trust will give it universal currency throughout the kingdom. In some instances, perhaps, the necessary limits of a work of this nature may have compelled the editors to compress the intelligence they have received, for which they are desirous, equally with the proprietor, to express their warmest thanks; and they wish to assure their friends and contributors, that the matter is not for that reason laid aside, but only reserved to a future opportunity, when they hope to do it ample justice.

If, in some instances, our communications may not be so full and minute as might be wished, particularly in the account of coaches, waggons, and the exact times of the post's departing from or arriving at differ-

ent places, and whether conveyed by mail coaches, carts, on horse back, or on foot, as is the case in many bye posts of the kingdom; our readers may be assured that we have spared no pains for these purposes. Their importance to the traveller and man of business can scarcely be estimated too highly. In that view we peculiarly feel the advantages of correct local information. In that view, we persuade ourselves, there is not a traveller from the metropolis or any other part of the kingdom, who will not feel interested to transmit such intelligence to the proprietor, as the places he visits will respectively afford him. No persons are more competent to give such intelligence. No persons, we are satisfied, will more profit by it. We need not hesitate in pronouncing that it ought to be regarded as the common cause of travellers, to favour the publishers with their remarks on their various routes, in a book for the purpose. This alone can ensure that correctness in any future impressions. It were unnecessary, therefore, further to press the necessity of the earliest communications: Those who have already obliged the proprietors for their friendly aid, will not be tardy in noticing and transmitting any alterations in the post, coaches, waggons, or any new mansions or other changes or improvements since their last favours on the subject. We trust there is not a town in the kingdom, which does not contain some liberal-minded and public-spirited individual, to co-operate with the proprietor and the present editors in perfecting the general de-

sign, whilst they are gratifying their own particular wishes and desires.

It is frequently of the utmost importance to the gentleman traveller occasionally to digress from his general route, to avoid any local inconveniences of fairs or markets, as it may equally be the wish of others to prefer them. By knowing the various distances at a glance from the surrounding towns, the most eligible deviations will immediately present themselves by means of this compendium. The traveller, especially if he be a stranger, has frequent need of information, which a waiter at a country inn can seldom afford him, after all the troublesome enquiries he can make. By this medium, he will immediately perceive that the necessity of such enquiries is anticipated. Has he occasion to transmit any property or information to his employers or agents in town, he naturally wishes for a correct knowledge of the post hours at each place, and whether one place is more convenient or eligible than another for the earliest communications? Has he a wish to convey the same by coaches or other speedy vehicles, in places less accessible, or less generally visited, where pleasure or business may sometimes invite him? In all these cases he will be enabled by the "Traveller's Companion," to arrange his concerns methodically and expeditiously, without any loss of time, or passing over one unnecessary mile. His conveniences are herein peculiarly consulted. The bankers at each place, the hours of post, the time of arrival and departure of

coaches and waggons from every place, gentlemen's seats or interesting scenes in the vicinity, with the various distances from the circumjacent towns; all these objects are comprehended in the scheme of the present publication. The proprietor himself is well aware of its utility, having continually experienced the want of such a guide. Feeling for others what he knows must occur to every traveller, he cannot entertain the smallest doubt that a book possessing such numerous advantages, in a manner peculiar to itself, will continue to meet with a proportion of that approbation which has already been bestowed on the former edition of this work.

INTRODUCTION.

THE necessary brevity to which works of this nature are unavoidably limited, renders it expedient to have recourse to the most concise and explicit modes of description; and to establish certain forms of expression, to avoid useless repetition, which shall be immediately understood by the reader, though in themselves not sufficiently manifest, without additional explanation. Abbreviations of words generally occurring, present themselves as the first step towards expressing in a small compass the important matter which may be requisite on any subject. Of these an illustration is given in page xvi. In describing roads or mansions diverging from the main or principal road, the reader is constantly to understand that the traveller is supposed to be going from London, when it is stated as being situated on the right or left; and occasionally in cross roads, the same must be understood when going from the city or town first mentioned to the place last mentioned. It must also be remarked, that the mail coaches pass in and out of London to and from the different parts of the kingdom every day, without exception; and both receive and deliver letters at every post-town or receiving house on the road, excepting to London on Sunday morning, and from London on Sunday evening. When, therefore, it is said at any place, that the mail coach does not go to London on Saturday or Friday, according to the distances respectively from it, the meaning only is that no mail bags or London letters are forwarded on those days. In a few instances, perhaps, it may occur that there is "no inn:" by which is not to be meant that the place affords no accommodation for travellers, but that no post-chaises for hire are known to be kept there.

In adverting to the land-tax proportion of each county, the omissions have been considerable under the respective counties, but are supplied in the table hereafter given in this introduction. But large portions of it have been redeemed,

under the authority of various acts of parliament; in what proportions it now continues liable, it is therefore impossible for us to state. We can only observe farther on this subject, that the quotas, on which these proportions were originally founded, were settled in the reign of king William III. soon after the revolution, after the rate of ONE SHILLING in the pound, which has advanced to the rate of THREE and FOUR SHILLINGS, and most commonly the latter, for many years past.

In closing this account of the nature and design of this work it only remains to be to observe that we have endeavoured to meet the wants and conveniences of travellers of every description, by presenting them with a correct statement of the number of inhabited houses in each county, the population as it appeared by the returns of 1811, with the proportions respectively paid by each county to the land tax, previous to the recent acts of parliament for the redemption of the said tax; with the number of parishes in each county, the number of square miles it contains, and the nearest estimated number of acres in each, as far as we have been enabled, from the most authentic sources, to ascertain the same. Our readers are particularly requested to consider these as most correct, and especially those of the houses, population, and proportion of land-tax, on which may be placed the fullest dependance. The number of parishes, though as nearly estimated as possible, is not given as strictly correct, which perhaps is next to an impracticable attempt; and the same may be observed of the number of square miles, and the acres respectively contained in each county. In these cases, however, a trifling deviation from the truth, when the difficulty of attaining that truth is so great, will not be deemed a material defect, to exclude the best account it is possible to present. And though it must be admitted that the principles on which the number of square miles, and the consequent number of acres, are given, cannot be demonstratively certain; on a general measurement of the whole kingdom, we shall not, perhaps, very widely vary from truth, in estimating it at about 58,335 square statute miles, and the number of acres at 37,343,400.

A TABLE OF THE COUNTIES OF ENGLAND AND WALES,
With the inhabited Houses, Population, Land Tax, Parishes, Square
Miles, and Acres in each County.

Counties, &c.	Houses inhabited	Popula- tion.	Land Tax.	Parishes	Square Miles.	Acres.
Hedfordshire	14,927	70,813	7	194	430	275,200
Berkshire	25,051	118,277	10	140	744	476,160
Bucks	25,201	117,650	12	185	748	478,496
Cambridgesh.	21,022	101,109	9	163	686	439,040
Cheshire	44,502	227,031	7	101	1017	650,880
Cornwall	44,189	216,667	8	161	1407	900,480
Cumberland	26,320	133,744	1	58	1497	953,080
Derbyshire	37,440	185,487	6	116	1077	689,280
Devonshire	79,415	383,308	21	394	2488	1,592,320
Dorsetshire	26,821	124,693	9	390	1129	722,560
Durham Co.	30,288	177,625	3	113	1040	665,600
Essex	51,643	252,473	24	403	1525	976,000
Gloucestersh.	62,022	285,514	12	320	1122	718,080
Herefordshire	20,021	94,073	6	176	971	621,440
Hertfordshire	22,744	111,654	11	135	602	385,280
Huntingdonsh.	8,808	42,208	4	78	345	220,800
Kent	76,265	373,095	22	493	1462	935,680
Lancashire	161,899	822,309	5	62	1806	1,155,840
Leicestershire	31,480	150,419	9	200	816	522,240
Lincolnshire	50,904	237,891	19	630	2787	1,783,680
Middlesex	222,010	953,276	80		297	190,080
Monmouthsh.	12,543	62,127	3	127	516	330,240
Norfolk	62,815	291,999	20	660	2013	1,228,320
Northamptonsh	30,860	141,353	12	326	945	617,000
Northumberl.	37,743	172,161	4	46	1809	1,157,760
Nottinghamsh.	33,514	162,900	7	168	774	495,360
Oxfordshire	25,006	119,191	10	220	742	474,880
Rutlandshire	3,558	16,380	2	33	200	128,000
Shropshire	39,459	194,298	7	170	1403	897,920
Somersetshire	62,243	303,180	19	482	1549	991,360
SouthamptonCo	50,916	245,080	14	233	1233	981,120
Staffordshire	62,537	295,153	7	181	1196	765,440
Suffolk	47,634	234,211	20	575	1566	1,002,240
Surrey	72,559	323,851	18	140	811	519,040
Sussex	36,014	190,083	16	140	1461	935,040
Warwickshire	49,066	228,735	10	158	984	629,760
Westmoreland	9,406	45,922	1	32	722	462,080
Wiltshire	41,844	195,828	13	304	1283	821,120
Worcestershire	34,124	160,546	9	152	674	431,360
Yorksh. W. Rid.	36,221	167,353	24	563	2633	1,685,120
— E. Rid.	35,856	152,445			1268	811,520
— N. Rid.	133,601	653,315			2112	351,680
Anglesea	7,706	37,043	1	74	402	257,280
Brecknocksh.	7,919	37,735	1	61	731	467,840
Caermarthensh.	11,296	50,220	1	145	226	592,640
Caernarvonsh.	16,083	77,217	1	68	775	496,000
Cardiganshire	10,187	49,336	1	77	726	464,640
Denbighshire	13,703	64,240	1	57	731	467,840
Flintshire	9,740	46,518	1	28	309	197,760
Glamorganshire	18,695	85,067	1	118	822	526,080
Merionethshire	6,817	30,924	1	37	691	442,240
Montgomerysh.	10,305	51,931	1	47	922	628,480
Pembrokesh.	12,937	60,615	1	145	575	368,000
Radnorshire	4,568	20,900	1	52	455	294,200

As the first column of the preceding table expresses the several counties alphabetically, so the second contains the number of houses inhabited, in preference to the whole number of houses existing, which would have comprehended all those that are useless or unoccupied as dwelling houses. This, it is conceived must be a much better criterion, to enable the reader to judge of the proportion of inhabitants to the number of houses, which may be commonly estimated at nearly five to one. The county of Northampton, the North Riding of Yorkshire, and two or three of the Welsh counties only are below that proportion; and the counties of Middlesex, Suffolk, Sussex, and Wilts, are the only ones which exceed six to one. In many populous towns, also particularly the cities of London and Westminster, in the first of these, and the city of Salisbury and the various manufacturing towns of the last-mentioned county, two or more families frequently reside in one house; which is an additional argument for giving the number of families occupying the houses, rather than the numbers of houses; and the general standard of FIVE TO ONE, or something less, will be nearest the truth, as must be manifest from the number of families throughout Great Britain, compared with the inhabitants of every rank and description.

In the proportion of land-tax for Middlesex, London must be considered as included; the three Ridings of York are comprehended in one proportion, and the Welsh counties may perhaps be estimated on an average at about ONE part for each, excepting those of Flint and Radnor, for each of which ONE HALF may be computed, to make ELEVEN parts for the whole of North and South Wales. On this, however, I wish not to lay considerable stress; for whether we look at the square miles and number of acres, or the population of the Welsh counties, neither of them will nearly correspond to these proportions. From the number of parishes in each county, little can be inferred; whilst in some districts a parish will include a circuit of 20 or 30 or more miles, in others they are generally limited to a single village. In populous and increasing manufacturing towns also, new

parishes are almost continually establishing and creating out of old ones; so that what may be correct and accurate in this year will be rendered inaccurate and erroneous in the next. Mr. Pennant has observed, that Lancashire, which he considers as "the 7th county in England in size," but in our table the 6th, unless we consider the West and North Ridings of Yorkshire as two, the former being only inferior in extent to Lincolnshire, and the latter to that county and Devonshire, "has only 61 parishes, whereas Norfolk," though perhaps, strictly speaking, not the very "next in dimensions, has no fewer than 660," yet is only about one ninth larger in superficies. And if it had fallen within his plan, he might have added that Northumberland, which is somewhat larger than Lancashire, has only 46 parishes (though Newcastle and Shields may have somewhat augmented them, by authority of parliament) whilst the little county of Rutland, not one-ninth part of its size, reckons 53 parishes. It may also be remarked that in the West Riding of Yorkshire, especially in those parts which border upon Lancashire, and in all the counties to the northward, the parishes generally are very extensive. The parishes of Ripon and Burnsall alone, which join at Craven Cross, to the west of Pately-bridge, extend at least 27 or 28 miles, from east to west, where the latter joins to Gargrave, which, with Gisburne, reaches into Lancashire; and the parishes of Leeds, Bradford, and Halifax, in Yorkshire, with that of Rochdale in Lancashire, part of which parish is within the former county, occupy a large tract of country, of 40 miles or more in extent from east to west. But in the East Riding, almost every village is a distinct parish in itself; and the same may in general be observed of Northamptonshire and Bedfordshire, and many of the more southern counties. And it may be considered usually as a criterion of early population and a regulated and established government, wherever we find the parishes to be small and numerous; and the contrary is to be observed of large and extensive parishes in general, where they prevail in a district of county, that they have been of later creation, and inhabited at first by later colonists. In the northern counties too,

the repeated incursions of the Picts, and afterwards of the Scots, must have been a great impediment to the progress of population, and consequently a serious obstacle to the creation of parishes. For in Domesday book, in 1086, no return is made for any of the English counties north of Yorkshire and Cheshire; but, as Mr. Kelham* has observed, "Furness and the northern part of Lancashire, as well as the south of Westmorland, with part of Cumberland, is included within the West Riding of Yorkshire; and that part of Lancashire, which lies between the rivers Ribble and Mersey, is described in Cheshire." Dr. Brady† thinks it "probable, the king's commissioners might find it impossible to take any exact survey of those counties, as they had suffered so much by the ravages of war; or that they might be at that time in the hands of the Scots, or else in such condition that no commissioners dared to adventure into them, to take the returns of juries, and make the survey. As to Durham, all the country between the Tees and Tyne had been conferred by Alfred on the bishop of the see; and at the coming in of the Conqueror he was reputed a Count Palatine." Even so late as the time of Edward II. their irruptions into Yorkshire, and particularly Craven, are noticed by Dr. Whitaker in his History of that deanery. It is not surprising, therefore, that so few parishes were established in those counties; as few great men, who were the original founders of them, chose to settle in a country which was exposed to such serious depredations.

The remarks which are immediately prefixed to the table, and the explanations and observations which are deduced from it, must render unnecessary any farther comments on the nature of the work now produced. Little remains, therefore, to be said in addition, but to notice the abbreviations that have been used for the purposes already stated, which the reader is requested to consult, in the course of his references to this work..

* Domesday Book Illustrated; p. 2; 3, ed. Lond: 8vo. 1788.

† See, as before Int. App. 17.

ABBREVIATIONS

In the Gazetteer of ENGLAND and WALES,

Aft. afternoon	morn. morning
dist. distance or distant	r. right
e. ev. or even. evening	st. street
f. furlongs	t. town
l. left	T. R. turnpike road
m. or mar. market, miles	vil. village
m. t. market town	w. or wk. week.

A

GAZETTEER

OF

ENGLAND AND WALES.

ABB

ABBERFORD, or **ABERFORD**, (Yorks. W. R.) is a very small market town, in the Wapentakes of Skirack and Barkstone Ash, and liberties of the honour of Pontefract and St. Peter. The town stands on a limestone rock, of an easy ascent and inconsiderable elevation; and is situated on the ancient Roman causeway, extending one mile from N. to S. on the direct road from London to Edinburgh. It chiefly consists of one long straggling street, and the houses are all built of stone. The church, which is dedicated to St. Cuthbert, is a neat building; and the vicarage, of considerable value, is in the gift of Oriel College, Oxford. Upwards of a century since, a charity school was founded here, for educating 16 boys, and as many girls; which endowment has been augmented by liberal donations, particularly of Lady Betty Hastings, and her sister, Lady Margaret Ingham. There is likewise a flourishing academy for young gentlemen, of whom there are generally 90 or 100 under tuition. The little river Cuck, over which a very good bridge is erected, runs through Abberford in an easterly direction, and contains excellent trout, eels, &c. This stream rises a few miles west of Abberford, and after flowing 6 or 7 miles in a serpentine course it falls into the river Wharfe, near Tadcaster.

The air and situation of Abberford are remarkably pure: on the scite of

ABB

an antient castle, called Castle Cary, is an elegant house erected by J. Roper, Esq. The Roman causeway is discernable for several miles towards Castleford, as well as in the opposite direction, over part of Bramham Moor. Near the road on this part of the moor, stands the well-known house called the *Black Horse*, from its having formerly been a public house, and the favourite resort of Nevison, the celebrated highwayman. Some of the oldest inhabitants assert, that Nevison was conveyed to this house, on his journey to York castle; after he was taken at Sandal Threng Houses, near Wakefield; and that he expected a rescue at this place, but was disappointed. It is also said, that his famous mare was conveyed hence to Parlington Hall, to the ancestors of Sir T. Gacoigue, bart. but that she pined away, and died soon afterwards.

Abberford was formerly celebrated for its manufacture of pins, which continued till about the year 1796, the different stages of which are almost incredible; but the editor has seen them here. The wire-drawing business has been carried on more recently, with some success. In the town and vicinity reside many people of rank and fashion; and the place has been frequented for a long series of years by a pack of fox-hounds, now kept at Bramham Park, by J. Lane Fox, esq. The neighbourhood affords

abundance of lime; and the late Sir T. Gascoigne's coal mines have long supplied an extensive range of country with that necessary article.—Abberford is 7 miles S. of Wetherby, and 188 NNW. of London, 12 from Leeds, 31 from Halifax, 44 from Sheffield, and 15 from York. The population, according to the last returns, was estimated at 1000, without including any part of the parish except the town. The population, (including the townships of Parlington and Sturtongrange) is 922.

Fairs, &c.] Here are 5 annual fairs, viz. the last Mon. in April and May; the first Mon. in Oct. and ditto after St. Luke and All Souls; but if St. Luke or All Souls happen on a Monday, the fair is held on that day. A market was formerly held on Wed. but at present this is disused.

Post.] The mail arrives at half past 9 in the ev. and goes out at 12 at night.

Inns.] The principal inn is the Swan; though there are several other good public accommodations, particularly the Fox, and the Fox and Hounds.

Coaches.] There are 3 coaches, the Carlisle and Glasgow mail, the Royal Charlotte, and the Carlisle heavy coach: the two former pass to and from London every day, and the latter every other day.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Becca House, (W. Markham, esq.) dist. 1 mile; Parlington (late Sir T. Gascoigne, bart.) 1 m.; Haslewood Hall (Sir Walter Thomas, bart.) 1 and a half mile; Bramham Park (J. Lane Fox, esq.) 3 miles; Towston Lodge (Peregrine Wentworth, esq.) 3 and a half miles; Ledstone Lodge (M. A. Taylor, esq.) 4 miles and has a handsome building, with agreeable pleasure grounds. A little to the S. of this, Kippax Park, (J. Bland Davison Bland, esq.)

ABBERLEY, (Worc.) a hamlet, situated on a hill of lime-stone, about 12 miles N. W. of Worcester. Population, 545. In its vicinity is Abberley Lodge, the seat of H. Bromley, esq.

ABBERTON, (Worc.) a vil. 5 miles N. from Hadbury. Here are some mineral springs, similar to those of Cheltenham. Population, 88.

ABBEY HOLME, or **HOLME CULTRAM**, (Cumb.) a vil. situate on an arm of the sea, 16 miles dist. from Carlisle, and 310 from London. The abbey is said to have been founded by David I. king of Scotland. There is an annual fair, on Oct. 19.

ABBOTS BROMLEY, (Staff.) a market town, so called from its abbey; of which, however, no vestige now remains. It consists chiefly of one street, and the houses are, in general, neat

and well built. Here are a large church, a free grammar school, founded in 1603, an almshouse for 60 old men, and a town hall, wherein are annually held the court-leet and court-baron of the earl of Uxbridge, who is lord of the manor, and patron of the church. This town is 15 miles dist. from Stafford, and 199 and a half miles from London. Population, 1619.

Market day and Fairs.] The market is held on Tuesday; and there are 3 annual fairs, viz. Tue. after Midlent Sun. May 92, and Sept. 4, for horses, cows, sheep, pigs, &c.

Post.] The post goes out every Sun. Tuca. Wed. and Fri. morn. at 6 o'clock, and comes in at 6 in the evening of those days.

Inns, Gentlemen's Seats, &c.] The principal inn is the Crown and Goat's Head, or Bagot's Arms. In the vicinity is Blythfield Hall, the seat of Lord Bagot.

ABBOTSBURY, (Dors.) a small but pleasant town, situated in a fertile valley about a mile from the sea shore, and consisting of 3 streets nearly in the form of the letter Y. The number of inhabitants is 812. The houses are mostly built of stone. The parish church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a large handsome edifice, supposed to have been erected a short time before the Reformation: it consists of a body and side aisles; the roof is of frame work, and the tower is embattled. The inhabitants depend chiefly on fishing, or on spinning cotton, which is here manufactured into stockings.

This town is said to have derived its name from the lords of its magnificent abbey; which, however, is now so far decayed, that it is almost impossible to trace the arrangement of its parts. The ruins consist of the gate-house, or principal entrance; a portion of the walls; a dilapidated porch, which probably belonged to the conventual church; a large stable, supposed to have been the dormitory; two buildings, conjectured to be the malt-house and brew-house; and the barn, which, when entire, was the largest in the county, and was surrounded by a parapet, communicating with turrets at the angles. Dugdale asserts, that this abbey was founded for Benedictines, in 1026, by Orcus, steward to the royal palace to Canute; and Coker says, that "bones of the founder, inclosed in a dainty marble coffin, were removed from the monastery to the adjoining parish church."

The chief objects of curiosity in the vicinity are, the chapel of St. Catherine, a strong handsome building,

which, from the loftiness of its situation, serves both for a sea and land mark; Abbotsbury Castle, an old fortification near East Bexington; a decoy, well covered with wood, a mile south-west from the town; and a noble swannery at about the same distance, where are constantly kept 600 or 700 swans, in the open part of the fleet.

Fair.] Abbotsbury had formerly 9 annual fairs, and a weekly market holden on Thursday; but the market and one of the fairs are now quite decayed: one fair, however, is still held on the festival of St. Peter, the titular saint of the abbey.

Conveyance of Letters, Principal Inn.] Here is no regular post-office nor common carrier: letters, parcels, &c. being conveyed to and from the neighbouring towns by casual conveyances. The principal inn is the Ship.

Gentlemen's Seats.] The principal seats in the neighbourhood of Abbotsbury, are that of the earl of Ilchester, which has a fine decoy for wild fowl. Here is said to be the largest collection of swans in England; and that of the Rev. B. Gooden, at Fleet, 4 miles.

Abbotsbury is distant from Portesham, 2 miles; from Langston, 3; from Bridport, 7; from Portland and Weymouth, 8; from Dorchester 10; and from London, 129 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

ABBOTS LANGLEY, (Herts.) a village, distant from St. Albans 4 miles, and from London 21 miles. It formerly belonged to the abbey of St. Albans, whence it derived its name. The church is a handsome edifice, and the village is remarkable for having been the birth-place of Nicholas Breakspear, who assumed the popedom at Rome under the name of Adrian IV. while his mother was supported by the charity of the monks of Canterbury. Population, 1531.

Gentlemen's Seats.] In the vicinity are Langley Bury, the residence of the Rev. Sir John Filmer, bart.; and Cecil Lodge, one of the seats of the Marquis of Salisbury.

ABBOTS LEIGH (Somers.) a village about 3 miles distant from Ilminster, and 4 from Bristol. This parish contains a venerable mansion, which afforded an asylum to Charles II. after the unfortunate battle of Worcester in 1651.

ABBOTS WOOD, (Hants) a village distant from London 70 m. & f. At the distance of 2 miles on the left is a turnpike road to Gosport.

ABER (Caern.) a pleasant little village distant from London, by Chester, 245 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and by Shrewsbury, 247 $\frac{1}{2}$

miles. It has one inn, the Bull, but from which no post horses can be had. About 1 mile and a half distance is the celebrated water-fall of Rhayader Mawr: and on an artificial mount in the neighbourhood once stood a castle, the residence of Llewellyn ap Gryffyd, prince of Wales. Aber is a place of considerable resort, as it is a convenient place, whence to ascend the top of Penmaen Mawr.

ABERAVON, (Glam.) a borough divided into 2 districts by the river Avon, whence it derives its name; and although inconsiderable in appearance, it is governed by a portreeve, and has from 40 to 50 burgesses, each of whom has a vote for the member of the Glamorganshire boroughs. A weekly market was formerly held on Sat. but it is now discontinued, the copper works, established near this place, have given it importance and increased its population. Distance from London 191 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and from Cowbridge 19 miles.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Two miles from Aberavon, on the right, is Bagland Hall, the residence of — Jones, Esq. At Briton Ferry, a short distance from this town is a charming seat of Lord Vernon; and about 1 mile and a half is Eagle-Bush House, (— Evans, Esq.)

ABERCONWAY, (Caern.) a remarkably pleasant town, which derives its name from the river Conway. It has an excellent port, is surrounded by a wall, and, being situated on the declivity of a hill, commands an extensive prospect. During the reign of William the Conqueror, a magnificent castle was built here by the earl of Chester; this was demolished in the reign of Stephen, but Edward I. caused it to be rebuilt, and all the outside of it is yet entire except one of the towers, which fell into the sea by the rock giving way. The harbour is opposite the town, where are some ruins of another castle. The church is a venerable Gothic edifice, and in the church-yard is the following singular inscription: "Here lieth the body of Nicholas Hooker, of Conway, gent. who was the one and fortieth child of his father, William Hooker, esq. by Alice, his wife; and the father of 97 children. He died Mar. 9th, 1637." Aberconway is a town corporate, governed by an alderman and 2 bailiffs, and had formerly a considerable trade, but this is now very much diminished. Distance from London by Litchfield 236 miles 2 furlongs, by Birmingham 238 miles 1 furlong, from Denbigh, 20 m. from Moed 42.

Fairs, &c.] A weekly market was formerly held on Friday, but is now disused. Fairs, Ap. 6, Sep. 4, Oct. 10, and Nov. 8.

Inns.] The principle inns are the Bull, Harp, and Ferry House.

Gentleman's Seat.] On the left of the town is Pennarth, the seat of—Price, esq.

ABERFRAW, (Anglosea,) a small town situate on the banks of the Aber, whence it derives its name, and the adjacent lands are remarkable for producing excellent barley. Though now an inconsiderable place, it was anciently the residence of the kings of North Wales, who were stiled kings of Aberfraw, and some remains of the house of prince Llewellyn are yet to be seen. The river is navigable, during summer, for vessels from 30 to 40 tons burthen, up to its quay; and most of the lower class of inhabitants subsist by fishing. This town is distant 6 miles from Newburg, 16 from Bangor Ferry, 20 from Holyhead, and 263 from London.

Fairs, &c.] Here are 4 annual fairs, viz. Mar. 7, first Wed. after Trinity, Oct. 23, and Dec. 11, chiefly for woollen clothes and horned cattle. The weekly market, formerly held on Thursday, has been long discontinued.

Gentlemen's Seats.] About 2 miles from Aberfraw is Rodorgan, the seat of O. R. Meyrick, esq. and nearly adjoining is Bodowen, Sir Hugh Owen.

In the neighbourhood of Aberfraw are 2 curious churches, viz. that of Llanguiffin, which stands in the middle of a small island, accessible only at low water, except by a boat; and that of Llangadwallddar, an old romantic edifice, the windows of which are ornamented with ancient hieroglyphical paintings.

ABERGAVENNY, (Monm.) A well built market town, situated (as its name implies) at the mouth of the river Gavenny, which empties itself into the Usk a little below the town. Its situation is one of the most beautiful that can be conceived; it stands at the extremity of a pass, with bold projecting hills on each side. The most interesting of these is the insulated and craggy Skyrtyd-Vaur or Holy Mountain; on the summit of which tradition says, that there formerly stood a chapel, which was much frequented by the Roman Catholics on certain days. From this mountain is annually carried a considerable quantity of *holy earth*, as it is called, in which are partially deposited the remains of those who die in the Catholic faith, previously to their inter-

ment, according to the rites of the established church. It was once a corporate town; and during the late war, was a depot for French prisoners, about 200 of whom were confined here. The town was once fortified, but the four Gothic gates were removed a few years since: the ruins of its ancient castle are much dilapidated; the fine old bridge over the Uske is in good preservation, and is said to be co-eval with the castle. Near it is erected a new bridge for carrying over the new train-road, which commences near the village of Gavilong, and terminates at Llanerhangel, the seat of Hugh Pavel, esq. Formerly, Abergavenny had two churches, one of which was converted into a free-school: the present or St. Mary's church was the ancient chapel of the Priory, and contains many curious monuments. There are also three places of worship, belonging to the dissenters. Henry 8 founded a free-school, which is now dwindled into a mere name: but the benevolent exertions of some gentlemen have procured a Lancasterian school to be erected, from which the happiest results may be expected. The disgraceful amusement of bull baiting, which was formerly allowed here, has for many years been discontinued. The flannel manufactory is carried on, but to no great extent. This town is a great thoroughfare from the western parts of Wales to Bristol and Bath by Chepstow, and to Gloucester by Monmouth: crossing the river through Colford and the forest of Dean. The population (1811) is 3031.

Market Days and Fairs.] Market days are Tuesday and Saturday: Fairs are held May 14, June 24, and Sep. 25th.

Post.] The post goes through Monmouth and Gloucester on Sundays, Tuesdays, and Fridays; and through Bristol to London on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays. Office opens at 8 in the morning, and shuts every evening at 10. The Mail arrives at 10 at night and departs at 4 in the morning.

Bankers.] Messrs. Hill, Hopkins and Osborn (the Abergavenny Bank,) who draw on Esdaile and Co. Lombard Street; and (the Monmouth and Abergavenny Bank) Messrs. Philip, Tho. and Cha. Jones, who draw on Down and Co. Bartholomew Lane.

Inns. The principal inns are the Angel and the Greyhound, the last of which is most frequented by travellers.

Coaches and Waggons.] The mail coach from London arrives every

night at 10 o'clock, and returns at 4 o'clock next morning. Bristol coaches come in, Mon. Wed. and Fri. evenings at 7, and returns Tu. Thur. and Sat. mornings at 5 o'clock. London waggons arrive here Mond. Wed. and Fri. evenings at 6 o'clock, and return from hence to the metropolis, on Mondays at 12 o'clock noon; Wed. and Sat. at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each day.

Gentlemen's Seats.] The principal seats in the vicinity are, Hill House (Tho. Morgan esq.) Penpound. (Sir J. Harrington, bart.) Coldbrook (J. H. Williams, esq.) Upper Lanfoist (F. Chambre esq.) Middle Lanfoist (R. Lee, esq.) and Lower Lanfoist (N. Smith, esq.)

A few miles distant from this town are the picturesque ruins of Llantony Abbey, situated in one of the deepest recesses of the Black mountains, and founded on the site of a chapel supposed to be the residence of St. David the tutelary Saint of Wales. It was re-built, and the monastery founded for Augustine monks by Sir Wm. de Lacy in 1103.

Distance from London, &c. Abergevenny is distant from London, 143 miles, by Monmouth and Ragladd 147, and by Monmouth and Tregar, 148 miles. It is 16 miles from Monmouth, 19 from Brecon, 6 from Crickhowel, 10 from Pontypool, and 11 from Usk. Going to Newport on the right is a turnpike road to Crickhowel, and on the left to Monmouth. Beyond, a mile on the left, a turnpike road to Monmouth and Usk. Going to Brecknock on the right, is a turnpike road to Hereford, and on the l. to Usk.

ABERGELEY, (Denb.) A small market town, containing 1944 inhabitants; it is much frequented by invalids for sea bathing, there being excellent sands for walking on. The neighbourhood abounds with beautiful scenery. Abergeley has one inn, the Bee, and also a receiving house for letters: the mail arrives between 7 and 8 in the morning, and departs between 4 and 5 in the afternoon. Its cattle fairs are much resorted to. Dist. from London, 224 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles from St Asaph 6 and a half miles, and from Aberconway 11 miles.

Market day, and Fairs. The market is held on Sat. and there are 4 annual fairs, Apr. 2, the day before Holy Thursday, Aug. 20, and Oct. 9.

ABERGUILLY, or **ABERGERLECH**, (Caermarth.) a pleasant village situated on a small stream called the Gwilly, which falls into the Towy. At present it is chiefly remarkable for the

remains of its ancient collegiate church, and for the only palace now belonging to the see of St. Davids. This village has 2 fairs, held on the 2d and 27th of Oct. Distant from London 216 miles, and from Caermarthen 12 miles. Population, 1789.

Gentlemen's Seats.] On the right of Aberguilly is Castle Piggyn, (F. Blome, esq.) and on the left is Clistandy, (R. Thomas, esq.)

ABERYSTWYTH, (Cardig.) a market town situated on the river Rydal, near its confluence with the Istwyth, where they both fall into the sea. It appears to have been a place of some strength, but its wall is now almost entirely decayed, as well as its castle, which is said to have been garrisoned by Oliver Cromwell. The church is a handsome gothic edifice, and it has also a good town hall. The government is vested in a mayor, recorder, common council, &c. and the inhabitants carry on a considerable trade in fish, lead, &c. Great quantities of lead are dug up in the neighbourhood, where are also several vestiges of ancient encampments. Distant from London by Gloucester 210 miles, by Worcester 207 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Population, 2254.

Bankers.] Messrs. Jones, Davis and Co. draw on Esdaile and Co. (the Aberystwyth and Tregaron Bank) Evans, Jones and Co. draw on Veres and Co.

Market Days, Fairs, Inns, &c.] The weekly markets are held, on Monday for butter, cheese, fruits, &c. and on Saturday, for meat. The first Mondays in May and November are called hiring Mondays, as great numbers of servants attend on those days, to be hired. The fairs are, the Monday before Easter and Dec. 18. The principal inn is the Talbot. There is a receiving house for letters. The mail arrives at 12 at noon, and departs at 5 in the morning. Population, 2164.

Curiosities.] At a short distance from the town is Pleas Grig, a fortified mansion, supposed to have been the residence of the celebrated Owen Glendower or Glendwr: Its remains are pretty considerable, and in a good state of preservation. Twelve miles hence, is Pon ar Fynach or the Devils Bridge: it consists of two arches, one thrown over the other, each arch springs from rock to rock, over a tremendously deep abyss.

ABERLEY, or **ABURLY**, (Worc.) a village situated near the Severn, where runs a ridge of hills. Distant 5 m. from Bewdly, and 10 from Droitwich. Population, 544.

ABINGDON, (Berks), the county town, and a place of considerable antiquity, having been famous for the residence of some of the old British kings, as well as for a synod held there in the time of the Saxons. Its abbey, also, in point of wealth and magnificence, was once equalled by few in the kingdom; but the gate and a small tower are the only parts of that building now remaining. The town is neatly built, and consists of several well-paved streets, which center in a spacious area, where the market is held. Here are 2 churches, 3 meeting houses for Dissenters, a good free-school founded in 1565, 2 seminaries for young ladies, and an extensive one for boys on a general plan. The market-house is a noble structure, and above it is the town hall, supported by arches and lofty pillars, and remarkable for a door of exquisite workmanship. A new bridewell is also erecting on a very extensive scale. Abingdon is a free borough, which sends 1 member to parliament; also a town corporate, consisting of mayor, two bailiffs, 9 aldermen, and 16 assistants. The inhabitants are computed at 2000, many of whom are employed in an extensive manufactory of floor and sail cloths, sacking, biscuit bagging, &c. But the principal article of trade, for some years past, has been malt, great quantities of which are annually sent down the Thames to London; and, for the convenience of the barges, a commodious wharf has been formed at the extremity of the town, beyond which the new cut forms a small curve, and joins the main river below Culliam Bridge. Culliam Heath, on which the races are held early in autumn, is about 2 miles distant. Population, 4801.

Market Days and Fairs.) Mon. and Fri. are the market days, principally for corn and barley. Fairs, the first Mon. in Lent, May 6, June 20, Aug. 3, Sep. 19, Mon. before Old Michaelmas Day for servants, and Dec. 11.

Post.) The office opens at 8 in the morning, and shuts at 8 in the evening. The bags are carried to Oxford, where they meet the mail.

Bankers.) Cripps and Co draw on Masterman and Co. White, Hart Court, Knapp and Co. draw on Brown and Co. Lombard Street, Child and Co. on Williams and Co. Birch Lane, Tomkins and Co. on Fuller and Co. Cornhill; and Mattineley and Co. on Spooner and Co. Gracechurch St.

Principal Inns.) Crown and Thistle, New Inn, Lamb, and Red Lion.

Coaches, Waggon, Barges, &c.) The

Abingdon coach goes to London every Tu. Th. and Sa. and returns every Mon. Wed. and Fri. Two coaches from Stroud pass every day in summer, and one in winter, to London; and a coach passes 3 times a week from Oxford to Winchester and Southampton. Three stage waggon go regularly from hence to London; and 10 or 12 pass through, from all parts of Gloucesters. Herefordshire, and Monmouthshire. Several barges also go from Abingdon to Brook's Wharf, Queenhithe, every week.

Gentlemen's Seats.) Cullam, (J. Phillips, esq.) 1 mile; Skipper, (M. Anthony, esq.) 2 miles; Sherpstead, (J. Bance, esq.) 3 miles; Oakley, (Rev. J. Jones) 3 m. and ha. Nuneham, (earl of Harcourt) 3 m.; Radley Hall, (Sir G. Bowyer, bart.) 2 miles; and Wytham, (earl of Abingdon) 5 miles.

Abingdon is distant from London 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles; from Oxford, 6 miles from Wantage, Wallingford, and Benson, 10 miles; from Ilsey, 11; Woodstock, Farringdon, and Brampton, 14; Lambourn, 16; Hungerford, 20, and Reading, 26 miles.

ABINGER, (Surrey) a village near Dorking. It has 2 churches, built by the abbot of its monastery, now no more. One of them has a fine ring of bells, the effect of which is greatly heightened by the echo of the neighbouring hills. Population, 629.

ABINGTON, (Camb.) a village dist. from Cambridge 8 miles. Here are the seats of T. Fawcett, and J. Sayer, esq.; and in the vicinity, on Gog-Magog hills, is a residence of Lord F. Osborne.

ABRIDGE, (Essex) a small t. with a receiving house for letters. Distant from London 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. Near Abridge, on the left, is the seat of Samuel Wyde, esq.

ABURY, or **AUBERY**, (Wilts.) a village near Marlborough Downs, remarkable for a collection of huge stones like those on Salisbury Plain, and supposed by Dr. Stukeley to be the remains of a Druidical temple, which originally included the whole village within its circumference. It is surrounded by a high rampart, with a proportionable ditch on the inside; and from hence to W. Kennet is a walk nearly a mile in length; inclosed on both sides with large stones. A new road has been recently struck out this way from London to Bath.

ACKLAM, (York. E. R.) a village situated on the river Tees near Stockton. In the vicinity is a mound called Severs, from the emperor Severus, whose corse was there burnt to ashes, and put into an urn, previously to its

being sent to Rome. Distant from York about 12 miles; 6 and a ha. from Moreton; and 9 from Pocklington. Population, 310.

ACKWORTH, (UPPER) ACKWORTH HALSE, ACKWORTH LOWER, and ACKWORTH MOOR, (York, W. R.) four lordships near Pontefract. Between Upper and Lower Ackworth is a celebrated school for Quakers' children; it was originally an appendage of the Foundling Hospital, London; but in 1777 was purchased by the society of Friends for a seminary, where there are sometimes 300 pupils. The whole institution is admirably managed. Population, 1932. Here are seats of Capt. Surtees, and the countess dowager of Mexborough.

ACONBURY, (Heref.) a village situated between Great Birch and Callow Pass, where there is a large camp of the same name. Here was formerly a nunnery of the order of St. Augustine, the remains of which have been fitted up as a farm house; and some stone coffins, preserved in the nun's chapel, have been engraved for Gough's sepulchral monuments.

ACTON, (Midd.) a village, supposed to have derived its name from the quantity of oak timber produced in the neighbourhood, as *Ac*, in the Saxon language, signifies an oak. There is both East and West Acton. The former is famous for its mineral springs called Acton Wells; the latter is chiefly remarkable for the beautiful house and extensive grounds of General Murray. At the entrance of Acton, on the London side, is a conduit made for the benefit of the public, and endowed, in the year 1612, with an annual rent-charge of 20l. to keep it in repair, the overplus to be given to the poor. The principal inn is the George. Distant from London 4 miles 6 furl. Population, 1674.

ACTON, (Chesh.) a village, formerly the seat of the gallant Moscar, brother of the last earl of Mercia. Here is a neat new church containing some good monuments of the Mainwaring and Wilbraham families; and some of the houses are large and convenient, though the greater part are very old and irregular. Distant from London 171 miles. Beyond Acton on the right is a turnpike road to Middlewich. Population, 236.

ACION BURNEL, (Salop) a village about 3 miles west of Cressa, &c. It derives its name from the Burnels, who had a castle here, some part of which remains in the present mansion. A session of parliament was held here in the reign of Edw. I. when the statute

merchant for the recovery of debts was enacted in a barn belonging to Shrewsbury Abbey. Population, 200.

ACTON TURVIL, (Glouc.) a village about 5 miles from Chipping Sodbury, in the middle of which is an ancient building, erected by one of the Saxon kings for a sanctuary. Distant from London by Chippenham 102 miles, by Malmesbury 106 m. On the road is Badminton-House, the residence of the duke of Beaufort. Population, 193.

ACWELL, (Oxon) a village near Oxford, remarkable for some remains of an ancient fortification, conjectured to have been thrown up by the Danes in 1010, when they passed the Chiltern hills, and burnt Oxford.

ADDINGTON, (Surrey) a village near Ewel, and situate at the descent of a high spacious common, to which it gives name. Here is a chapel, an irregular building, said to have stood more than 3 centuries, yet is still very firm. It is asserted that there was also once a castle in this village, and an eminence in the neighbourhood still bears the name of Castle Hill. Near it are several large pits, supposed to have originated from the sinking of the soil. Distance from Croydon 3 m. Population, 252.

ADDLE (York. W. R.) chiefly remarkable for an adjacent moor, on which were discovered (an. 1702) the outlines of a Roman town and camp, together with a large stone aqueduct, fragments of urns, sepulchral monuments, &c. This place is in the vicinity of Leeds. Population, 190.

ADDLESTHORP, (Glouc.) a village, pleasantly situated on a gentle declivity near Stow on the Wold and the borders of Oxfordshire. Its church was twice rebuilt in the space of 1 year, in consequence of the builder's unskillfulness. In the vicinity is Castleton Hill, a Danish camp.

ADWALTON, (Yorks. W. R.) a t. situate between Whiskett hill and Bruntcliffe Thorn. It is a place of considerable resort, on account of the law business settled at the petty sessions held here several times in the year. Great numbers of cattle are sold at its fairs. Here are 7 annual fairs, viz. January 26, February 26, Thursday in Easter week, Thurs. fortnight after Easter, Thurs. month do. Whit. Thurs. and Thurs. fortnight after Michaelmas. Distant from London 191 miles. Here is a receiving house for letters. On the left is Okewell Hall, — Fearnley, Esq.

AGNES, ST. See SAINT AGNES.

ALBANS, ST. See SAINT ALBANS.

ALCESTER, or **AULCESTER**, (Warw.) a market town situate at the confluence of the rivers Aine and Arrow, with a bridge over each. It is a neat town, with a considerable manufacture of needles; and, from many Roman coins and other antiquities discovered here and in the neighbourhood, it was evidently a Roman station. It is also conjectured to have been formerly a place of greater importance than at present; and, according to some, it contained 3 parish churches. Population, 1862.

Market Day, Fairs, Inn.] The weekly market is held on Tuesday. Fairs, Thurs. before Apr. 5, May 18, and Oct. 17. Principal inn, the Swan.

Bankers.] Messrs. Haynes and Co. draw on Ramsbottom and Co. Lombard Street.

Alcester is distant from London 103 miles. On [the left is a turnpike-road to Eversham and Worcester.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Here is the seat of J. Bradish, esq. and 2 miles on the left is Ragley, (Marq. of Hertford).

ALCHESTER, (Oxon.) a village near Bicester. Here are to be seen some curious vestiges of a Roman city, with a ditch and bank, facing the 4 cardinal points, and intersected by 4 streets. It stands upon the Roman way called Akeman street; and in the vicinity coins are frequently dug up, by which it appears to have been a place of considerable extent and importance.

ALDBOROUGH, (Suff.) a seaport t. pleasantly situated in a valley, having the sea on the east, and the river Ald on the south-west. It has 2 streets, each nearly a mile long, but its breadth is not proportionable, an entire street having been swallowed up by the ocean. The church is a neat edifice, built on a hill west of the town, and commanding an extensive prospect. The fishery of this town in the season is considerable; and it has a quay, with warehouse for the fish, and conveniences for drying those of the north sea, herrings and sprats are the principal objects of attention; and it is said that this is the only place for curing red sprats. There is a good harbour defended by cannon, and very convenient for fishermen. It is a town corporate, governed by 2 bailiffs, 10 principal burgesses, and 24 inferior officers, and sends 2 members to parliament. Distant from London 91 miles Bury 41, Ipswich 24, Oxford 10, Sudbury 45 m. Population, 1066.

Market Days, Fairs.] A market is held every Wed. and Sat. Fairs, March 1, and May 3.

Post, Inn, &c.] The post to and from daily. Principal Inn, the White

Gentlemen's Seats.] Aldborough Lodge, Marquis of Salisbury, and hon. Percy Chas. Wyndham.

ALDBOROUGH, (Yorks. W. R.) a small and poor town, though it was a city in the time of the Romans, called Isurium Brigantium, and still sends 2 members to parliament. Many remains of Roman tessellated pavements, together with coins and other antiquities, are frequently found in the neighbourhood, and the ancient bounds of Isurium may still be traced. Distant from London 208 miles, and about 1 mile from Boroughbridge. Its market day is Wed. Population, 464.

ALDBY, or **ALBY**, (Yorks. N. R.) a village situated on the south of the Derwent, near Wilberfoss, and supposed to occupy the site of a Roman city called Derwentis. The vestiges of a castle are still visible.

ALDERBURY, (Wilts.) a village pleasantly situated in a good sporting country near the Avon. Its air is very salubrious, and it carries on a considerable manufacture of fustians. Distant from Salisbury 3 miles. On the left is a turnpike road to Southampton by Ramsey, or Redbridge. Population, 448.

ALDERLEY, (Glouc.) a parish near Wootton-under-Edge, 5 miles in compass, and situate on the side of a hill between 2 rivulets, which unite and fall into the Avon. It has a handsome church built on an eminence, and remarkable as the burial-place of Sir Matthew Hale, a native of this parish. On some of the adjacent hills are found great number of fossils resembling scorpions, serpentine stones, &c. Dist. from Gloucester 22 miles. Population, 197.

ALDERMASTON, (Berks.) a neat village, beautifully situated on an eminence that overlooks the river Kennet, and only 3 miles dist. from Silchester, the famous Roman station. It has 2 annual fairs, viz. May 6, and July 7. Population 678. Inn, the Hind's head. A road on the left to Basingstoke.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Aldermaston House, (W Congreve, esq.) and beyond on the right, Wasing House, (W. Mount, esq.)

ALDERTON, (Glouc.) a small village near Tewkesbury, in the vicinity of which are some Saxon encampments. Distant from Gloucester 15 miles. Population, 264.

ALDRISTON, (Suss.) a small village, where several basons have been found, containing human skulls, knives, charcoal, &c. Distant from Seaford 3 miles.

ALDSTONE MOOR, (Cumb.) a market-town. and the most eastern in the county, situate on the declivity of a

steep hill near the river Tyne, over which there is an ancient narrow stone bridge of one arch. The town consists of a number of small houses built of stone, and covered with slate: with few exceptions their general appearance is mean. The church is a neat modern building, beside which there are 3 meeting-houses for Methodists, Quakers, and Independents. This town has a free-school, endowed with 20l. per ann. beside two Sunday schools, and a recently built school house for 200 children, to be educated on the Lancasterian plan. There is a cross post from Penrith 3 times a week, and another from Newcastle and Hexham every Saturday. The parish is very extensive, and the inhabitants are computed at between 5 and 6000. The surrounding country is bleak and desolate, and the vegetable productions are very inadequate to the consumption; but these disadvantages are compensated by the numerous mines of lead, which give employment to about 1100 miners, and are supposed to yield an annual profit of from 16,000l. to 20,000l. The parish itself is very small, but on account of the lead-mines very populous: the number of its inhabitants is 5,079. The lands are part of the earl of Derwentwater's forfeited estates, and are held on a lease, granted for 1000 yrs. under the governors of Greenwich Hospital.

Market Days and Fairs.] The market is held on Sat. Fairs, last Thurs. in May, and first Thurs. in Sept.

Principal Inns.] Golden Lion, Three Crowns, and Crown.

Aldston Moor is distant from London 302 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles. On the right is a turnpike-road to Walsingham.

ALDSWORTH, (Glouc.) a village situated on a rising ground, and in the neighbourhood of some downs, about 10 miles distant from Cirencester. The church has a handsome spire, and shows itself to great advantage. On the left is Sherborne Lodge, the residence of Lord Sherborne. Population, 282.

ALDWINKLE, (Northamp.) A pleasant village, containing 2 churches, and distant about 9 miles from Thrapston. This was the native place of Dryden, the poet, and Fuller, the historian. Population, 386.

ALDWORTH, or **ALDER**, (Berks) a small village, pleasantly situated on a hill about 4 miles S. E. of Ilale. It appears to have been a place of great antiquity, and formed part of the possessions of the family of De la Beche, who flourished here during the reigns of Edward II. and III. The site of this mansion is now called Beche Farm, but

no vestiges of the ancient structure can be traced. The church is a very old building, containing 9 capital monuments of the De la Beche family; and in the church-yard is a prodigiously large yew tree, the trunk measuring 9 yards in circumference at upwards of 4 feet from the ground. The shape is somewhat like that of an urn, and the branches spread to a considerable distance.

ALESBURY. See **AYLESBURY**.

ALESHAM. See **AYLESHAM**.

ALFORD, (Linc.) a market town, situated on a small brook called the Ford, between the Wolds and the German Ocean. Some suppose it to have derived its name from the following circumstance: The inhabitants were formerly accustomed to supply themselves with water from the Ford, and it was a common phrase, "All Ford," or "All to Ford;" and, by joining both words, the place has been called Alford ever since. The name, however, more properly implies Old Ford, as *al*, when the initial syllable, is known to signify old, or ancient. The principal part of the houses are of brick, and covered with tiles, though several are covered with thatch; the church, dedicated to St. Winifred, is an ancient structure, and the free school is very considerable, having no less than 11 governors, who are incorporated and act under a common seal. They hold their meetings in a council-chamber over the south porch of the church. Population, 1469.

Market Day and Fairs.] Market on Tues. Fairs, Whit. Tues. and Nov. 8.

Post.] The post arrives every evening between 7 and 8 o'clock.

Principal inns.] The Windmill and George.

Gentlemen's Seats.] The principal seats in the neighbourhood are, Well Hall, (F. B. Dashwood, esq.) 1 mile; Claxby Hall, (J. W. Yorke, esq.) 3 miles; Keseby Hall, (W. Wood, esq.) 4 miles; and Langton Hall, (G. Langton, esq.) 6 miles.

Alford is distant from the sea 6 miles, and from London 137 miles, from Spilsby 10, and Louth 12 m.

ALFORD, (Som.) a village situated on the banks of the river Avon, and remarkable for a fine medicinal spring. Distant from London by Bruton 116 m. 2 furlongs; by Wincanton 117 miles 2 furlong. At the distance of 9 miles on the right is a turnpike road to Shepton Mallet, and on the left to Ilchester. Population, 96.

ALFRETON, (Derb.) is a small market town, situated almost in the middle of the county, on an elevated and healthy spot. It is related by Camden

and confirmed by tradition, that king Alfred was the founder of this town, and the remains of his castle are now shewn to the inquisitive traveller. The truth of this tradition, however, is doubtful: Alfreton did not receive its present name until about the 14th century. The town consists of two streets, crossing each other at right angles, in the centre of which is the market place, where formerly stood an ancient market cross, remarkable for having been cut out of one solid block of stone. At Swanswick in this parish is a free school, founded in 1740 at the expense of Mrs. Eliz. Turner, and endowed by her, for the instruction of 24 children in reading and writing. This number has since been augmented by the trustees to 40. The parish church of St. Mary is an ancient structure, built before the reign of Henry II. There is one meeting house for dissenters. The number of inhabitants (including Alfreton-Outseats) is 3396; who are chiefly employed in the manufacture of stockings and calicoes, and also in working the neighbouring collieries. There is also a brown-ware pottery.

Bankers.] Messrs. Wylde and Bol-
yer, draw on Fraser and Co. Cornhill.

Market Day and Fairs.] The market day, formerly held on Monday, is now on Friday, for which day it was originally chartered. Fairs, 31st July and 24th Nov.

Distance from London.] By Derby and Smithy houses, is 140 miles; by Derby and Oakenthorpe, 142; from Becher 6; Chesterfield, 10; Derby, 14; Mansfield, 9; and Nottingham, 16.

Post.] The post arrives from the north at 7 in the morning, and from the south, at 5 in the afternoon.

Principal inns.] The George and the Angel, at both of which there are good accommodations for travellers.

Gentleman's Seat.] Alfreton Hall, (Rev. H. C. Morewood).

ALKBOROUGH, or AUKBOROUGH, (Linc.) a village, 9 miles N. of Burton upon Strather. It seems to have been anciently a Roman town, and the castle was erected in the N. W. angle of the county, as a Watch tower over Nottinghamshire and Yorkshire. The church is a stone edifice, with a square tower, but the choir is in a ruinous state. The Roman Camp is now called Countess Close, from a countess of Warwick, who formerly owned the estate. Here also is a labyrinth called Julian's Bower, the mazes of which extend to 41 feet in diameter. Population, 368.

ALLCHURCH (Worc.) a village situated in the road to Leicester, through which the Roman way called Ickneld-

street passes. It has an old church, containing many antique monuments, an alms-house, founded in 1580, and a charity school for 20 poor children. Formerly Allchurch was a borough and market town, and contained several streets, the very names of which are now forgotten. Here also was formerly a palace belonging to the see of Worcester. Distant from Bromsgrove 5 m. Population, 1344.

Fairs.] Apr. 23, and St. Lawrence's Day.

ALLER, (Yorks.) a village in the vicinity of Boroughbridge, where the Danish king Godwin is said to have received the rite of baptism, subsequent to his defeat by Alfred at Edington.

ALLERTON CHAPEL, (Yorks.) a village in the neighbourhood of Leeds, pleasantly situated on an eminence, which commands a prospect 11 miles round. It is said to derive its name from the alder trees which grow in the vicinity. Distant from London 199 miles On the right is Gledhowe, the seat of J. Dixon, esq. Population, 345.

ALLERTON NORTH. See **NORTH-ALLERTON.**

ALLONBY, (Cumb.) a neat and well built town, occupying a flat situation on the sea coast, and much frequented in the summer season, for the purpose of bathing. It lies in the parish of Bromfield, but has a small chapel of ease, erected in the year 1744. Adjoining it, is a neat school-house, chiefly built by subscription. The number of inhabitants is about 350, whose support is partly derived from the herring fishery; but this trade appears to have declined considerably of late years from a singular circumstance in the natural history of the herring, noticed by Mr. Hutchinson in the following terms:—After remaining in this channel 10 years, the wonderful shoals of this fish are said to leave it, to stay away 10 years longer. Unaccountable as this circumstance is, it is confidently affirmed, and by very credible authority, to have been observed for three successive periods yet within memory. Population, 655.

ALMONBURY, (Yorks. W.R.) a town, situate on the Calder, and formerly a royal seat of the Saxon kings. It had a castle, some ruins of which are still visible on a neighbouring hill; and Camden says it had a cathedral dedicated to St. Alban, from whom it was called Albanbury. Distant from London 186 m. Population, 4613. Within 1 mile is Woodson Hall, residence of the earl of Dartmouth.

ALMONDSBURY, (Glouc.) a small vil. seated between two singular lime-

stone hills, which abruptly terminate the line through which the river *Boyd* flows into the *Avon*. This place is said to have derived its name from a *burg*, or fortification, constructed by *Alcmond*, a Saxon prince, of which some remains are still visible. The church is built in form of a cross, with a tower terminating in an octagonal spire, which rises from the intersection of the nave and transept: the interior is handsomely wainscotted, and contains some good specimens of Norman architecture. In a tumulus at *Over*, in this parish, opened in the year 1650, was found a human skeleton in a sitting posture, which is said to have considerably exceeded the ordinary stature. On the brow of the hill, surrounded by the fortifications, stands *Knowle* (*Samuel Worrall, esq.*) Population, 402.

Inn, Distance, &c.] Principal inn, the *Swan*. Distant 6 miles 4 furlongs from *Bristol*, about 10 from *Chipping Sodbury*, and 29 from *Gloucester*.

ALNEY ISLAND, (*Glouc.*) a small island in the *SVERN*, famous for the single combat fought between *Canute* and *Edmund Ironside*, in sight of both their armies.

ALNMOUTH, or ALEMOUTH, (*Northum.*) a small sea-port, situate, as its name implies, at the mouth of the *Alne*. It affords an excellent harbour for fishing vessels, and though it has no market nor fair, great quantities of corn are annually shipped from hence. Human bones of an uncommon size having been frequently dug up on the shore of the river, have given rise to a tradition that the town was once inhabited by a race of giants. The church is in a dilapidated state; and there is no regular post office nor carrier. Distant 5 miles E. from *Alnwick*, and 6 miles N. from *Warkworth*.

ALNWICK, (*Northum.*) a market t. situated on the side of a hill, near the river *Alne*. The town is populous and well built, and appears to have been formerly a fortified place, by some remaining vestiges of a wall, and 3 gates which are still almost entire. Here are a large town-hall, elegant shambles supported by piazzas, and ornamented with the different crests and badges of the illustrious house of *Percy*; and a spacious square for the market. There is also a stone bridge, rebuilt by the late duke of *Northumberland* at the expense of 200l. and in a very handsome Gothic style. The castle, situated on an eminence opposite the town, and one of the principal seats of the duke of *Northumberland*, may be justly considered as one of the most magnificent models of a great baronial castle now in existence,

and was formerly an impregnable fortress. Here *Malcolm II.* king of *Scotland*, and his son *Edmund*, were slain, and their army routed; and here *William*, king of *Scots*, was taken prisoner, and carried to *Henry II.* who detained him till he gave security for the payment of 100,000l. ransom.

Alnwick is governed by 4 chamberlains, who are elected once in 2 years out of 24 common-council men. A singular custom prevails here on the admission of a freeman: every person who takes up his freedom is obliged to jump into a muddy well, called the *Freeman's Well*. On their return from this curious ablution the freemen are received into the town by a procession of women dressed in ribbons with bells and garlands, singing and dancing. This ceremony is said to have been established by *King John*, who was mired in it, as a punishment for not keeping the roads in good order, and was made a part of their charter. The population of *Alnwick* is 5,426.

Market Day, Fairs, and Inn.] The market is held on *Sat.* and there are 2 annual fairs, viz. the eve of *Palm Sunday*, May 12, last *Mon.* in *July*, first *Tues.* in *Oct.* and *Sat.* before *Christmas*. Principal inn, the *White Swan*.

Coaches, Waggon, &c.] A coach sets out for *Alnwick* from the *George* and *Blue Boar*, *Holborn*, at 7 o'clock every night; 3 coaches from the *Bull* and *Mouth*, near *Aldersgate-street*, daily; and 2 coaches daily from the *Saracen's Head*, *Snow-hill*. Waggon from the *White Horse*, *Cripplegate*, every *Mon.* and from *Blossom's Inn*, *Lawrence-lane*, every *Tues.* and *Thurs.* morn. Vessels from *Bell's*, *Red Lion*, and *Three Cranes wharfs*, *London*.

Gentlemen's Seats.] The principal seats, besides *Alnwick Castle*, are, *Burton*, (— *Forster, esq.*) 4 miles E.; *Howick*, (*Earl Grey*) 5 miles E.; *Graster*, (*S. Craster, esq.*) 5 miles W. and *Lemington*, (*Nicholas Fenwick, esq.*) 5 miles S. W.

Alnwick is distant from *Alnmouth* 5 miles, from *Feston* 9, from *Belford* 14, and from *London* 110 ½ miles.

ALPHINGTON, (*Devon.*) a village, situate about a mile from *Exeter*, on the *Plymouth road*, and of late years considerably enlarged and improved. Population, 911. On the right is a turnpike-road to *Chudleigh*, and on the left to *Newton Bushel*. Distant from *London* 174 miles.

ALRESFORD, (*Hants.*) a market t. so called from the river *Alre*, now generally called *Itchin*, which rises in the neighbourhood. It consists of 2 parishes, called *Old* and *New Alresford*,

but these are united in 1 rectory, which also includes the parish of Minstead. Alresford has been twice nearly consumed by fire, but has been handsomely rebuilt. The church of Old Alresford is a very neat edifice, with a beautiful tower containing 6 musical bells. The parsonage is also a very handsome structure, rebuilt by the late chancellor Hoadley. New Alresford is governed by a bailiff and 8 burgesses, and has a small manufacture of lindseys. Here are a good free grammar-school, and an eligible boarding-school for young gentlemen. Part of a Roman highway, that goes from hence to Alton, serves as the head to a noble piece of water, covering nearly 200 acres, and well stocked with swans and other water fowl. The number of the inhabitants 1425.

Market Day and Fairs.] The market is held on Thursday, principally for corn. Fairs. Holy Thurs. July 5, and the first Thurs. after Oct. 10, at which time a large market for sheep commences, and continues every Thurs. till Christmas.

Bankers.] Messrs. Knapp and Son, draw on Barclay and Co. Lombard-st.

Post, Inn, &c.] The mail arrives at 4 o'clock in the morning, and shuts at 11 in the evening. Principal inn, the Swan.

Coaches, Waggon, &c.] The mail coach from London passes every morn. between 3 and 4 o'clock, and continues its journey to Poole, from which place it arrives at Alresford every night at 11 o'clock on its way to the Bell & Crown, Holborn. Coaches to and from Southampton also pass every day. Asiens' waggons set out for London every Sun. and Wed. ev. and return every Mon. and Fri. morn. Brookman's waggons also pass from Southampton every Mon. and Th. and return every Tuesday and Friday.

Gentlemen's Seats.] The principal seats in the neighbourhood are those of Lord Rodney, and the Rev. Charles Gaver; on r. New Place, (Capt. Young.) Ovington Place, (G. Lowther Esq.) and Ovington Park, (Earl Temple) 4 miles.

Alresford is distant 7 miles and a half from Winchester, 20 miles from Southampton, and 57 miles from London.

ALTON, (Hants) a pleasant and healthy market town, situate on the high road from London to Southampton. It is about a mile in length, and consists of one principal street of well built houses, which presents to the eye of the traveller a clean and cheerful, if not an elegant appearance.

It has a plain but neat parish church, 2 meeting houses for dissenters, a free school for 80 boys, and an excellent house of industry, where a manufactory of calico is carried on. The river Wye rises at the distance of half a mile N. W. of the town, which it crosses, and falls into the Thames at Weybridge, in Surry. Here are two extensive breweries, and Alton beer has been in great repute for many years. The growth of hops in the environs has also been pursued with such success, that they may be now said to vie, in some degree, with those of Farnham. The principal manufactures at present are those of bombazeens, sarsonets, and shawls. The population is computed at 2316.

Market Day and Fairs.] The market is held on Sat. chiefly for corn; and there are 2 annual fairs, viz. the Sat. preceding May 1, and Sep. 29.

Bankers.] Messrs. Austin, Gray, and Vincent, draw on Austin and Co. Henrietta St. Cov. Garden.

Post.] Letters for London are taken in every day except Sat. till 9 o'clock in the even. and delivered at 8 in the morning.

Inns. The Swan for families and the Crown for travellers.

Coaches, Waggon, &c.] Collier's Alton coach from the Belle Sauvage Ludgate-hill, 3 times a week. A Southampton coach passes daily, Sundays excepted, to and from the same inn; also a Gosport diligence daily, to the White Horse, Fetter Lane. Knight's waggon leaves the New Inn, Old Bailey, every Tues. and Fri. morn. and arrives at Alton every Thurs. and Sat. even. Faulkner and Lampert's Farnham and Alton waggon leaves the George, Snow-hill, every Tues. and Fri. and other waggons pass through the town almost every day.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Chawton Park, (J. C. Middleton, esq.) 1 mile; Froyle Place, (Sir Tho. Miller bart.) 3 miles; Marelands, (Lord Stawell) 5 miles, and opposite to it is the seat of J. Butterfield esq. Rotherfield Park (B. Newland esq.) 6 miles; and Basing Park, (Rich. Morris, esq.) 7 miles.

Literary Characters, &c.] The late Wm. Curtis, celebrated for his botanical works, and John Pitts, the famous biographer, were born at Alton; Dr. Rennell, of the Temple, resides at the vicarage during the summer season; and Mr. J. Graves a famous mathematician and literary character, was born at Colmeres about 6 miles distant.

About 2 miles from Alton are some small remains of a supposed Roman road, called Bonham's Causeway; and

a few vestiges of tumuli are scattered in different directions.

Alton is 8 miles distant from Odiham, 9 from Farnham, 10 from Alresford, 11 from Basingstoke, 12 from Petersfield, 17 from Winchester, 29 from Southampton, and 47 from London.

ALTRINGHAM, or ALTRINCHAM, (Chesh.) is a neat market town, situate near the course of the duke of Bridgewater's canal, about 8 miles from Manchester. It is governed by a mayor, and has a guild mercatory for free traffic, granted by Charter in 1200, but at present its trade is inconsiderable. There is no place of worship, except a Methodist chapel, within the town, the parish church being at Bowden about a mile distant. There are, however, 2 chapels of ease, and 3 meeting-houses for Dissenters, within the parish. Formerly the spinning of combed worsted prevailed throughout this neighbourhood, the wool being delivered out at Manchester to persons who attended the markets, and the worsted yarn sold to small ware manufacturers; but the business has been ruined by the introduction of Irish worsted. Some stuffs for home wear, however, are still made from the wool spun by the cottagers. Two large buildings are erected for picking and spinning cotton, but the cotton business is at present in its infancy. Through the town is a turnpike road from Manchester to Knutsford, Northwich, and Warrington. Population, 2052.

Market Day, and Fairs.] A market is held weekly on Tues.; and there are 3 annual fairs held on Apr. 29, August 5, and Nov. 29.

Post, Inns, &c.] The post arrives every morning at 7, and returns the same day at 12 o'clock. Principal inns, the Unicorn, and Bowling Green.

Waggons, Boats, &c.] Stage waggons from London pass through this town every Mon. Wed. and Fri. to Manchester, and return the days following; from Birmingham on Mon. to Manchester, and return every Sat. and from Shrewsbury on Fri. and return the same day. Passage boats also go through the town from Manchester, daily, to Lynn, Warrington, Brook, and Preston.

Gentlemen's Seats.] The principal seats in the vicinity are, Dunham Hall, (Earl of Stamford); Ashby Hall, (J. Arden, esq.); Oldfield Hall, (W. Rigby, esq.); Timperley Hall, (Rev. Croxton Johnson), on the left; and on the right are Baguley Hall, (Miss Houghton), and Withenshaw Hall, (W. Eger-ton, esq.)

Altringham is 7 miles distant from Knutsford, 8 from Manchester, 9 from Stockport, 12 from Northwich and Warrington, and 180 from London.

ALVESTON, (Glouc.) a village remarkable for 2 ancient camps, where several stone coffins and other antiquities have been dug up. The principal inn is the Ship. Distant from London 120 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Population, 594. Near it, on the right, is Tockington, Samuel Peach Peach, esq.

ALVINGTON, or AVENTON, (Glouc.) a village, supposed by several antiquaries, on the authority of Camden, to be the Abode of Antoninus; but neither the distances of the Itinerary, nor the discovery of any Roman remains, countenance that supposition. At the point of land where the Wye enters the Swin, are some ruins of a chapel dedicated to St. Tecla, which are visible at low water. Population, 215.

AMBLESIDE, (West.) a small market town, situate on the steep declivity of a hill, and at the head of Windermere lake. It was anciently a Roman station, and there are still the remains of a fort in the vicinity. This town consists of no streets, but is distinguished by two divisions called Above-Stock and Below-Stock. Here is a small manufactory of cloth; but it is chiefly remarkable for a very grand waterfall, called Stock-gill Force. But here are neither coaches, waggons, nor canals. Distant from London 257 m, Population, 624.

Market Day and Fairs.] The market is held on Wednesday. Fairs, Whit, Wednesday, and Oct. 29.

Post.] Here is no post office, but the letters are carried 3 times a week to and from Kendal, by a person who is compensated for his trouble by voluntary subscription.

Principal Inn.] The Salutation.

Gentleman's Seat.] At Calgarth, near Ambleside, is a seat of the bishop of Llandaff; and on the left, at the head of Windermere, is Croft Lodge (Miss Pritchard.) At Rydal, 2 miles from Ambleside, is Rydal Hall (Lady le Fleming), a delightful spot.

AMERSHAM, (Bucks) an ancient market town and borough, situate in a valley between the sylvan hills, in the road from Uxbridge to Buckingham. It consists of a long wide street, divided near the centre by a smaller one, and has the handsomest town-hall or market-house in the county. Here are a free school, founded in the reign of Elizabeth, and an alms-house for 6 poor widows. The church is a spacious brick edifice, covered with stucco, and has a

tower at the west end; the interior contains some good monuments, and the chancel is adorned with a window of painted glass. The living is said to be one of the best in England. The number of houses in this borough is 267, but few more than one-fourth of that number have the privilege of voting, the right being restricted to inhabitants paying scot and lot. The parish, including the adjacent hamlet of Coleshill, contains 419 houses, and 2259 inhabitants. Great quantities of blank lace are made in this town and neighbourhood, and the lower classes derive additional support from a cotton manufactory established about twenty years ago, which employs above a hundred persons, though much of the business is performed by machinery of the newest construction.

Market Day and Fairs.] The market is held on Tuesday. Fairs, Whit. Monday for cattle, and Sep. 19 for cattle and statute for hiring servants.

Post.] The office, at the Crown Inn, opens every morning at 7, and shuts at 9 o'clock in the evening.

Inns.] The Crown, Griffin, and King's Arms.

Coaches, Waggons, &c.] The Amersham and Missenden coach sets out from the Crown every Mon. Wed. and Fri. at 3 in the morning, and arrives from London every Tu. Thurs. and Sat. at 5 o'clock in the evening. The Aylesbury stage passes to London every day except Sat. at 10 in the morn. and from London every day except Sun. at 2 in the aft. Waggon to London Mon. and Thurs. comes in Wed. and Sat. at 6 in the evening.

Gentlemen's Seats.] On a hill to the right of Amersham is the Parsonage, (Rev. Dr. Drake); and about a mile to the left are Coleshill House, (— Sarreant, esq.); High House, (Capt. Windsor); just through the town, is the Dowry, (Mr. Drake); and a mile beyond it, on the left, is Shadlocks, (T. Drake Tyrwhit Drake, esq.)

Amersham is distant 3 miles from Chesham, 5 from Beaconsfield, 5 from Great Missenden, 7 from High Wycomb, and 25 miles 7 furlongs from London.

AMESBURY, (Wilts.) a very ancient market town, situate on the river Avon, in a fine champaign country. It is said to have derived its name from Ambrosius Aurelius, a British prince, who rebuilt the monastery after it had been destroyed by the Saxons. The monastery was afterwards converted into a nunnery, and is at present inhabited by a society of nuns, of the order of St. Augustin, who came

from Louvain, in Flanders, a few years ago. The town consists of 2 streets, that intersect each other at the point occupied by the church. It is a great thoroughfare to Warminster, Frome, Wells, &c. and has a charity-school, erected in 1715, for 15 boys and as many girls. In the vicinity is dug the finest clay in the kingdom for making tobacco-pipes, and the river is remarkable for a little fish of a very delicate flavor called a loach. The stupendous piece of antiquity called Stonehenge, which is about 2 miles distant, draws much company to this town, particularly in the summer season. It is supposed to have been a temple of the antient Druids, and is confessedly one of the most remarkable antiquities in the kingdom. Population, 723. At a short distance is a Roman camp, the east side 800 paces in length, and the west 280, the area being about 40 acres.

Market Day and Fair.] The weekly market is held on Friday. Fairs, May 17, June 22, Oct. 6, and the first Wed. after Dec. 12.

Posts, Inns, &c.] A cross post from Salisbury daily, arrives at 11 in the morning, and returns at 3 in the aft. Principal inn, the George.

Waggons, &c.] A waggon passes from Taunton to London every Wed. night, and another from London to Frome every Mon. night. A common carrier from Amesbury to Sarum every Tu. Thu. and Sat.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Here is a noble seat of Lord Douglas, erected by Inigo Jones; and 2 and a half miles, on the left are Durnford Manor House, (Mrs. Hams); and Lake, (Rev. — Duke.)

Amesbury is distant from London 77 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles. About 2 miles beyond, on the right, is a turnpike road to Warminster; and 1 mile further, on the right, a turnpike road to Devizes; on the left to Salisbury.

AMLWECH, (Anglesea) a seaport town, which now supports a population of 4210 inhabitants, though, about 50 years ago, the whole parish did not contain more than half-a-dozen houses. The port, which has been cut out of the rock with considerable labour and expence, is sufficiently large to contain 30 vessels of 200 tons burthen. It is, however, very difficult of access during high northerly winds, and when the ebb takes place the port is dry. About two miles distant is the famous copper mine, and the inhabitants consist almost exclusively of miners and their families. The failure in the mines, and the inactivity of the present proprietors, from whatever cause occasioned, have contri-

buted to render this place less flourishing than it was a few years since. The interior of these mines presents a most curious spectacle.

AMPTHILL, (Bed.) a market town pleasantly situated between two hills, near the middle of the county. The principal streets are neat and regular, crossing each other at right angles; and near the centre of the town is an obelisk of Portland stone, in which is a pump, erected by the earl of Upper Ossory, for the use of the inhabitants: a considerable improvement has also been made within a few years past, by the erection of a handsome market-house. The church contains a mural monument to the memory of R. Nicholls, gentleman of the bedchamber to the duke of York, who was killed in the famous engagement between the fleets of England and Holland, May 28, 1672, and the very ball by which he was slain is placed within the pediment. The charitable institutions of this town are, a free-school for 13 children, and an alms-house for 10 poor men and women, who, besides their place of residence, have an annual allowance. Population, 1299.

Market Day, Fairs, &c.] The weekly market, which is very good, is held on Thursday. Fairs, May 4, and Nov. 30. Also a statute sessions for hiring servants, a few days before Old Michaelmas.

Post, Inns, &c.] The post goes out every evening, (Saturday excepted,) at 7 o'clock in summer, and 4 in winter, and comes in every morn. except Mon. Principal Inns, the King's Arms, (post office) and White Hart.

Coaches, Waggon, &c.] A stage coach 3 times a week, from the Cross Keys, St. John's street; and 2 waggon, one twice, and the other once a week, from the Windmill, St. John's street.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Ampthill Park, (earl of Upper Ossory), the residence of Catherine of Arragon whilst her divorce from Hen. VIII. was in agitation; Wreat Park and House (Baroness Lucas), 4 miles; and Flitwick, (Robert Wever, esq.) 2 miles.

Ampthill is 7 m. distant from Woburn, 8 from Bedford, 12 from Dunstable, and 45 from London.

AMWELL, (Herts) a village, situated a little to the south of Ware, and famous for giving rise to the New River, which furnishes a considerable part of London, and its environs with water. It is divided into 2 parts, called Amwell Magna, and Amwell Parva. The source, of the river is at the latter, where the spring flows in great abun-

dance. In this village are the house and gardens of the late J. Scott, esq. whose descriptive poem entitled "Amwell," has rendered it an object of interest to the traveller. Distant from London 19 miles 2 f. Near the New River, on the left, is a turnpike-road to Hertford. Here are the seats of C. Browne, Esq. Amwell Bury, on the left; and on the right, of Major Ware.

ANCASTER, (Linc.) a village, situate on a Roman highway under a hill, which abounds with remnants of antiquity. It was evidently an ancient Roman station, and is supposed to be Crococalana. It consists principally of one street, leading from N. to S. and the townlet is divided into 2 lordships. At the south end are the remains of a castle, surrounded by a ditch and rampart; and on the west is a road, formerly designed for the convenience of such as travelled when the gates were shut. The church is a neat building, with a lofty spire, dedicated to St. Martin. In the church yard are two priests cut in stone with this inscription—*"Par le aime sire Jean Colman, chevallier."* Abundance of Roman coins have been found here. This place gives title of Duke to the noble house of Bertie. Population, 381.

ANDOVER, (Hants) a borough and market town, seated on the river Ande, on the direct road from London to Exeter, Taunton, and most of the manufacturing towns of Wiltshire and Somersetshire. It is a well-built and handsome place, containing a venerable church, a spacious modern market-house and council-room, an hospital for 6 poor men, and a free grammar school, founded in 1569, for 30 boys. The government is vested in a bailiff, high-steward, recorder, 10 approved men, (out of whom are chosen 2 justices,) and 22 capital burgesses, who annually choose the bailiff, and he elects 2 sergeants-at-mace to attend him. It returns two members to parliament. A navigable canal has been made from hence to Southampton, through Stockbridge and Romsey, and it is proposed to form a junction with the Basingstoke canal. The population of the borough and parish is 3295.

Market Day and Fairs.] The market, which is very considerable, is held on Saturday. Fairs, Midlent Sat. May 12, and Nov. 6.

Bankers.] W. S. Wakeford, draws on Lees and Co. Lombard-street; Messrs. Gilbert and Co. draw on Everett and Co. Mansion-house-street; and Messrs. Heath and Son, draw on Masterman and Co. White-hart-court, Gracechurch-street.

Post.] The mail takes letters every evening, except Saturday, to London, and brings them down every morning, except Monday. All letters must be sent to the post office by 8 o'clock in the evening, or pay 2d each. Delivery about 9 in the morning.

Coaches, Waggon, &c.] The mail coach comes in every morn. about 5 o'clock coming down: sets off for London about half past 9 every evening. There are, likewise, coaches that pass daily from Exeter, Salisbury, Taunton, &c. Russel and Co's waggons set off for London every Mon. and return every Sat. at noon: inn at the Bell, Friday-street. Pittard's waggon goes and returns about the same time as the former. Another waggon up on Thurs. and returns Wednesday afternoon.

Principal Inns.] Star and Garter (post, and excise office), and White Hart.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Wherwell, (late J. Ironmonger, esq.) 3 miles; Enliam House, (Geo. Chamberlain, esq.) 3 m. Hurstborne Park, (earl of Portsmouth), and Hurstborne Priory or Priors, (P. Waldo, esq.)

Andover is distant from Stockbridge 6 miles, from Whitchurch 7, from Kingsclere 10, from Amesbury and Newbury 12, from Winchester 14, from Salisbury 16, from Devizes 18, and from London 63 miles. On the right of Andover is a turnpike-road to Newbury, and on the left to Winchester.

ANGLESEA, or ANGLESEY, (N. Wales) an island, forming the most western county of N. Wales. It is situated to the N. W. of Caernarvonshire, from which it is separated by a long and narrow strait called the Menai. On the N. E. and W. sides it is surrounded by the Irish sea; and is computed to be 24 miles in length, and about 18 in breadth. It is divided into 74 parishes, of which most of the churches are situated near the shore. Population, 30,745.

Air, Soil, Productions.] The air is reckoned salubrious, except when loaded with fogs and exhalations from the sea, which, in autumn, are apt to occasion agues. Some smuggling, which was formerly carried on to a great extent in this island, has nearly been suppressed through the vigilance of government, husbandry has been more generally attended to, and the agriculture of the country has been greatly improved. The soil, though unpromising in appearance, being extremely rocky and mountainous, is remarkably fertile in wheat, barley, oats, &c. of

which large quantities are exported in favourable seasons; and several thousand head of cattle, besides prodigious numbers of sheep and hogs, annually cross the Menai to the main land. Fish and fowl are equally plentiful, and several parts of the country afford excellent mill and grind stones. The wealth and population of the island have also been lately augmented by the discovery of a copper-mine in Parry's mountain, accounted the largest in the world. A lead ore, rich in silver, has been found in the same mountain; and in the N. W. part of the island is a quarry of green marble, intermixed with the curious substance called asbestos. The population of this island and county has greatly increased within the last two centuries; about the middle of the 17th century, it was calculated at about 12000; towards the close of the 18th century it had nearly doubled; and from the last returns of its population to parliament it appears that it has doubled again within little more than 40 years. The total number of houses, in 1811, was 7183, which were occupied by 7706 families; 72 houses were then building, and 108 unoccupied: The number of inhabitants then was 37045.

Principal Rivers.] These are the Brant, the Alow, and the Keveny. The Brant rises 3 or 4 miles W. of Beaumaris, and runs S. W. till it falls into the Menai. E. of Newburgh. The Alow rises near Llanvaier Ugwradog, and runs at first to the N. but soon turns to the W. At Llanbah it makes a second angle to the S. till it almost reaches Llantrisant, and then winds to the W. falling, at last, into the Irish sea. The Keveny issues from a high hill near the village of Coydana, whence it runs S. to Llangvistolis. It is then joined by a small river called the Ghent, and falls into the Irish sea W. of Newburgh.

Principal Towns.] Beaumaris and Newburgh; which see under their respective heads.

Members of Parliament.] Anglesea returns 2 members, viz. one knight for the shire, and one Burgess for Beaumaris.

APPLEBY, (Westm.) a borough and market town, situate on the Roman military way which crosses this county, and almost encompassed by the river Eden. It is a small but pleasant place, consisting of one principal street about 40 yards wide, with 3 narrow streets running out of it. The church is an old edifice dedicated to St. Lawrence; and the venerable castle, belonging to the earl of Thanet, at the upper end of

the town, is kept in excellent repair. Here, also, are a goal, an hospital, endowed by the countess of Pembroke for 13 poor widows, and a free grammar-school, founded in 1507.

Appleby is a town corporate, consisting of a mayor, recorder, an alderman, 16 common-councilmen, 2 chamberlains, 2 serjeants, and 2 beadles. The assizes are annually held in the month of August: and the judges lodge in the castle. Appleby sends two members to Parliament. Population, 2160.

Market Day and Fairs.] The market is held on Sat. and is generally well supplied with oats, barley, potatoes, and every kind of meat. Fairs, Whit-sun eve, Whit-Monday, June 10, and Aug. 10.

Post.] The mail does not pass through the town, but waits at the bridge end till the bags are fetched from the post-office. All letters going N. must be put into the office before 8. in the morning, and those to the S. before 11.

Principal Inns.] The Crown, King's Head, and Crown and Mitre.

Coaches, Waggon, &c.] A heavy coach from Carlisle to London, passes every Mon. Wed. and Fri. and takes 4 passengers and luggage. A waggon sets out from Appleby every Mon. and Fri. to Kendal, where it meets the London waggon. Another passes from Carlisle to London every Tuesday.

Appleby is distant from Brough 8 m. Shap 10, Penrith 14, Kendal 24, Keswick Lakes 32, and London by Borough-bridge 270 miles, by Kendal 285 miles. On the left is a turnpike road to Kendal.

Gentlemen's Seats.] The castle, (earl of Thanet), and the seat of the Rev. John Moore.

APPIEDORE, (Kent.) a small town on the banks of the Rother, containing a church, built on the foundation of a Danish fort or castle; but it has no inn, only 62 houses and 407 inhabitants. It had formerly a market, which has long been disused, but a fair is still held in the month of July. Dist. from London 63 m.

APPLEDORE, SOUTH, (Devon.) a sea port, situate on the side of a hill, and famous for the defeat of Hubba, the Dane, with 1200 men, in the reign of king Alfred. Distant from London 150 miles.

Principal inn.] The Lamb.

Gentlemen's Seats.] In the vicinity are Canons Leigh House, (J. Broome, esq.) and Bridwell House, (R. H. Clarke, esq.)

ARELEY, (Worc.) a parish 2 miles W. of Astley. It is chiefly worthy of note as the birth-place of the historian

Laziman, who wrote a History of England from Bruce to Cadwallader. Population, 392.

ARMANTHWAITE, (Cumb.) a village about 2 miles E. of High Hesket. Here is an ancient castle, the seat of W. Milburn, esq. in which was found, some years since, a basket hilted sword belonging to Edward I.

ARMLEY, (Yorks. W. R.) a village 2 miles from Leeds, which of late years has been considerably improved and enlarged, by an extensive common being enclosed. It is a mile and a half long, and contains 9941 inhabitants who are chiefly employed in the making cloth for the Leeds markets. In the vicinity are Red and White Coat Hills, and that called Giant's Hill, where is a Danish fortification.

ARRINGTON, (Camb.) a village situate on the river Cam, over which it has a bridge, leading toward Wendy. Here are a receiving-house for letters, and a very large inn, (the Hardwicke Arms,) where the petty sessions for this part of the county are holden. Distant 6 miles from Royston, and 44 from Lond. One mile beyond is Nuneham Wimpole (Rt. Hon. earl of Hardwicke). Population, 179.

ARTHURET, (Cumb.) a village pleasantly seated on a point of land which is supposed to have been formerly called Arthur's-Head, but now corrupted to Arthuret. The church, which was erected in 1609, is built on an eminence, and is a tolerably large edifice, consisting of a nave, chancel, side aisles, and a square tower. In the church-yard is a rude cross, which, as Mr. Pennant observes, is in the exact shape of the cross of the knights of Malta, and was probably erected by one of that order. This ground is also the burial-place of Archibald Armstrong, jester to Charles I. whose funeral, by accident suitable to his profession, happened to be performed on the 1st. of April. The parish of Arthuret is very extensive, and contains, 2693 inhabitants.

ARUNDEL, (Suss.) a borough and market town, pleasantly situated on the declivity of a hill, which commands a most interesting prospect, terminated at an agreeable distance by the sea. The town has been considerably improved and enlarged lately by new buildings; the principal streets are well paved, and the navigable river Arun, which intersects a small part of the town, has a neat stone bridge over it of 3 arches. The venerable castle, which confers an earldom without creation on its proprietor, stands on the summit of a hill, and is said to be

a mile in compass: and the duke of Norfolk, its present owner, has fitted up part of it with the utmost magnificence, though many of the ancient buildings have mouldered into ruin. Population, 2188.

Arundel is a borough by prescription, so old as to be mentioned in king Alfred's will. It returns 2 members to parliament, and the number of electors is nearly 300.

Market Days and Fairs.] A market is held on Thurs. and Sat. the former chiefly for corn, which is so considerable, that the annual returns in that article are computed at 30,000*l*. Fairs, May 14, Aug. 24, Sep. 25, and Dec. 17, for cattle and pedlary.

Post.] The post arrives every day about 11, and returns at 3 o'clock.

Principal Inns.] The Black Man's Head and King's Arms.

Coaches and Waggon.] A stage coach from the White Horse Feiter-lane, every Tu. Th. and Sat. and goes to London every Mon. Wed. and Fri. A cross country coach from Portsmouth to Brighton passes about noon every Mon. Wed. and Fri. and returns every Tues. Thurs. and Sat. Carter's wagon sets out from the Queen's Head, Borough, Wed. even. at 8 o'clock, and arrives at Arundel on Sat. aft.

Bankers.] Messrs. Bushby and Co. draw on Lubbock, and Co. Mansion-house Street, and Messrs. Oliver, and Co. draw on Everetts, and Co. Mansion-house Street.

Arundel is 10 miles E. of Chichester, 11 S. of Petworth, 14 S. W. of Steyning, 14 W. of Shoreham, and 57 miles 1 furlong S. W. by S. from London, by Dorking and Billingshurst, or 62½ miles by Guilford and Petw. r.h.

ASHBOURN, (Derb.) a neat and well-built market town, delightfully situated in a fertile valley, on the E. side of the river Dove, and on the border of Staffordshire. The church is supposed to have been finished in 1241, as there is a memorial in brass of its dedication to St. Oswald in that year. It is built in the form of a cross, with a square tower in the centre, terminated by a lofty octagonal spire. The interior is spacious, and contains several good monuments, and numerous shields of arms, &c. in stained glass. Near the church is a free grammar-school, founded in the reign of Elizabeth: present masters, P. Belcher A. M. who likewise takes about 20 boys as boarders, and Rev. G. Norcliffe. There are also two other free-schools, one for 30 boys, and the other for as many girls; and a very respectable ladies' boarding-school, by

Miss Parkers. Near the entrance of the town from Derby are a neat chapel, and a row of alms-houses for 6 poor men or women, erected and endowed in the year 1300 by a native of Ashbourne named Cooper, who, when a boy, followed the humble occupation of brick making, but who afterwards went to London, and by persevering industry acquired a considerable fortune. Several other alms houses have been founded here for old and decayed housekeepers, and 4 for clergymen's widows.

The theatre in this town is very respectably attended 2 months in the year, having a good provincial set of comedians under the management of C. Stanton, esq. Here also are 2 subscription societies, and 2 circulating libraries, one kept by Mr. Smith, bookseller, in the Market Place, the other by Mr. S. R. Parker: the former has a most extensive and well-chosen collection, consisting of more than 6000 volumes.

The principal trade of this town is in cheese, great quantities of which are sent from hence up and down the river Trent. The lower class of young girls are employed in a manufactory of lace; and the malting business is carried on to a considerable extent. There are also, in the vicinity, a large iron manufactory, belonging to Messrs. Basset and Co. and several cotton mills under the direction of Messrs. Cooper, Birch, and Bainbridge, and Dale and Co.

It is worthy of remark in this town, that by an old statute, no coal is allowed to be sold under 612*lb*. to the load, and butter is generally 17 or 18 oz. to the lb. At this place the celebrated Dr. Johnson frequently visited his friend Dr. Taylor, whose house is near the church.

Market Day and Fairs.] The market is held on Sat. and is tolerably well attended. Fairs, the first Tues. in Jan. Feb. 13, Ap. 3, May 21, July 5, Aug. 15, Oct. 20, and Nov. 29. The first of these is a new fair, held for the first time in 1805; it will always be held on that day in future.

Bankers.] A. W. Bellairs, and Son; who draw on Down, Thornton, and Free, Bartholomew-lane.

Post.] The mail arrives at half-past 4 aft. and goes out at half past 8 morning; the office closes for London at 8 in the morn. and for Manchester at 4 in the ev.

Principal Inns.] Green Man, for post chaise and families; and the Black-moor's Head, for travellers.

Coaches and Waggon.] There are 4 post-coaches to and from London

daily. The Defiance and Cornwallis both run from the Swan, in Lad-lane to the Green Man; the Dart, from the Castle and Falcon, Aldersgate-street, to the Blackmoor's Head; and the Telegraph, from the White Horse, Fetter-lane, to the White Hart. The mail coach arrives at the Green Man every aft. about 20 min. past 4. and from Manchester every morn. at 20 minutes past eight Pickford's waggons pass daily both to London and Manchester, and stop at the White Lion.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Ashbourn Hall, (Sir B. Boothby); Ashbourn-Green Hall, (J. Haynes, esq.), both in the par. of Ashbourn; the Grove, (W. Collins, esq.) 1 mile; Snelson Hall, (Rev. R. Langley) 2 miles; Okeover Hall, (E. W. Okeover, esq.) 2 miles; Issington Hall, (H. Fitzherbert, knt. and bart.) 3 miles; and Ham Hall. (J. Port, esq.) 4 m.

Within 2 miles of Ashbourn is a valuable mineral spring, of the nature of Bath waters, but from the lowness of the spring in summer, little notice has been taken of it.

Ashbourn is 9 miles distant from Wirksworth, 10 from Matlock, 12 from Belper and Cheadle, 13 from Derby and Uttoxeter, 14 from Leek, 20 from Burton and Buxton, and 139 miles ½ from London. The population, is 2112.

ASHBURTON, (Devon.) a market town situated in a valley, about half a mile from the river Dart, and in the direct road from London to Plymouth. It consists principally of one long street, and the houses are neat and covered with slate, which abounds in the neighbourhood. The church is a handsome edifice, built in the form of a cross, with a tower 90 feet high and terminated by a spire. Adjoining is an ancient chantry, now used as a grammar-school, and as the place of election for members of parliament, &c. Here are also a classic free-school, 2 free-schools in which 73 boys and girls are taught reading, writing, and arithmetic, a Sunday-school supported by voluntary contributions, and a handsome dissenting meeting-house.—Ashburton is one of the four stannary towns of Devonshire, and is remarkable for its adjacent mines of tin and copper; as also a manufacture of serge, the annual returns of which are said to exceed 100,000l. Here are, likewise 3 buildings for carding wool and spinning yarn for serge. It is an ancient borough by prescription, governed by a portreeve, who is chosen annually at the court-leet and baron of the lord of the manor. It sends 2 representatives to parliament,

and the number of voters is said to be about 200. Population, 3033.

Market Days and Fairs.] Two weekly markets are held, that on Tu. for wool and yarn, and that on Sat. for corn and provisions. Fairs, the first Thurs. in March and June, and Aug. 10, and Nov. 11

Post.] The mail arrives at 4 morn. and goes at 10 at night.

Bankers.] R. Abraham and Co. draw on Esdaile, and Co. Lombard-street.

Principal Inns.] London, and Golden-Lion.

Coaches and Waggons.] The mail coach arrives at 5 in the morning from Exeter, and returns from Plymouth at 10 in the evening. Two stage coaches pass from Exeter about half past 10 every morn. on their way to Plymouth, and 2 from Plymouth to Exeter, about 2 hours later. A fly coach passes from Exeter every day at 4 in the morning, and returns from Plymouth at 8 in the evening. A stage waggon from London arrives every Wed. evening, and sets out next morning for Plymouth.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Buckland, (Col. Bostard, esq.) 3 miles; West Ogwell House, (I. Taylor, esq.) 4½ miles; Spitchweck, (Lady Ashburton) 4½ miles; Ingsdon, (I. Courtis, esp.) 5 miles; and Stover Lodge, (J. Templar, esq.) 6½ m.

Ashburton is 7 miles dist. from Newton Abbot, 8 from Totness, 20 from Exeter, 43 from Plymouth, and 191½ miles from London.

ASHBY DE LA ZOUCH, (Leic.) a market town, so called from the family of Zouch, its former possessors. It is pleasantly situated in a fertile valley on the border of Derbyshire, and is crossed by the little river Gilwiskaw, over which it has a good stone bridge. Here are a large handsome church dedicated to St. Helen; a neat stone cross, which has stood for several centuries; and the ruins of a castle in which James I. once quartered with his whole court at the expence of the earl of Huntingdon. The t. consists of several streets, all leading into a very spacious one, called High-street. It is governed by a constable and 2 headboroughs, who are annually elected in the month of October. The principal trade is carried on in malt, the town having been long famed for its excellent ale.

Market Day and Fairs.] The weekly market is held on Sat. and the fairs (noted for large horses) are, Easter Mon. and Tu. Whit Tu. St. Bartholomew, and St. Simon and Jude, old style.

Post.] A bye post carries letters to and from Loughborough, where they meet the mail. Post days Mon. Wed. Th. and Sat.

Bankers.] Messrs. Fisher, and Co. (Ashby, and Measham, Bank,) draw on Hoare, Barnett, and Co. Lombard Street.

Principal Inns.] Queen's Head, Bear, White Hart, and Lamb.

Waggons &c.] There is no conveyance for heavy loading, except Bass and Morris's waggons from Burton, which stop at Mr. Sleath's, carrier, every Sat. going to London, and every Wed. returning. Waggons go hence to Leicester and Nottingham every Mon. also two to Birmingham, one on Wed. the other on Friday.

Gentleman's Seats.] Willesly, (Lieut. Gen. Sir Charles Hastings, Bart.) 1 mile; Measham, the seats of W. Hill, Jos. Wilkes, and R. Abney, esqrs. 3 miles; and Stanton Harold, (Earl Ferrers) 4 miles.

Ashby de la Zouch is 9 miles distant from Burton, 12 from Bosworth and Loughborough, 15 from Tamworth, 14 from Atherstone, 16 from Derby, 17 from Leicester, 30 from Coventry, and 123 miles by Atherstone, or 115 m. 1f. by Leicester, from London.

ASHFORD, (Kent) is a neat and well-built market town, situated on the river Ash. The church is a large gothic structure, formerly collegiate; there are also places of worship for the Quakers. Independents and Baptists; and a handsome market-house has been recently erected; over which is the town hall, occasionally used as assembly and card rooms. Here are a free grammar-school, founded by the Knatchbull family, a good English school in very high repute, and a boarding-school for young ladies. Here is also a good library, kept by Mr. Elliot. In the vicinity are barracks for 9000 infantry; and at the distance of 5 m. on the road to Hythe, are Brabourn Leese Barracks, capable of containing 2000 cavalry and infantry. The town is governed by a constable of its own, and a sitting of justices is regularly held the first Saturday in each month. Ashford is remarkable for being amply supplied by excellent fish; and a manufactory of stout linen cloth for sheeting, diapers, huckabacks, checks, &c. is here carried on: here is, likewise, an excellent bleach green, for bleaching all kinds of linen yarn, &c. The town contains 423 houses, and the population is computed at 2517 individuals.

Market Days and Fairs.] Ashford has a considerable stock-market every first and third Tuesday in the month, for all sorts of fat and lean stock; a corn market is likewise held every Tu. at the Royal Oak inn. There are 3 regular fairs in the year: on the 17th of May,

9th Sept. and 24th Oct. for Welsh cattle, horses, and pedlary; also a wool fair the first week in August.

Bankers.] Messrs. G. W. G. E. and W. Jemmetts, who draw on Willis, Wood, and Co. Lombard-street; Messrs. Ayerst, Hattenden, Hutton, and Boghurst, who draw on Stephensons, Reinington, and Co. Lombard-street; and Messrs. Delasaux and Co. who draw on Stephensons and Co.

Post.] The post from London arrives at 9 o'clock every morning, Monday excepted, and sets out at 4 every afternoon.

Principal inn.] The Saracen's Head, Royal Oak, and George.

Coaches, Waggons, Hoys, &c.] A coach sets out at 8 o'clock every morn. from the Saracen's Head to the George Inn, Borough; where it arrives at 6 the same ev.; also a night coach ev.; also at 8 o'clock, Fri. excepted. The same coaches leave London every morn. and ev. at 6, and go through Ashford to Hythe, Sandgate, and Folkstone. Crutenden's Ashford Wagon leaves this town every Monday noon, for the Queen's Head Inn in the Borough, and leaves London every Wednesday ev. or Thursday morning. Besides this the Hythe wagon passes through Ashford every Monday noon, and arrives at the George inn, Borough, on Wed. ev. It also leaves town every Thurs. morn. and returns through Ashford at 10 o'clock on Sat. morn. Heavy goods, however, are generally sent from London by the Feversham hoys, which sail every Sat. morn. from Real's wharf, Tooley-street, and Ralf's Quay, Custom House.

Gentlemen's Seats.] The principal seats in the neighbourhood are, Godenton, (N. K. Foke, esq.) at the distance of 2 miles; Hothfield, (earl of Thanet) 3 miles; Mersham Hatch, (Sir Edward Knatchbull, bart.) 4 miles; Eastwell Park, (G. F. Hatton, esq.) beyond which is Westwell, (Tho. Blackmore, esq.) 4 miles; Great Olantigh, (S. E. Sawbridge, esq.) 5 miles; Surrenden, (late Sir Ed. Dering, bart.) 6 miles; and Gale Hill, (Philip Darel, esq.) 6 miles.

Ashford is 4 miles distant from Wye, 6 from Charing, 10 from Lenham, 12 from Feversham, Hythe, and Tenterden, 14 from Romney, 15 from Canterbury, and 54½ from London.

ASHOVER, (Derb.) a village near the rivers Amber and Milntown, and a place of considerable antiquity, being noticed in Domesday Book as having a church and a priest. The church contains some ancient monuments, and a curious font, supposed to be of Saxon workmanship. On Ashover Common

is a rocking stone, which measures about 26 feet in circumference, and is called, by the peasantry, "Robin Hood's Mark." And about 200 yards N. of this is a singular shaped rock, conjectured by Mr. Rooke to have been a rock idol.

ASHRIDGE, (Herts.) a small village, situate in a fine sporting country between Tring and Ivinghoe; and reported to have formerly possessed a royal palace, afterwards converted into a college for Bon Hommes, or monks who followed the rule of St. Augustine. In the year 1291, a parliament was held here by Edward I. and after the Reformation the monastery seems again to have become the seat of royalty: it is now taken down, and its site is intended to be occupied by a handsome family mansion. The park is 5 miles in circumference, well-wooded and stocked with deer. Ashridge is 3 miles distant from Berkhamstead, and 29 from London.

ASHSTEAD, (Surrey), a village near Epsom Wells, most delightfully situated on the road to Portsmouth and Brighton. Here Charles II. was entertained, and the table at which he and his companions dined is still preserved. The church contains some good monuments; and near it is Ashstead Park, the seat of R. Bagot Howard, esq. and through the village on the left is Ashstead cottage, C. Walsham, esq. Population, 548. Distant from London 16 miles $\frac{1}{2}$.

ASHTON, or **LONG ASHTON**, sometimes also called Aston and Long Aston. (Som.) a village, charmingly situated in a rich and fertile vale between Leigh-down and Dundry. Here are a great number of neat cottages with excellent gardens, and the inhabitants raise a variety of early vegetables, fruits, and flowers, which they carry for sale to Bristol, the Hotwells, &c. Its population is 1073. Here is Ashton Court, the elegant residence of Sir J. Hugh Smith, bart. and 2 miles beyond it, is Leigh Court, Rev. Dr. Trenchard. And in the vicinity, at Leigh Wood are some remains of a large Roman camp, which is supposed to have been the work of Astorius facing a camp on the opposite side of the Avon. This village is 3 miles W.S.W. of Bristol.

ASHTON-UNDER-LINE, (Lanc.) is a large town and parish, situate at the south-eastern extremity of the county. The town itself is small but populous, and of late years has received a considerable increase: it consists of several streets of well-built commodious houses, and stands on a rising situation on the north side of the river Tame. Various manufactures are carried on here, prin-

cipally of cotton. The population of Ashton-under-Lyne parish is 19,052. There was formerly a market held here every Wednesday, but it has been discontinued above 50 years, though such a convenience is much wanted from the increased population. Here is Duckenfield Lodge, a fine seat of Francis Duckenfield Astley. The Ashton-under-Lyne canal, which communicates between Ashton and Manchester, was made by authority of an Act of Parliament in 1794. It commences on the east side of Manchester, crosses the river Medlock, passes Fairfield, and at Ashton it passes through a long tunnel in front of Duckenfield Lodge. Near this place it is joined by the Peak-forest canal, and a branch goes off from it at Fairfield to the New Mill, near Oldham. This canal is 11 miles long, with a rise of 152 feet.

ASHWELL, (Herts.) a village, situate on the river Rhee near the border of Cambridgeshire. The church is a handsome edifice, with a lofty spire, and contains several ancient monuments. Here also is a charity school. Some vestiges of an ancient Roman fortification are visible upon a hill in Harborough Field, and a variety of coins, urns, &c. have, at different times, been dug up in the vicinity. Distant from Baldock, 4 m. N. Population, 754.

ASKERON, (Yorks. W. R.) a village, famous for a sulphureous spring, which is now enclosed, and falls into a handsome basin. The water is said to cure the most inveterate strumous sores by bathing, and the neighbouring farmers and farriers are well acquainted with its effects on horses and cattle under the most stubborn maladies. Population, 113.

ASKRIG, (Yorks. N. R.) a market town, situated near the river Ure and Swaldale Forest. It was formerly a place of considerable note, but has latterly fallen to decay. Here is a receiving house for letters. Distant from London 246 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. Population, 745.

Market Day and Fairs.] The market is held on Thurs. Fairs, May 11, first Th. in June, and Oct. 28 and 29.

Principal Inn.] The Red Lion.

ASPATRIA, (Cumb.) a long straggling village, situate on ridge of a hill, and supposed to derive its name from Gospatrick, earl of Dunbar, but at present it belongs to the earl of Egremont. In removing the earth of a barrow which stood on a rising ground near this village, a large human skeleton was found in the year 1790, deposited in a sort of rude chest; and, from a variety of emblematical delineations, as well as several rich ornaments, it was supposed to have been the sepulchre of some

chieftain of considerable rank. Distant from Carlisle 19 miles. Population, 478. Two miles beyond, on the right, is Hayton Castle, (H. Jolliffe, esq.)

ASSINGDON, or ASHINGDON, (Essex) a parish, famous for the victory obtained by Canute over Edmund Ironside. The church is built upon an eminence, from which, in a clear day, every other church in Rochford hundred may be distinctly seen. Here are several tumuli, said to have been erected over those who fell in the aforementioned battle; and on opening some of them lately, 3 stone coffins were found, with implements of war in them; it having been the custom of the Danes to bury their commanders, when they fell in battle, with their military weapons. Distant from Saffron Walden 3 miles N. E. Population, 102.

ASTBURY, (Chesh.) a village about 2 miles distant from Congleton. The church is a venerable edifice, with a lofty spire steeple; and in the churchyard are 2 ancient monuments, ornamented with the insignia of knighthood, but the families to whom they belonged are now unknown. Astbury is distant from London 160 m, 3 f. About a mile on the right are Morton Alcomclaw, (— Done, esq.) and the seat of — Johnson, esq.

ASTON-UNDER-HILL, (Glouc.) a village on the border of Bredon Hill, and chiefly worthy of notice for its handsome church and a ferruginous spring. Distant 5 miles from Evesham, 6 from Tewkesbury, 7 from Winchcomb, and 16 from Gloucester, and 101 from London. Population, 325.

ATHELNEY, (Som.) an island anciently surrounded by marshes and morasses, and memorable for the retreat of king Alfred, when the Danes had overrun the eastern part of his dominions. Here he also built an abbey, but none of its vestiges are now remaining.

ATHERSTONE, (Warw.) a small market town, situate near the river Anker, and in the road from London to Derby. It consists chiefly of one street, and a square market place, in the centre of which has been erected, within these few years, a good market-house on pillars, with an elegant assembly-room, &c. above it. Here is a good English school, with an endowment: also an exceeding good grammar-school, free for the boys of the town. It is a very considerable thoroughfare, and most of the inhabitants are employed in manufacturing hats, ribbands, tam-mies, shalloons, &c. The population is 292.

Market Day and Fairs.] The market is held on Th. and there are 4 annu-

al fairs, viz. April, 7, July 18, Sep. 19, and Dec. 4. On the last of these, some thousand head of fat cattle are often sold, and a number of London dealers attend as purchasers.

Principal Inns.] The Red Lion, Bull's Head and George.

Bankers.] Messrs. Chapman and Co. draw on Spooner and Co. Fish-street hill, and Messrs. Wildays, draw on Veres and Co. Lombard street.

Coaches, Boats, &c.] The mail from Holyhead to London passes daily about 12 o'clock. Another coach from Chester goes for London every Sun. Tu. and Th. night, and returns the morning following. A coach goes to Birmingham every Mon. morning, and returns next day. And another to Coventry Friday morn. returns same evening.

The canal, which unites the Isis, the Mersey, and the Trent, is within a hundred yards of the town, and boats are passing daily to and from Bristol, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Coventry, &c. There is a regular stage-boat to Coventry every Fri. morn. which returns the next day.

Atherstone is remarkable in history, as the place where the earl of Richmond and his partisans held a council the night preceding the important battle of Bosworth Field, where he gained a decisive victory over the tyrannical Richard III. It is a constableness, governed by a constable and 2 thirdboroughs. Distant from London 108 m. 5 f. On the right is Atherstone hall, (Baroness Grey de Ruthyn).

ATHERSTONE ON STOUR, (Warw.) A small village situate on the Stour, a little below that river falls into the Avon. Its population is 79.

ATTLEBOROUGH, (Norf.) an ancient market town, formerly a city, and the metropolis of the county, though now much reduced. Here are a charity school, and a receiving house for letters; and on the right is a turnpike road to New Buckenham. Population, 1413.

Market Day and Fairs.] The market is held on Thurs. Fairs, the Th. before Easter, Th. before Whitsuntide, and Aug. 15.

Principal Inn.] The Cock.

Coaches, Waggon, &c.] The mail arrives from London every morning except Mon. about 9 o'clock, on its way to Norwich, and stops on its return every evening about half past 6. There are also 2 other coaches pass to and from Norwich daily. Two waggons arrive every Mon. morning, one from Barton Mills, the other from Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, and return next day. Three other carriers go to Norwich every evening, and return the next ev.

Attleborough is 5 miles distant from Hingham and New Buckenham, 6 from Wymondham, 7 from Harling, 8 from Kenninghall, 10 from Watton, 12 from Diss, 14 from Dereham, 15 from Thetford and Norwich, and 93 m. 7 f. from London.

AUBOURN, (Wilts.) a town pleasantly situate on a branch of the Kennet, and on the border of Berkshire. It was formerly a place of considerable trade, and had a good weekly market on Thursday; but, from a dreadful conflagration which happened in 1760, and some other circumstances, its trade has declined, and the market is discontinued. The inhabitants, however, still carry on a pretty extensive manufacture of fustians. Population, 1260.

Aubourn is 3 miles N. of Ramsburg, 4 W. of Lambourn, 7 E. of Marlborough, 8 S. of Swindon, and 81 miles distant from London.

AUCKLAND, or **BISHOP'S AUCKLAND**, (Durham) a clean well built market town, pleasantly situate in a rich and fertile part of the county, and equally remarkable for the salubrity of its air, and the cheapness and goodness of provisions. The market-place is an open spacious square, near the centre of which stands an ancient covered cross. Here is a free grammar school, rebuilt in the year 1783, and over it is a small but elegant chapel, erected by the voluntary subscriptions of the inhabitants. Here also is a magnificent palace belonging to the bishop of Durham, who is lord of the manor. The parish church is a noble gothic edifice, situated in a small village called St. Andrew Auckland, about 1 mile to the south, and was formerly collegiate. Near the west end of the town is a manufactory, erected a few years ago, for printing all sorts of muslins, cottons, and calicoes, which promises to be of great public utility. To the north-west is a stone bridge of 2 arches over the Wear, built by bishop Skirlaw about the year 1403. Population, 1807.

Market Day and Fairs. Market on Thursday. Fairs, for cattle, sheep, pigs, &c. are on Holy Th. Corpus Christi, and Thurs. before Old Christmas Day. Statutes for hiring servants, Thurs. before Old May Day, and Thurs. before Old Martinmas.

Principal Inns. The King's Arms and Talbot.

Gentlemen's Seats. Binchester. (hon. Mrs. Lyon.) and Newton Cap. (J. B. Forster, esq.) half a mile; Old Park, (Rich. Wharton, esq.) 1½ mile; and Windlestone Hall, (Sir J. Eden, bart.) 3 miles.

Auckland is 10 miles distant from Durham, Sedgefield, and Wolsingham, 12 from Darlington, 15 from Barnard Castle, and 95½ m. from London.

AULCESTER, See **ALCESTER**.

AUST, (Glouc.) a village among the salt marshes by the side of the river Severn, principally noted for its ferry over that river to Beachly, at the mouth of the Wye. It was formerly called Aust Clive, from its situation on a cliff, but at present it is generally called the Old Passage, to distinguish it from that termed the New Passage, about 3 miles lower down. It has a neat chapel, with a tower at the west end, adorned with pinnacles; and near the passage house is a building for the accommodation of company, who resort here in fine weather to enjoy the refreshing breezes from the sea, or the charming prospect which this spot affords of Monmouthshire, Gloucestershire, &c. also of King's Road, Portshead Point, and the Holm islands. Distant from Bristol 12 miles N. Population, 174. There is one inn, known by the name of the Old Passage House Inn. Though the accommodations of this place are preferable to those of the New Passage Inn, the black rock which projects into the sea, renders this ferry more dangerous.

AUSTEL ST. See **SAINT AUSTEL**.

AVELEY, (Essex) a village, pleasantly situate in a valley near Purbeck, and comprising the manors of Aveley, Berhoun, Bretts, and Brumstead. It had formerly a market, but this has been discontinued for many years. Near the middle of the village stands Aveley church, a peculiarly neat edifice, containing several handsome monuments. Here also is an alms-house for 12 families, built by Lord Newburgh, in the year 1639. Population, 598.

AVENING (Glouc.) a village, about 3 miles S. of Minchin-hampton, and noted for a branch of the clothing business. The church stands on an eminence, and is built in form of a cross, with a low embattled tower in the middle. Here also is a charity school, and in the vicinity are several barrows or tumuli. Distant 3 miles from Tedbury, 9 from Cirencester, 14 from Gloucester, and 20 from Bath. Population, 1602.

AXBRIDGE, (Som.) a small but neat market town, deriving its name from the river Axe, over which it has a wooden bridge on stone arches. It is situated under the Mendip Hills, near the high road from Bristol to Plymouth. The church is a large gothic structure, containing several good monuments of the Prowse family. It is

a town corporate, governed by a mayor, bailiff, 8 capital burgesses, and 22 common council-men; and it is said to have sent members to parliament till the reign of Edward III. Here are an endowed alms-house, a receiving house for letters, and a considerable manufacture of knit stockings. Population, 835.

Market Day and Fairs.] The weekly market is held on Thurs. Fairs, Feb. 3, and Lady-day, for cheese and cattle.

Axbridge is 10 miles distant from Wells, 18 from Bristol and Bridgewater, and 150 from London.

AXMINSTER, (Devon.) a market town, and the first in the county, derives its name partly from the river Axe, on which it stands, and partly from a minster erected by king Athelstan, for 7 priests to pray for the souls of some persons who fell in his army, when he vanquished the Danes in an adjacent field. The town is large, and the streets are in general open, but the houses are irregularly built, and few of them remarkable for elegance. The church is a venerable structure, but the interior has a heavy cumbrous appearance. The other places of worship in this town are, a Roman Catholic chapel, and 2 meeting-houses, one for Methodists, the other for Independents. Here are a large airy house for the poor, a charity-school for 20 boys, and a Sunday-school established by the followers of the late Mr. Wesley, for instructing 150 boys and girls to read. The number of inhabitants, as returned under the late act, was 2387, the greater part of whom are employed in the manufacture of carpets, broad and narrow cloths, leather breeches, and gloves. The carpet manufactory, in particular, is in a very flourishing state; the carpets are woven of any size in one piece, several women being employed in conjunction at the same loom, working the pattern with needles.

Market Day and Fairs.] The market is held on Sat. Fairs, Feb. 24, Apr. 25, June 24, and the first Wed. after Michaelmas.

Bankers.] Messrs. Ballet, Stevens, and Whithy.

Principal Inn, Post, &c.] The George is accounted the best inn in the west of England. The mail arrives at half past 3 in the afternoon, and departs at a quarter before 9 in the morning.

Coaches, Waggons, &c.] The mail coach passes every morning at half past 8, and every evening at 6 o'clock; and 2 other coaches go to London every morning at 9 o'clock. There are also 8 waggons to and from London every week.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Coryton house (W. Tucker, esq.) 1 mile and $\frac{1}{2}$; Dulcis (Rev. R. Hallet) 2 miles and $\frac{1}{4}$; Vartle House, (Lord King) 5 miles; and Shute House, (Sir J. W. De la Pole, bart.) about 3 miles on the left.

Axminster is 5 miles distant from the British Channel, 23 from Taunton, 25 from Exeter, 60 from Bath and Bristol, and 147 miles from London. On the right is a turnpike road to Chard and Crewkerne.

AYCLIFFE, (Dur.) a village of considerable antiquity, situate on the high road between Durham and Darlington. The church is built on a rising ground southward of the village, and had anciently a guild, dedicated to St. Mary the virgin. The number of houses in this township, as returned under the late act, was 164, and the population 633. Here, according to the Saxon Chronicle, a synod was held in the year 782, and another in 789. Distant from London 94 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

AYLESBURY, (Bucks) an ancient borough and market town, situated near the centre of the county, of the county, and small eminence rising gradually on every side in a rich and fertile tract called the Vale of Aylesbury. The town consists of several streets, for the most part very old and ill constructed, but which have, within the last two years, been greatly improved. The church is a large and venerable edifice, built in the shape of a cross, with a low tower rising from the intersection of the nave and transept, it has a handsome altarpiece, painted by Mortimer, (uncle of the celebrated artist of that name,) and contains a curious mural monument of Sir Henry Lee. The church-yard is very extensive, and disposed into walks, planted with double rows of trees. Here also are 4 meeting-houses, one for Independents, one for Baptists, one for Methodists, and one for Presbyterians. The county hall is a handsome modern structure, part of which has lately been rebuilt: contiguous to it is the goal and bridewell, both of which are under the best regulations possible. The old market house, which was very incommodious and unsightly, has been taken down; and a new one erected in its place, in the centre of the town; it is a neat model after the Temple of the Winds at Athens. This town is celebrated for its manufacture of lace: it has a free school, erected and endowed by Mr. Henry Philips, in 1714; the salary of the master, which is discretionary, is about 60*l.* per annum. In 1790, a Mr. Hending left property to a considerable amount for apprenticing poor children. The roads are kept in

repair through the benefaction of Mr. Bedford; who, in 1494, left lands which now produce 300l. per annum for that purpose, and for relief of the poor. The government of Aylesbury was formerly vested in a bailiff, 9 aldermen, and 12 burgesses, who used to elect the representatives; but this corporation being dissolved on account of some neglect, the police is now maintained by constables, and the right of election vested in housekeepers not receiving alms. It returns 2 members to parliament. The parish of Aylesbury, comprising the hamlet of Walton, is the largest in the county, and, according to a late enumeration, it contains 3,47 inhabitants, including women and children.

Market Day and Fairs.] The market is held on Sat. and is well supplied with corn, calves, and poultry, and on Wednesday, during the fruit season, there is a considerable market for fruit. There are also 6 annual fairs, principally for cattle, viz. the first Fri. after Jan. 18, the eve of Palm Sun. May 8, June 14, Sep. 25, and Oct. 12.

Post.] Letters are sent to London at 6 o'clock every ev. except Sat. and arrive at 8 o'clock every morn. except Monday.

Bankers.] Messrs. Rickford and Co. draw on Praeds and Co. Fleet street.

Principal Inns.] The George, and White Hart, and the King's Head; the room, made use of in this inn as a kitchen, was the refectory of the monastery, the window of which now remains with painted glass of armorial bearings. There are also several other inns affording good accommodation.

Coaches, Waggon, &c.] There are two Aylesbury coaches, one through Tring and the other through Amersham; they start every morning (except Sundays; and return the same ev. at 8. Buckingham, Banbury, and Bicester coaches pass through daily. One waggon goes to and returns from London, twice a week; and are continually passing to and from Buckingham, Bicester, &c.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Hartwell House, (the property of Sir Geo. Lee, bart. but lately occupied by Louis XVIII. and family) 2 miles; Gillies House, near Weedon, (Ld Nugent) 2 miles; Weedon Lodge, (Capt. Humphreys); Eythrope, (Earl of Chesterfield) 5 miles; and Lower Winchenden, (S. Bernard, esq.) 6 miles.

Aylesbury is distant from London, by Uxbridge, 40½ m. and by Watford 38½ miles; 15 m. from Amersham, and 17 m. from Buckingham.

Literary Characters.] Dr. Uwin, author of *Modern Medicine*; Mr. Down-

ing, author of *Elements of Hebrew*; the late eminent naturalist, Dr. Geo. Shaw, was born at Bearton, 1 mile from Aylesbury.

A branch of the Grand Junction Canal is now cutting to Aylesbury, which will shortly be navigable.

AYLESFORD, (Kent) a village situate on the river Medway, which intersects the parish. The north part is an ancient demesne, and has a constable of itself: the south part, including the manors of Milhale and Preston, was given to the church of Rochester, by Henry I. The church is an old and venerable edifice. Population, 875. There is a hospital for six poor people, and also a charity school. Distant from London, 32 m.

AYLESHAM, (Norf.) a populous market town, but all copyhold, holden chiefly under the duchy of Lancaster; the manor having been granted to John of Gaunt, by Edward III. Here is a free-school, founded in the year 1517, by Robert Jennys, mayor of Norwich; but at present the building is in a ruinous state, and it is in contemplation either to repair it, or erect a new one, by public subscription. The river from hence to Coltisall, a distance of about 10 m. has been made navigable for barges.

Market Day and Fairs.] The market day is Tues. Fairs, March 23, May, and the last Tues. in September.

Post.] The post goes out at 11 o'clock, every Sun. Wed. and Fri. morning; and comes in at 9 o'clock every Tues. Thurs. and Sat. afternoon.

Principal Inns.] The Black Boy, Black Bull, Dog; and King's Head.

Noblemen's Seats.] Woltarton, (earl of Orford) 5 miles; Blickling, adjoining the former, and Gunton, (both Lord Suffield's) about 6 miles.

Aylesham is distant from London 121 m. About a mile from the town is a spa, the waters of which are said to be efficacious in curing almost all chronic disorders.

AYNHOE, (Northamp.) a large and respectable village, usually called Aynhoe-on-the-hill, from its standing on an eminence near the river Chanvelli. It has a free school, endowed by John Cartwright, esq. with a salary of 90l. for a master. There is one inn, the Red Lion: the church contains numerous monumental memorials, several of which are commemorative of the last Wright family. Here is the seat of Ralph Cartwright, esq. who has a fine collection of pictures, some of which are by Morilli. Population, 631.

AYSGARTH, (Yorks. W. R.) a village situate on the river Ure, celebrated for its romantic and picturesque water.

falls. Over the river is a bridge of one arch, bearing the date 1539, and nearly overgrown with ivy. The church is si-

tuated on an eminence above. Distant from Askrig 4 miles E. Population, 293.

BAD

BAK

BABINGLEY, (Norf.) 4 miles N. E. of Lynn. It is chiefly worthy of note as being the place where Felix, the Burgundian, first landed, to instruct the East Angles in the doctrines of the gospel, and where the first church is said to have been erected. Population, 35.

BADMINGTON, (Wilts.) a village in the vicinity of Marlborough. Here have been found 9 caves, in one row, but of different dimensions. Some of them contained spurs, fragments of armour, &c. whence they are supposed to have been the sepulchres of some ancient warriors, but whether Roman, Saxon, or Danish, cannot now be ascertained.

BADMINTON, GREAT, (Glouc.) a village situate on the borders of Wiltshire. It contains a charity school and almshouse, and a remarkably elegant church, built by the late Duke of Beaufort, in 1735. The pavement of the altar part displays the family arms in Florentine mosaic, and the steps are of jasper and verd antique. Here also are the lower part of a cartoon of the Transfiguration, by Raphael; Christ disputing with the doctors, by Ghezzi; and some specimens of monumental statuary, by Bysbrach. — **Badminton house**, the family residence of the Dukes of Beaufort, is a very extensive and elegant structure, situated in a park nearly 6 miles in circumference. Population, 409.

Badminton is 6 miles distant from Chippling Sodbury and Wickwar, 9 from Tetbury, and 28 from Gloucester.

BADOW, GREAT, (Essex) an extensive village, inhabited by many respectable families, who have been induced to settle there on account of the remarkably pleasant situation. In the church were formerly 2 chantries of considerable value. According to a late enumeration, the parish contains 1461 inhabitants. Dr. Richard de Badow, who founded University Hall in Cambridge, on the site now occupied by Clare Hall, sprung from a family which derived its name either from this parish, or that of Little Badow, in the same county.

Great Badow is distant from London, by Chelmsford, 30 miles and by Galwood common, 29 miles. On the

right is a turnpike road through Brentwood to London.

BAGSHOT, (Surrey) a neat town, situate between Staines and Hartley Row, and noted for its excellent mutton, and the good accommodations of its inns. It was formerly called Holy Hall, and was a lordship of our ancient kings, who had a house here and an extensive park, which was laid open after the civil wars. Bagshot-heath, which surrounds the town is a barren desert, the tedious monotony of which, however, is cheered by a considerable number of elegant seats on its borders. Population, 779.

Principal Inns. The King's Arms and White Hart.

Post. Mail arrives 12 at night, and goes out at 2 in the morn.

Gentlemen's Seats. On entering Bagshot heath on the left, is St. Ann's Hill, (Hon. Mrs. Fox); one m. further is Rotleys, (Sir Jos. Maubey, bart.); within a mile of Bagshot, on the left, is Hatton Hill, (E. Bratton, esq.); and Hall Grove, (R. Leicester, esq.) In Bagshot, on the left, is the house of Lord Spencer. Entering Bagshot on the right, is Bagshot Park, (His R. H. the Duke of Gloucester), and see Windsor Great Park.

Bagshot is distant 7 miles from Windsor, and 26 from London.

BAINBRIDGE, (Yorks. N. R.) distant from Askrig 1 mile, near Swaledale Forest and the river Ure. A statue of the Emperor Aurelius Commodus is said to have been dug up at this place, some years ago; and on a neighbouring hill there are still some vestiges of a Roman fortification. Population, 813.

BAKEWELL, (Derb.) an ancient market town situate on the western bank of the Wye, and belonging to his grace the Duke of Rutland. The church, which is a peculiar, exempt from episcopal jurisdiction, is an ancient structure, with an octagonal tower and lofty spire, and the architecture exhibits specimens of the style of 3 different periods. Near the entrance of the town, from Ashford, is a large mill, erected by the late R. Arkwright, for the carding, roving, doubling, spinning, and twisting of cotton, in which upwards of 300 persons of both sexes find employ-

ment. Here also is a free-school, supported by subscription. The number of houses 296, and the population is computed at 1485 individuals. The parish is the most extensive in the county, being 20 miles in length, and upwards of 8 in breadth, and containing no less than 9 chapels of ease. In the vicinity of the town are several quarries of stone, and numerous mines of lead, zinc, &c.

Market Day and Fairs.] The weekly market was formerly held on Mon. but of late years it has been held on Fri. and has shrunk into such insignificance as to be hardly worth notice. Fairs, Easter Mon. Whit. Mon. August 13, Mon. after Oct. 10, and Mon. after Nov. 23.

Post.] The post sets out at 4 o'clock every morn. to all parts of the kingdom.

Principal Inns.] The Old George, and New George, Ruth and Arms.

Carriers.] Royle, from the Axe inn, Aldermanbury, arrives every Tues. and sets out the same day for London, where he arrives on the Sat. week. There are also carriers to Sheffield on Mon. and Sat. and to Chesterfield on Mon Thurs. and Sat.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Chatsworth, one of the wonders of the Peak, (Duke of Devonshire) 3 miles; Haddon Hall, (Duke of Rutland,) 2 miles; Hassop, (F. Eyre, esq.) 3 miles; and Stanton Hall, (B. Thornhill, esq.) 4 miles.

Bakewell is 7 miles distant from Tideswell, 10 from Matlock, 12 from Castleton, 13 from Chesterfield, 14 from Buxton, 16 from Ashbourn and Sheffield, 25 from Derby, 33 from Manchester, and 152 miles from London.

BALA, (Merion.) an ancient and populous market town, situate on a flat near Pemble meer, which the Welsh call Llyn Tegid, or the Pool of Bala. Though not the seat of provincial jurisdiction, nor situated in a fertile district, and destitute of the advantages derived from water carriage, yet it is equalled in size by few towns in North Wales. It consists of one long street from which the others branch off at right angles, but has no public edifices that merit a particular description. Here is a school, endowed with about 30l. per an. for instructing and clothing 30 poor boys. Bala is an ancient borough by prescription, and has been many years incorporated, the government being vested in 2 bailiffs and a common-council. It has a good trade, particularly in gloves, and caps, so well known by the name of welch wigs, knit stockings, flannel of the country manufacture, and corn. The assizes are

held here and at Dolgelly alternately. At the S. end of the town is a great artificial mount, called Tommen y Bala, which appears to be Roman, and once to have had a castellet. There are also several ancient camps in the vicinity.

Market Day and Fairs.] The market is held on Sat.—Fairs, May 14, and July 30.

Principal Inns.] The Bull, and the Lion.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Near the side of the pool is a seat, called Glanayo, and another a mile higher called Caer Gai, (Sir W. W. Wynne); Rhewlas, (R. T. Price, esq.) 1 mile; and Rhiwaidog, (W. Doublen, esq.) 2 m.

Bala is 36 miles distant from Holywell, and 202½ m. from London.

BALDOCK, (Herts.) a large and neat market town, situate between 2 hills, on the Roman way called Ikenild street, and bordering on Bedfordshire. It was built in the reign of Stephen, by the knights templars, who named it Baldach, after a city near Babylon, whence their order had been expelled by the Saracens, but in process of time it was corrupted to Baldock. The town has been considerably improved of late years by the erection of some modern brick buildings, and near the centre of it is a large handsome church, with three chancels and a beautiful tower, containing a good ring of bells: the living is in the king's gift, and in Lincoln diocese. A branch of the Ivel rises at the bottom of this town, and turns several corn-mills within one mile of the head.

Among other considerable benefactions to the poor of this place, Mr. J. Wynne, in 1621, built 6 alms-houses, and gave sufficient lands to pay an annuity of forty shillings to every poor widow settled in them; which has been since much augmented, particularly by W. Baldock, gent. who in 1794 gave 400l. the interest of which was to be applied to that purpose: he also left the interest of 800l. towards the relief of poor Quakers at Baldock, Hitchin, and Royston meetings. A rent charge of 10l. per annum issuing out of Mr. York's estate at Radwell, is given in bread every Sunday to such poor persons as most frequently attend divine service.—The principal trade carried on here is in malt and strong beer, for which this town is particularly famous. A court leet and court baron is held here, at which, according to an ancient custom, every victualler brings, at dinner, a quart of ale, and every baker, a penny loaf; for the measure and quality of those articles to be examined.—Many coins of the Roman emperors have been dug or

plowed up in this town and the vicinity; amongst which were several with Romulus and Remus sucking a wolf, on one side, and on the reverse "URBS ROMA," in very good preservation. Population, 1438.

Market Day and Fairs.] The market is held on Thurs. and there are 5 annual fairs, viz. March 7, the last Thurs. in May, Aug. 5, Oct. 2, and Dec. 11, for horses, cheese, &c.

Bankers.] Messrs. Williamson, and Wells, draw on Hoare and Co. Lombard street.

Post.] The mail arrives from London about 11 o'clock at night, and from the N. at 1 in the morn. The letters are delivered about 7 o'clock, but may be had sooner if required.

Principal Inns.] The White Horse, for posting and families; the George, and the Rose and Crown, for travellers.

Waggons, &c.] A waggon sets out at 10 o'clock every Tues. and Fri. morn. and arrives from the Horse-shoe, Goswell-street, the same hour on the second day. There are, also, coaches and waggons passing daily to and from York, Edinburgh, Leeds, Newcastle, Wakefield, Peterborough, Lincoln, St. Ives, Oundle, &c.

Baldock is 5 miles distant from Hitchin, 8 from Royston, and 37½ miles from London.

BALSHAM, (Camb.) a village about 7 miles E. of Cambridge, and famous for the great revenues of its rectory, which is in the patronage of the Charter-house. This was the birth-place of Hugh de Balsham, founder of Peterhouse College, Cambridge. Population, 759.

BAMBOROUGH, (Northum.) at present an inconsiderable village, though formerly a royal burgh, which returned 2 members to parliament, and gave name to a large tract of country extending southward. Its ancient castle is situated on an almost perpendicular rock close to the sea, and accessible only on the S. E. side. The ruins are very considerable, but in the year 1757, the keep or great tower was repaired under the direction of Dr. Sharpe, archdeacon of Durham, and one of the trustees for Lord Crew's charity. The upper part of the building has been converted into granaries, whence corn is sold to the poor, in times of scarcity, at 4s. per bushel. A constant watch is also kept on the top of the tower, for the benefit of vessels navigating this dangerous coast; premiums are paid for the earliest information of any misfortune on the sea; and the shipwrecked mariner finds an hospitable asylum within the castle, where he is maintained for a week or

longer, as circumstances require. Here, likewise, are storehouses for depositing goods which may be saved, and tackle and instruments for raising stranded vessels. Distant 4 miles E. from Belford. Population 208.

BAMPTON, (Dev.) a small market town, situate in a bottom, near the river Bathern, which flows into the Exe about a mile distant. The houses are built with stone, and are irregularly disposed over an extent of half a mile. Their number according to a late enumeration, is 302, and that of the inhabitants 1364. The church is a spacious edifice, pleasantly situated, and has been the burial place of several of the Bouchiers, Earls of Bath. The government of the town is vested in 2 portreeves, 2 constables, and some inferior officers, all of whom are annually chosen by the householders. The principal manufacture is that of serge, which affords employment to the greater part of the poor inhabitants. The chalybeate spring at this place has been highly celebrated for its medicinal virtues; and the town is remarkable as the birth place of John de Bampton, a Carmelite, who first read Aristotle publicly at Cambridge.—Here is a receiving-house for letters. Population 1422.

Market Day and Fairs.] The market is held on Sat. and there are 2 annual fairs, viz. Whit Tues. and the last Thurs. in Oct.

Bampton is 17 miles distant from Minchhead, 21 from Exeter, and 164½ miles from London, near Bampton on the road is Castle Grove (Daniel Badcock, esq.)

BAMPTON, (Oxon.) a market town, situate on the Isis, and said to have been anciently a place of some importance. The church is a large and lofty structure, with a spire and a peal of 6 fine bells. Here also are a charity school for 20 poor children, and the ruins of an ancient castle. A considerable trade is carried on in leather jackets, gloves, breeches, &c. There are 2 turnpike roads through the town, one leading from Buckford to Buckland, and the other from Witney to Farringdon. Population (including several neighbouring hamlets) 1232.

Market Days, and Fairs.] The market is on Wed. and is noted for fell-mongers' wares. Fair, August 26, principally for horses.

The town is 5 miles distant from Burford, 10 from Oxford, and 70½ m. from London.

BANBURY, (Oxon.) a large market town, seated on the river Chagwel, and on the border of Northampton-

shire, in the road from Buckingham to Bridgenorth. Here are a large handsome church, lately rebuilt, a free school, 2 charity schools, a work-house, 2 meeting houses; and some almshouses; and the town, including 6 hamlets belonging to it, contains 9441 inhabitants. It is governed by a mayor, high steward, recorder, 6 capital burgesses, 30 assistants, a town clerk, and 2 serjeants at mace. A considerable manufacture of plush, or shag cloth, affords employment to a great number of men, women, and children; and the place is particularly noted for excellent eales, cheese, and ale.—Coins of the Roman emperors are frequently found in the adjacent fields, which also afford great plenty of the pyrites aureus, or golden fire-stone. It must also be observed that the new Coventry and Oxford canal passes through the town.

Market Day and Fairs.] The market, which is generally allowed to be the best in the county, is held on Thurs. and that nearest Old Lady Day is almost equal to a fair, as is the second Thurs. before Christmas. Fairs, the first Thurs. after Jan. 17, do. in Lent, Holy Thurs. Thurs. after Trinity Sunday, August 12, Thurs. after Oct. 10, and Oct. 29.

Post.] The London post arrives about 9 o'clock in the morn. and returns at 4 in the afternoon.

Bankers.] Messrs. Cobb and Co. draw on Brown and Co. Lombard-street; and Messrs. Haydon and Co. draw on Roberts and Co. Lombard-street.

Coaches and Waggon.] Coaches go every day from the Red Lion, through Buckingham and Aylesbury, to the Bell and Crown Holborn.—Waggon go 3 times a week to the Bell inn, Warwick lane, London; and twice a week to Birmingham.

Principal Inns.] The Red Lion, and White Lion.

Gentlemen's Seats.] The principal seats in the vicinity are, Colthorpe House, (T. Cobb, esq.) Wroxton House, (Earl of Guildford); and Broughton Castle, (Lord Saye and Sele.)

Banbury is distant from London by Watford, 72½ m. and by Uxbridge, 75½ miles.

BANGOR, (Caern.) a city and a bishops' see, but a small place, consisting of only one street about half a mile in length. The ancient cathedral, however, is in good repair, and well worthy the notice of every contemplative traveller; the free school has been rebuilt within a few years in a very capital style, and the episcopal palace has undergone some

material improvements. There is a free school, founded by Dr. Jeffery Glynn, for educating poor men's children, which is of considerable celebrity. A handsome school house has been erected with an income of 400l. per annum. The government of the town is vested in the bishop's steward, who holds the courts—On the left is a turnpike road to Caernarvon. Population, 2387.

Market Day and Fairs.] Market day, Wed.—Fairs, April 5, June 25, Sep. 8, and Oct. 23.

Principal Inns.] The Eagle, Star, and Mitre.

Post.] The mail coach from Holyhead to London calls at the post office every morn. about 10 o'clock, and that from London to Holyhead, about 1 in the afternoon.

This town is 1½ miles distant from Bangor Ferry, 8 from Caernarvon, 15 from Conway, 27 from Holyhead, and 251 from London.

BANGOR FERRY, is about 1½ miles distant from Bangor, and is a place of great resort, lying in the high road to Holyhead. Here passengers cross the straits of Menai into Anglesea. There is a good inn here, the George and Dragon.

Gentlemen's Seats.] On the left of the Ferry is Upper Treborth, (T. J. Parry, esq.) and Fort Cesar, (Col. Peacock), 4 miles from the ferry, on the left, after passing the Menai, is Plas Newydd, (the earl of Uxbridge).

BANSTED, (Surrey) a village situate between Croydon and Dorking, at a short distance from Epsom Wells. The neighbouring downs, on which is a 4 mile course for horse races, esteemed one of the most delightful spots in England, on account of the fineness of the turf, and its prospect of several counties on both sides of the Thames. Lady Tryson's park at Banstead has been long famous for abundance of walnut trees. Population, 882.

BAPCHILD, (Kent.) a village situate between Ofspring and Sittingbourne, and famous for a synod held by Archbishop Brightwald, in 692. The principal window of the church has some remains of painted glass, representing a pall, the arms of the see of Canterbury &c.—Distant 6 miles from Faversham, and 41 m. from London. Population, 265.

BARDNEY, (Linc.) a village situate on the river Wytham, between Lincoln and Horncastle, distant 7 miles from Wragby, about ¼ mile north of this place there formerly was a monastery where the body of King Oswald was buried, of which nothing remains but

ditches, moats, &c. The church is a tolerably good building, consisting of a nave and chancel; it has a very antient font, and several antient tomb-stones, the inscriptions of which are obliterated. There have been several donations to the poor of this place; one in 1603, of 30*l.* by Joseph Knowles (augmented to 40*l.* by his uncle John Knowles, sen.), to be laid out in land, and the profits to be given to 12 poor men of Bardney every Sunday in bread, the value of the loaves to be one penny. There is also a free school founded and endowed with several estates by Tho. Kitching, of Topholm, for teaching the poor children of Bardney, Bucknal, and Topholm. The master's salary 35*l.* a year, with a tolerable house and garden. A hospital for poor people stands near the centre of the village, a very good building; in the pediment is this inscription—"*Impennus Petri Hancock, Armigeri, A.D. 1719.*" The population of Bardney, in 1811, was 814.

BARHAM, (Kent) a village which gives name to the beautiful spot called Barham Downs, where the Canterbury horse-races are held every year, in the month of August. The course has been recently extended, and great improvements have been made in a building designed for the accommodation of the nobility and gentry frequenting the races. Population, 816.

Gentlemen's Seats.] In the vicinity of the race-ground are Higham, (J. Hallet, esq.); Heden, (G. Gipps, esq.); and Bourne Place, (Mrs. Gipps.)

Barham is about 6 miles S.E. of Canterbury.

BARKING, (Essex) a small market town situate on the river Roding, and a creek leading to the Thames, whence goods are brought up in vessels to its quay. This was formerly a place of some note, and the abbey church and conventual buildings occupied an extensive plot of ground though scarcely any vestiges of them are now remaining. The parochial church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a large building, with an embattled tower at the W. end. The market house was built by Queen Elizabeth; but the workhouse is a modern and convenient edifice, erected in 1787 under the powers of an act of parliament, obtained the preceding year. The parish is divided into 4 wards, each of which is regulated by distinct officers, and it has 2 chapels of ease, one at Ilford, and the other at the side of Epping Forest. The population of Barking-town ward, as taken in the late enumeration, was 441. Distant from London 7 m.

Market Day and Fair.] The weekly market is held on Sat. and here is a fair on the 22d of October, the profits of which were given by Sir T. Fanshawe to the poor of the parish, in 1679.

Gentlemen's Seats.] The principal seats in the neighbourhood are Eastbury House, belonging to the Sterry family; Blasons, (B. Gascoyne, esq.); Aubury Hall, (W. Raikes, esq.); and Claybury Hall, (Mrs. Hatch.)

BARKWAY, (Herts.) a populous and flourishing town, in the hundred of Edwinstree, and a considerable thoroughfare to London from Norfolk. It had formerly a weekly market, held on Friday, but this was discontinued, on account of the vicinity to Royston. The church, which stands near the centre of the town, has an aisle on each side, and a tower, with 5 bells and turret clock. There is also a chapel of ease about a m. dist. Population, 686.

Fair and Inn.] The fair is held on July 20.—Principal inn, the Wheat-sheaf.

Seats, &c.] In this neighbourhood, on the right, is Cockney's Hatch, (Sir Francis Willis); and on the left, New-sell's Hatch, (Lord Selsey.)

Barkway is 3 miles distant from Royston, 18 from Cambridge, and 34 m. from London.

BARLBOROUGH, (Derb.) a neat and pleasant village, containing a handsome church, charity school, and hospital. The turnpike roads from Chesterfield to Workup, and from Sheffield to Mansfield go through this place, and intersect each other at right angles. Distant 8 miles from Chesterfield, and 11 from Sheffield. Population, 609.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Barlborough Hall, (C. H. Rhodes, esq.) Rainshall Hall, (S. Sitwell, esq.); and Ram's Hall, (Dr. Gisburne.)

BARMOUTH, (Merion.) a small seaport town, much frequented, during the season, for the purpose of bathing; and has a delightful walk along the beach on the bank of the river Maw. It is the only port in the county; the entrance is difficult and dangerous owing to shifting sands, so that vessels of any burthen can only enter and depart at spring tides. A small pier is erecting in the harbour, for increasing the depth and facilitating the loading and unloading of cargoes. There are two large and commodious boarding houses in the town. Barmouth stands in the parish of Corwen, the population of which is 1417.

Inns.] Red Lion, and the hotel. Barmouth is 24 miles distant from Aberystwith, 26 from Machynieth, and 9224 m. from London.

Market Days.] The market days are Tues. and Fri. at which all sorts of fish and fowl may be bought very reasonably.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Cornygedol (Sir R. Mostyn, bart.) 4 miles; Hendrevorian (Rev. F. Parry), 6 miles; and Hengwert (G. H. Vaughan, esq.), 9 m.

Barmouth is 11 miles from Dolgelly, 10 from Harlech, and 11 from Towyn.

BARNARD CASTLE, (Dur.) a populous town, situate on the southern acclivity of an eminence, rising with a steep ascent, from the river Tees. Most of the buildings are of white stone, and the principal street extends about a mile in length; but the market-cross, town-house, and shambles, are very awkwardly situated, being in the middle of the road. The number of houses, according to a return under the late act, is 457, and the population 2986, including the other parts of the township.—The poorer class of inhabitants are principally employed in the tanning business, and in manufactures of Scotch camblets, stockings, &c.

Barnard Castle, whence the town derives its name, was founded by Bernard son of John Balliol, who came into England with the conqueror. It was a very extensive structure, situated on a rock, and its remains are said to cover about 6 acres and 5 roods of ground. The environs are remarkably beautiful, the vale of the Tees abounding with rich and picturesque scenery.

Market Day.] The market is held on Wed. and is one of the greatest for corn in the N. of England.—Fairs, Easter Mon. Wed. in Whitsun week, St. James's day, and July 26.

This town is 15 miles distant from Richmond, 96 from Durham, and 246½ m. from London.

BARNES, (Surry) a village pleasantly situated on the Thames, near Richmond. The church is an ancient structure, and on Barnes Terrace is a villa, particularly worthy of attention on account of its fine green houses. Population, 994.

BARNESLEY, (Yorks. W. R.) a market town situate on the side of a hill, and well built with stone, yet it is generally called Black Barnesley, either from the forgeries of its manufactures, which are continually smoking; or from the sooty aspect of the adjacent moors. This town has a well built church, with a good peal of 8 bells; and it contains some capital manufactures of wire, hardware, linen cloth, check, and black glass bottles. Coals are also remarkably cheap and plentiful. The population is 5014. Here is a free grammar school, founded and endowed in the year 1665. Barnesley

carries on a considerable trade by means of two neighbouring navigable canals, one communicating with the Don and the other with the Calder, below Wakefield.

Market Day and Fairs.] The market is held on Wed.—Fairs, the Wed. before Feb. 28, May 12, and Oct. 10, for cattle, horses, hogs, &c.

Bankers.] Messrs. Beckett & Clarke, draw on Glynn and Co. Birchm-lane.

Post.] The post-office opens at 8 o'clock in the morn. and shuts at 9 in the evening. The mail arrives about 12½ mo. and goes out at 12½ mo.

Principal Inns.] The White Bear.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Wentworth Castle, (Henry Vernon esq.); Newton, (J. Carr, esq.) 2 miles; Cannon Hall, (W. Stanhope, esq.) 5 miles; and Worley Hall, (G. Wentworth, esq.) 10 miles.

Barnesley is distant from London, by Rotherham, 171½ m. and by Sheffield, 177½ miles.

BARNET, (Herts.) a market town called High Barnet, from its situation on a hill, and Chipping or Cheeping Barnet, from the privilege granted to the monks of St. Alban's of holding a market here. The church is an ancient structure in the middle of the town. Here are also a handsome row of alms-houses for poor widows, and a free school built by Queen Elizabeth, which is under the controul of 24 governors. The parish has a very extensive common-right, in which is a mineral spring, formerly of great celebrity. A green spot a little before the junction of the Hatfield and St. Alban's roads is remarkable for the decisive battle fought between the houses of York and Lancaster, in 1471; and here, in 1740, Sir J. Sambroke, bart. erected a stone column, in commemoration of that event. Population 1579.

Market Day, and Fairs.] The market is held on Mon. and is famous for cattle, swine, &c. Fairs, July 24, 25, for toys; Sep. 4, 5, 6, for cattle, horses, sheep, and cheese; and Oct. 18, 19, for English, Scotch, and Welsh cattle.

Bankers.] Messrs. Dimsdale and Co. draw on Bosanquet and Co. Lombard Street.

Inns.] The principal inns are the Red Lion at the bottom of the hill from London; Red Lion, at the top of the hill, which is the post-office; Mitre; Green Man; and the Royal Waggon, for travellers, where the excise office is kept; besides which are the Woolpack, White Hart, Crown, King's Head, &c.

Noblemen's Seats.] Green-hill Grove, (—Nicholls, esq.) 2 miles; and North Mims, (H. Brown, esq.) 4 m.

Barnet is 9 miles distant from Hatfield, 10 from Watford and St. Alban's, 14 from Hertford, and 11 m. from London.

BARNET EAST, (Herts) a pleasant village in the vicinity of Whetstone and Enfield Chase; and formerly frequented on account of its medicinal spring, on an adjacent common. Population, 406. Here is Oak-hill, the seat of Sir S. Clarke, bart.

BARNSTAPLE, an ancient and respectable market town and borough, pleasantly situate in a fertile valley, on the eastern bank of the river Taw, and sheltered by a semi-circular range of hills. The streets are spacious and regular, and the buildings generally good, but the pavement merely consists of little oval pebbles. The church is a spacious edifice, having a handsome spire, and being furnished with a good organ. Here are a regular theatre, and balls every fortnight; over the Taw is a stone bridge of 16 arches; over the north gate is a charity school, for the instruction of indigent youth of both sexes; and there is also a grammar school, which has been established about 3 centuries, and in which several distinguished characters have received the rudiments of their education; particularly John Jewel, bishop of Salisbury; Thomas Harding, professor at Louvain; the learned Dr. Musgrave, and the poet Gay, author of the *Beggar's Opera*, and other esteemed pieces. The river is here very broad, but from the great augmentation of sand in its channel, vessels of greater burthen than 200 tons cannot enter. A noble quay stretches along the river side to a considerable extent, terminating at one end in a handsome piazza, ornamented with a statue of Queen Anne.

The woollen trade was formerly carried on here with great spirit; and though this has of late failed, the baize, waistcoat, and silk stocking manufactories still employ many hands, and give considerable life to the place.—The corporation consists of a mayor, 2 bailiffs, 2 aldermen, 23 common councilmen, and other officers. It has sent burgesses to parliament ever since the 23d of Edward I. and the number of voters is about 960. According to the late return, the number of the inhabitants was 4019.

Market Day and Fairs.] Market on Fri. for cattle, corn, and all sorts of provisions. Fairs. Sep. 19, Fri. before April 21, and the second Friday in December.

Principal Inns.] The Golden Lion, Exeter, and Bull.

Bankers.] Messrs. Catliffe, Rothe, and Co. drawn on Esdaile and Co. Lombard Street; and Messrs. Bury, Nott, and Co. drawn on Barclay and Co. Lombard Street.

Gentlemen's Seats] Near Barnstaple is the Marino, (Rich. Preston, esq.) between Barnstaple and Biddeford, on the right, Tapley, (J. Cleveland, esq.) Southcott, (— Catliffe, esq.)

Barnstaple is 36 m. distant from Exeter, and 19½ m. from London. On the right are turnpike roads to Comb, Martin, and Ilfracomb.

BARRINGTON GREAT, (Glouc.) a village situate on the eastern verge of the county, and including some portion of Oxfordshire within its parish, as well as a small tract belonging to Berkshire. The church dedicated to St. Mary, consists of a nave, chancel, and north aisle, with an embattled tower, and contains a few good monuments. On the N. side of the village is a quarry of free stone, so noted for its durability, that much of it has been used in Westminster Abbey and the buildings at Woodstock. Distant from London 76 m. Population. 427.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Barrington Park, (Rev. Mr. Price); and Sherborne (Lord Sherborne.)

BARTON, (Linc.) a m. t. situate on the south side of the Humber, and called Barton-upon-Humber, to distinguish it from a village of the same name in Lancashire. It is a place of great antiquity, and was formerly surrounded by a rampart and fosse, the remains of which are still visible in what are called the castle dykes. At the time of the conquest it was a place of considerable trade and importance, and continued so till the erection of Kingston-upon-Hull. The town is at present large, consisting of several wide streets and 2 capacious parish churches. Barton is an improving place, and carries on a considerable trade in corn, there being several flour mills in the vicinity, and others for the manufacture of Paris whiting and French barley. But this town is chiefly known from being the place where the great north road passes the Humber to Hull. A neat packet boat for passengers, and another for carriages, cross and recross the river daily; the ferry is about 7 m. over. Population, 2204.

Market Days and Fairs.] A well supplied weekly market, is held on Mon. and another for fat cattle once a fortnight. There is an annual fair on the Thurs. in Trinity week, for horses, cattle, and sheep.

Post.] The post arrives from London, by way of Gainsborough, every Mon.

Thurs. and Sat. ev. at 8 o'clock, and returns about the same time the following evenings.

Principal Inns.] The George, (post office); the White Swan, (excise office); and the Water-side House.

Bankers.] Messrs. Beachcroft and Co. draw on Bosanquet and Co. Lombard Street.

Coaches, Waggon, Boats, &c.] A coach sets out from the Water-side House every day, after the boats arrive from Hull, for Lincoln, and thence to Gracechurch Street, London, where it arrives on the second morn. after. There are 2 stage waggon twice a week to Lincoln. Boats pass daily across the Humber to Hull, (7 miles) and there is a ferry to Hisle, (2 miles) which is served by a horse-boat, as occasion requires.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Barrow, (G. Uppelby, esq.) 2 miles; Thornton Curtis, (Sir R. Winn, bart.) 4 miles; Thornton Abbey, (G. Uppelby, esq.) 1 mile; and Elsham, (— Corbett, esq.) 7 miles.

Barton is 11 m. dist. from Glandford Bridge, 18 from Castor, 90 from Great Grimsby, 34 from Lincoln, and 163½ m. from London.

BARTON UNDER NEEDWOOD, (Staff.) a pleasant and respectable vil. which derives its name from the adjacent forest of Needwood. It has a neat church of Gothic architecture, erected in the reign of Henry VIII. Distant 4 miles SW. from Burton, and near the turnpike road from that town to Litchfield. Population, 1066.

Fairs, Inn, &c.] Here are 2 annual fairs, held on May 3, and Nov. 28. Principal inn, the Shoulder of Mutton.

BASILDON, (Berks.) a long village situate on the turnpike road leading to Oxford. It is principally famous for the extent of its farms, and the fertility of its soil. Distant 1½ m. from Pangbourne, and about 41 miles from London. Population, 621.

Gentleman's Seat.] Basildon House (Sir F. Sykes) is a new and elegant mansion, and the high road in its vicinity is one of the pleasantest rides in the county.

BASING, or **OLD BASING**, (Hants.) a small village famous for an obstinate battle fought between the Danes and the Saxons, in the year 871; and still more celebrated for the resolute stand by made the then Marquis of Winchester against the parliamentary forces, in the reign of Charles I. The fortress of that nobleman, after a long and vigorous defence, was taken and burnt by Cromwell, but some of its remains are still very bold and striking. The church is an ancient and curious structure,

consisting of 3 aisles, with a tower rising from the centre: the roof is supported by round arches springing from massive columns, and the interior contains some tombs and monuments.—Distant from London 43½ m. Population, 981.

Gentleman's Seat.] About 2 miles SW. of Basing is Hackwood Park, (T. Orde Poulett, Baron Bolton).

BASINGSTOKE, (Hants.) a large, ancient, and populous market town, pleasantly situate in a sylvan part of the county, and at the junction of 2 great roads: whence it commands a very considerable trade. It is a town corporate, consisting of a high steward, mayor, recorder, 7 aldermen, 7 burgesses, and 2 sergeants at mace. The church is a spacious and handsome edifice, consisting of a nave, chancel, and side aisles, with a low square tower. There are, also, 2 meeting houses for dissenters. The market house is a tolerably good building, with a hall over it, where the sessions for the town are held twice a year, and where the magistrates meet every Tues. to transact business. Several seminaries have been instituted here for the education of youth; particularly a free school of some repute; and a charity-school, in which 12 boys are clothed, maintained, and instructed, at the expence of the Skinner's Company, of London. Here are likewise 8 well endowed almshouses, for poor and industrious widows. On an eminence, at the northern extremity of the town, are some remains of the Holy Ghost chapel; a beautiful structure, said to have been erected in the reign of Henry VIII. but the stile of its architecture is more like that which prevailed in the time of Edward IV. The only parts now remaining are the S. and E. walls, with an hexangular tower at the SW. angle. Basingstoke has a manufacture of druggets and shalloons, which affords employment to a great number of poor people; it also possesses a considerable trade in corn; the conveyance of which is greatly facilitated by the new canal, made from the river Wey, in Surrey, to this town, and opened on the 4th of Sept. 1794. The length of this canal to the Wey, by which it communicates with the Thames, is 37 miles and one quarter; and the expence of cutting it amounted to 100,000l. but a considerable part of this sum was expended in forming a tunnel, nearly three quarters of a mile in length, through Grewill-hill, near Odiam. Population, 2,656.

Market Day and Fairs.] The weekly market, which is considerable for corn,

is held on Wed. fairs, Easter Tues. for sheep; Whit. Wed. and Michaelmas-day, for cattle, &c. and Sep. 23 for sheep. There is also a statute for servants on this 10th of October.

Bankers.] Messrs. Jeffrys and Co. draw on Fry and Co. London; and Messrs. Ragget and Co. (Basingstoke and Odiham Bank) draw on Messrs. Whitehead and Co. Cateaton-street.

Post.] The post-office opens at 9 o'clock in the morn. and shuts at 10 in the evening. The mail arrives at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 2 morning, and goes out $\frac{1}{2}$ past 11 evening.

Principal Inns.] The Crown, Maidenhead, and Wheatsheaf.

Coaches, Waggon, &c.] The mail-coach passes every night at 12 o'clock, and changes horses at the Wheatsheaf. There are coaches from several inns in London, viz. a coach from the Bull and Crown, Holborn, Tues. Thurs. and Sat. at 5 o'clock in the morn.; from the Saracen's Head, Snow-hill, Three Cups, Bread-street, and the Black Lion, Water-lane, daily; from the Saracen's Head, Friday-street, Mon. Tues. and Wed. morn.; from the Angel, behind St. Clements, daily, at 5 in the morn. and from the Belle Sauvage, Ludgate-hill, daily, at 4 in the afternoon. There are also diligences from the Swan, Lud-lane, Three Cups, Bread-street, and Black Lion, Water-lane, daily. A waggon from the Rose, Holborn-bridge, Mon. aft. and Fri. morn. and from the Belle Sauvage, Ludgate-hill, every Sat. afternoon.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Kempshot, (— Crook, esq.) 4 miles; the Vine, (W. Chute, esq.) 3 miles; Marydown, (L. B. Wither, esq.) 3 miles; Oakley Hall, (W. Bramston, esq.) 4 miles; and Tylney Hall, (Wm. Pole Tylney Long Wellesley, esq.) 5 miles.

Basingstoke is 7 miles distant from Odiham, 8 from Overton, 10 from Alton, 12 from Alresford, 16 from Reading and Newbury, 18 from Winchester and Andover, and 45 m. from London. On the right is a turnpike road to Reading; on the left to Alton and Winchester.

BASSALIG, (Moumouth.) a village, formerly containing a priory of black monks. Here is a church. Distant from London 150 miles. On the right is a turnpike road to Caerphilly.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Tredegar, (Sir C. Morgan, bart.); Ruppera House, (— Morgan, esq.) 3 miles; and Cefn. Mabley, (J. K. Tynte, esq.) 3 miles and a quarter.

BATH (Som.) a city and market t. delightfully situated in a fertile valley, in the north eastern part of the county

of Somerset, and environed by a number of hills, abounding with springs of excellent water. It occupies a space of about two miles from north to south, and one mile from east to west. The river Avon passes through the town in a serpentine course, and is made navigable to and from Bristol. This place has been particularly famous, from the time of the Romans, for its medicinal waters, which have retained their warmth and virtues for ages; and which are known to be of the utmost benefit, not only as baths, but when taken internally for gout, rheumatism, indigestion, palsy, for biliary and other obstructions, and in cutaneous eruptions. The reputation of these springs, indeed, is so well established, that, next to the metropolis, Bath is become the principal resort of persons of rank, and the constant residence of opulent invalids as well as of numerous votaries of luxury and dissipation.

In splendour and elegance of architecture, Bath is certainly superior to every other town in England, being entirely constructed of a beautiful white stone, with which the circumjacent country abounds. Here are a cathedral church, commonly called the Abbey, which contains numerous beautiful monuments; 4 parish churches (one of which called Christ Church was erected by voluntary subscription for the gratuitous accommodation of the poor); 8 chapels of the establishment, 1 Roman-catholic chapel, and 9 places of worship for dissenters, methodists, &c. Among the charitable institutions, are a public grammar-school, a charity-school, a school of industry, and Sunday schools, which now consist of upwards of 700 children; Argyle chapel Sunday school, Royal Lancasterian free school, the union blue school; also a general hospital for the exclusive reception of indigent strangers, whose cases require the Bath waters; a city infirmary and dispensary for inhabitants; a penitentiary for reclaiming prostitutes; a pauper or child-benefit charity, and a casualty hospital, for accidents, beside other more private charities, too numerous to mention here. There is an institution for promoting the fine arts, and another well known by the name of the Bath and West of England Society, for promoting Agriculture, arts, manufactures and commerce. The principal places of amusement are the theatre, situate in Orchard-street, and allowed, for its size, to be as complete as any in Europe; two commodious riding-schools, an elegant tennis-court, adjoining the riding-school in Montpellier-row; two

sets of assembly-rooms; viz. the lower rooms, on the walk leading from the Grove to the Parade, and the new rooms, east of the Circus; and a public garden, called Sydney Gardens, in which the inhabitants and company of the city may walk, during the whole season, on paying a subscription of 7s. 6d. Here are swings, bowling-greens, a labyrinth, &c. together with a spacious and elegant hotel: there are also public nights, with music, fire works, and superb illuminations; similar to those of Vauxhall, near London. Beside the dramatic performances, there are subscription concerts, and two musical societies, two subscription Club-houses, and nine public circulating libraries. On Land acre, 2 miles from the city, horse races are annually held. The old Guildhall, erected after a plan of Inigo Jones, was situated in High-street, between the Christopher-inn, and the present Green-market, but its offices being too small, and its situation inconvenient, a new one was built in the year 1766, on the E. side of High-street. The other buildings of chief note are the King's Circus, a grand and uniform pile of houses, built after the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian orders, and decorated with appropriate ornaments; the Royal Crescent, an august assemblage of buildings, with a single row of Ionic pillars supporting the superior cornice; a noble range of houses called Marlborough buildings; a handsome modern bridge over the Avon. The city prison, a modern building of handsome and convenient construction, is in Grave-street. It forms a square of 60 feet each way and is humanely accommodated with an airy and spacious court behind it. The new buildings are so incessantly increasing, that our limits render it impossible to particularize them. The excellent stone with which they are built, and the beautiful symmetry of the architecture never fail to excite the admiration of strangers. In digging the foundations for the different edifices, various antiquities of Roman origin have been discovered: they are carefully preserved by the body corporate in a house at the end of Bath-street. The population of Bath in 1811, (including its suburbs) was, males, 12,773, females, 12,123, total 31,496. There are two fire offices, one in Trim-street; the other in Harrington-place, by which powerful engines and able firemen are provided, and in constant readiness. The security of the city from inundation by the Avon, as well as an extension of its trade will be greatly promoted by

the new canal, which is intended to be cut from Bath to Bristol, through a length of 18 miles; and for which an act of parliament has lately been passed.

The baths of this city are 4 in number, exclusive of those belonging to the late Duke of Kingston, and now occupied by Dr. Wilkinson, viz. the King's bath, which rises about 152 ft SW. of the Abbey-church; the new private baths, in Stall-street; the Cross bath, about 100 yds. SW. of the King's; and the Hot bath, about 120 feet SW. of the former. The pump-room situate at the N. side of the King's bath, is a neat structure, to which a handsome portico was added in 1766, that the company might not be incommoded, as formerly, by the chairmen. Here the nobility and gentry assemble every morning, between the hours of 7 and 10, to drink the water; and a good band of music attends during the season.

Police, &c. of Bath. Bath is governed by a mayor, recorder, 10 aldermen, and 20 common councilmen, a chamberlain, and a town-clerk. From among the common-council are annually elected 2 bailiffs or sheriffs, and 2 constables; and the 2 representatives in parliament for the city are elected by the corporation. The charter of the corporation was renewed in 1794 with a grant of additional privileges. The revenue is considerable, which is expended in improving the city and promoting its good government and security. The mayor and justices attend at the Guildhall every Monday and Thursday, to dispense justice, and at other times when the city business requires their presence. A court of record is held every Monday, to hear and determine personal actions within the jurisdiction of the city: and four quarter sessions are held in the year, in the same weeks, in which the county sessions are held. For the recovery of small debts under 10*l*. within the city, and the hundred of Bath Forum, Claverton, and Wellow, a court of requests is held at the hall every Wed. morning: and for protection of property a society of guardians has been established. The most judicious arrangement is made for preserving the peace of the city with regard to the chairmen, who are 340 in number. Each of them is made a constable, and thus is bound not only to keep the peace himself, but to see that others do not violate it, at the same time every precaution is taken to prevent extortion on the part of the chairmen, and to support them in their just claims on those who employ them.

Market Days.] The principal markets are Wed. and Sat. which are plentifully supplied with all kinds of provisions. Mon. Wed. and Fri. are the days for fish, which are said to excel those of any inland town in the kingdom. A spacious and commodious mart has recently been established by the corporation in Walcot Street, for sheep, cattle and pigs; contiguous to which is an extensive corn market.

Fairs.] Here are two fairs, held Feb. 14th, and July 10th, not of much note, but Lansdown fair which is held on Aug. 10th, about 2 miles from Bath, is a vast mart for horses, cattle and cheese, Kingsdown mart is also increasing in popularity.

Bankers.] There are 4 banks established in this city, viz. the Bath bank, at the corner of Milsom-street; the firm Hobhouse and Co. draw on Whitehead and Co. Cateaton-street; the bank, in High-street, Clement and Co. draw on Dimsdale and Co. Cornhill; and the Bladud bank, in Bond-street, Tuffnell and Co. draw on Whitehead and Co. Cateaton-street; and Cavenagh and Brown, Northgate-street, draw on Fraser and Co. 72 Cornhill. All these banks open at 10 and shut at 3.

Post.] The post to and from London, and parts beyond, goes out every ev. except Sat. at 5 o'clock; comes in every morn. except Mon. from 10 to 12.—To and from Maidenhead, Reading, Newbury, Hungerford, Marlborough, Calne, Chippenham, Devizes, Milkham, Trowbridge, &c. goes out every evening at 9, comes in every morn. from 10 to 12.—To and from all parts of Oxfordshire, Abingdon, Faringdon, Malmesbury, Swindon, Wootton-Basset, Cricklade, Highworth, Lechlade, Fairford, Cirencester, Tetbury, Sudbury, &c. goes out every morn. at 9, comes in every ev. from 4 to 5.—To and from Cornwall, Devonshire, Wellington, Taunton, Bridgewater, Wells, Somerton, Langport, Ilminster, Chard, and Crewkern, goes out every morn. at 9, comes in every ev. from 4 to 5.—To and from Eastbourne, Uckfield, Brighton, Chichester, Petworth, Sherham, Dorchester, Hampshire, Salisbury, Heytesbury, Warminster, Frome, &c. goes out every ev. at 5, comes in every morn. from 9 to 10.—To and from the N. of Ireland, Wales, part of Westmorland, Lancashire, Cheshire, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Worcestershire, Herefordshire, Birmingham, Stratford, Warwick, Gloucester, Cheltenham, Stroud, Northbeach, Newnham, Berkeley, Mit-

chel-Dean, Newent, Colford, Wotton, Dursley, &c. goes out every aft. at 3; comes in every morn. from 9 to 11.—To and from Bristol, the S. of Ireland, Pembrokeshire, Caermarthensh. Monmouthshire, Newport, Usk, Chepstow, &c. goes out every morn. at 9, and every ev. 3; comes in every morn. at 10, and every ev. at 6. The letter box is closed every evening from 5 to 7 o'clock, but letters will be forwarded, by that evenings mail, on paying 1d. if brought before a quarter past 5, from that time to the arrival of the Bristol mail, 6d. is charged, after which no letter is receivable to be forwarded by that post.

Principal Inns for Families, &c.] York House inn and tavern, York buildings; White Hart, Stall-street; White Lion, Market-place; Lamb, Stall-street. For travellers the Castle, Northgate-street; Christopher, Market place; Greyhound, Market-place; Three Tuns, Stall-st. Angel, Westgate-street.

Coaches, Waggons, Barges, &c.] A mail-coach to London, from the Lamb, every aft. at half past 4 through Devizes; another at half past 5, through Chippenham. A post-coach, from the White Hart, every morn. except Sun. at 5, another at 8, and a third every afternoon at a quarter before 4. A light post-coach, from the Greyhound, every aft. at 4. A London coach, from the White Lion, every morning at 6, and every afternoon at half past 1, through Chippenham. Do. from the Three Tuns, every afternoon at 3. Do. from the Christopher inn, every Sun. Wed. and Fri. at 2 in the afternoon, and do. from the Lamb, every Mon. Wed. and Fri. at 2. Do. from the Castle every aft. at half past 1. Crutwells fly waggons, set out from Bath and London every Sunday evening at 6, and Wed. evening at 7 o'clock, and arrive in London and Bath early on Wed. and Sat. mornings. Slow waggons every day (Sundays excepted) arrive in London in 5 days, and return to Bath and Bristol next morning. Parson's fly Bath and Bristol waggons set out daily from their warehouses in the Saw Close, Bath, and Old Bailey, London. Giles's fly waggons set out from Walcot Street, Bath, every Wednesday and Sat. and reach London the following Wed. Slow waggons in and out, daily. Sidford's and Rogers's fly waggons leave Bath and London regularly every Tues. Thurs. and Sat. Stage waggons to Bristol daily. Barges for conveying goods to and from Bristol are to be heard of, at the respective warehouses on the Bath and Bristol quays. The coaches, waggons and other conveyances to va-

rious parts of the kingdom beside London and Bristol are too numerous for insertion. There are fourteen highly respectable boarding houses at Bath; the lodging houses are very numerous, and fitted up with every possible accommodation. The prices vary according to the situation of the house, the size and number of the rooms and costliness of the furniture. The general price of lodgings in Bath, from Sep. 1, to May 31, is 10s. 6d. per week, for the best rooms, and 5s. 6d. for servant's rooms; the other 3 months, viz. June, July and August, 7s. 6d. per week for the best rooms, and 4s. 6d. for servant's rooms.

Bath is distant from Bristol, 13 m. from Wells 19; from London by Andover, 108 miles by Chippenham 105½ miles by Devizes 106½ miles by Sandylane 105½ miles, and by Windsor, 106½ miles.

Gentlemen's Seats.] On the left of Bath is Prior Park, (Lord Hawarden) and about 3 miles on the left is Newton St. Looe, (W. G. Langton, esq. M. P. for the county) Kilton, 3 m. from Bath, (Sir J. C. Hawkins, bt.) Corsham house, (Paul Methuen, esq.) 10 miles from Bath near the Lon. road, through Chippenham, containing a superb collection of paintings from the best masters, which are liberally permitted to be seen on Tuesdays and Fridays, on application.

Distinguished Literary Character.] Dr. Harrington, who in his 88th year is in perfect enjoyment of his faculties, and celebrated for his mathematical knowledge and musical genius.

BATH EASTON, (Som.) a large and populous village pleasantly situate under Lansdown Hill, and containing 254 houses, occupied by 1998 inhabitants. Distant from London, by Chippenham, 103 m. by Devizes, 103 m. 7 f.

BATTLE, or **BATTLE**, (Suss.) A market town, which was formerly called Epiton, and has been rendered famous in the history of England, by the battle of Hastings, whence it derives its name. The battle was fought at this place on the 14th October, 1066, between King Harold, and William, duke of Normandy, when the former lost his kingdom and his life. The town is pleasantly situated, in the most beautiful part of the county; the houses are chiefly old, forming one long street, in which very great improvements have been making of late years, and still continue to go on. In the centre of the town, on one side of the market-place, stands the magnificent gateway to the abbey still entire, which gives a most beautiful appearance to the town;

particularly when seen on the entrance from London. King William the Conqueror, having made a vow, that in case of victory, he would build a monastery, where the battle should be fought, founded this in 1067, dedicated it to St. Martin, and called it Battle Abbey. The high altar, was erected on the spot where King Harold's body was found. The monks were of the Benedictine order, and brought from the abbey in Normandy called major or the greater: and the abbey was munificently endowed by William with estates of very great value: he also conferred upon it very extraordinary privileges, and immunities; ordaining it a sanctuary, and that if any murder should be committed within the league about, no one should make inquisition there, but the abbot and his monks; and that all treasure should belong to them. The abbot was mitred and sat in parliament. King William designed many other things for its advantage but died before he could perform them. He offered up in the chapel his robe and sword which he wore at the coronation; the monks used to shew them as curiosities, with a table of the Norman gentry, who came into England with him, which was called Battle abbey roll. Battle abbey was further enriched by William Rufus, Henry I. and others; it was valued at the dissolution at 880l. 14s. 7d. by Dugdale and 987l. 11s. 6d. by Speed. Henry VIII. bestowed it on one Gillmore; a branch of whose family is still living in the town: from this person it passed through various possessors, until 1783 when it was purchased by Sir Thomas Webster, bart. his descendant Sir Godfrey Webster is the present proprietor; in whose possession it is likely to regain much of its lost splendour, as he is making great repairs in the original style. The gateway is one of the most magnificent in the kingdom. The great hall is 60 feet by 30, and nearly 60 high, still in its original state, with a roof entirely of chesnut timber, covered with shingles; as was the refectory a few years since; this room was upwards of 100 feet long; such of the original rooms of the ground floor as remain, are large and vaulted. The kitchen was very large and contained 3 immense fire places. The whole circuit of the abbey walls, is said to have been nearly a mile. The population of this town, in 1811, was 2351. The church is a handsome gothic structure, one of the best in the county with a good ring of 5 well tuned bells, and an organ. In the chancel is a beautiful marble tomb to

the memory of Sir Anthony Browne, and his lady, whose effigies are in full length, laying on the top. The knight was of the order of the garter, master of the horse to Henry VIII. and one of the executors of Henry's will, and a guardian of the young king, and the princesses. He is represented in armour with the collar round his neck, and his head laying on a helmet. The lady is in a dress of the time, her head resting on a cushion with a canopy. The sides are beautifully ornamented with the family arms, and other carving, elegantly coloured and gilt: It is a good piece of sculpture and perfect except the hands, which have been broken off. In the church yard is a stone to the memory of one Isaac Ingall, who died at the advanced age of 120 years, 100 of which he lived in the abbey. The living is in the gift of the Websters, and is exempt from episcopal jurisdiction. The incumbent is called dean of Battle. Here is a charity school for 15 boys and 15 girls; and a Sunday school, supported by voluntary contributions. Also are two extensive manufactories of gunpowder, one on the abbey estate, carried on by Wm. Gillmore Harvey, esq. the other belonging to Charles Lawrence, esq. Battle gunpowder is esteemed the finest in the kingdom.

Post.] Arrives from London at 7 in the morning, and goes out at 6 in the afternoon.

Inns.] The principal are the George and the Chequers. The George has been rebuilt in a commodious style, it has very good assembly rooms, where are subscription balls for the gentry, monthly.

Market Day and Fairs.] A weekly market is held on Thurs. for butcher's meat, &c. and there is another, the second Tues. in every month, for live cattle, corn, &c.—Fairs. Nov. 22, and Whit Monday, and, on Battle field, August 2.

Coaches and Waggon.] The Hastings coach to London passes through the town every morning at 6, and returns at 5 in the afternoon. Stanbury's Lon. waggon, goes out every Tues. Thurs. and Saturday morning, and arrives on the same night.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Beside the abbey, already mentioned, belonging to Sir Godfrey Webster, bart. the principal seats are Rose Green (General Prescott) 1 mile; Crowhurst Place (John Cresset Pelham, esq.) 2 miles; Park Gate (Rev. John Fuller) 2 miles; Cutsfield (Charles Eversfield, esq.) 3 miles; Court Lodge (Lord Thurlow) 4 miles; Great Saunders (J. Bishop, esq.) 5 m.

Ashburnham Place (the earl of Ashburnham) 4 miles. The Park is one of the finest in the kingdom, beautifully diversified by hills and dales, adorned with large plantations of magnificent timber, and well stocked with deer; not a small share of its beauties are derived from its extensive pieces of water. The pleasure grounds are very extensive, well laid out and kept in the best order. The parish church is in the park, in it are shewn, the shirt, drawers, and watch which king Charles had on when he was beheaded. Beauport (Sir James Bland Burgess, bart.) 4 miles in a delightful situation; Rose Hill (John Fuller, esq. M. P.) 6 miles, in the Park is an observatory; Windmill Hill (E. J. Curteis, esq.) 7 miles; Hertsmenceux Place (Tho. Reed Kemp, esq. M. P.) 8 miles.

Antiquities 1. *Hurstmonceux Castle.* This beautiful castle stands not far from the old Cae-Pevensel Coit of the Britons, and is moated. This place was called Hyrst by the Saxons from its situation amongst woods. Soon after the arrival of the Normans, it was the seat of a family who took their name of De Hyrst. From the posterity of Walleran De Hyrst or Herst, who assumed the name of Monceux, (which name also from that time hath been annexed to the place,) it came by marriage to the Fiennes, and has passed through various possessors to its present owner, T. R. Kemp, esq. The Hares (the late possessors) built a modern edifice in the park chiefly with the old materials from this castle. The walls of the castle are standing and are a noble ornament to the park. 2. *Bodiam Castle.* This noble castle is situated on the river Rother and encompassed with a wide and deep moat. It was built by the Dalynriges who flourished in this county in the reigns of Edward III. Richard II. and Henry IV. It is now the property of Sir Godfrey Webster, bart. M. P. for the county.

Battle is 56 m. from London on the road to Hastings, from which fashionable watering place it is 8 m. dist. 15 m. from Rye, 18 from Eastbourne, and 25 from Lewes.

BATTERSEA, (Surrey.) a village remarkable as the birth-place of Henry St. John, Viscount Bolingbroke, and the intimate friend of Pope. The family mansion was a venerable structure, containing 40 rooms on a floor, but the greatest part of it has been pulled down, and the ground is now occupied by the horizontal air-mill, malt distillery, and extensive bullock-houses of Messrs. Hodgson, Wellers, and Allaway. The

church, which was rebuilt a few years since, is a neat edifice, and contains some good monuments and portraits in painted-glass. Here is a bridge over the Thames to Chelsea; and the neighbourhood has been long celebrated for producing fine asparagus.—Dist. from London $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Population, 4409.

BATTLEFIELD, (Shrops.) a village consisting of one long street, a large church, and 1400 inhabitants. Here a victory was gained by Henry IV, over the rebels under H. Percy, surnamed Hotspur. Dist. from Shrewsbury 5 miles.

BAWTRY, (Yorks. W. R.) a small but handsome and well built market town, situated on the side of an eminence: the river Idle being navigable hither for small craft, this town is a place of considerable trade being the centre of all exportation from the West Riding. Population, 911.

Market Day, and Fairs.] Market days, Thursday (formerly Wednesday) and Saturday. Fairs, Thursday in Whitsun-week and old Martinmas-day, for horses, cattle, sheep, &c.

Inns, and Post.] The Swan, and the Crown, where the post office is kept. The mail goes out at half past 6 in the morning, and comes in about 7 in the morning.

Bawtry is 155 miles from London, by Hatfield, and 149 by Ware; 5 m. from Barnby Moor Inn, 9 from Doncaster, 14 from Thorne, 20 from Sheffield and 46 from York. At Bawtry is an elegant mansion, belonging to the dowager viscountess Galway.

BAYSWATER, (Midd.) a small hamlet in the Parish of Paddington and in the road to Uxbridge. The public tea-gardens at this place were formerly the gardens of the late Sir John Hill, who here cultivated his medicinal plants, &c. The conduit at Bayswater belongs to the city of London, and supplies those houses with water which stand in and about Bond-street on the city lands. The Queen's Lying-in Hospital, for delivering indigent women, was removed here, in 1791, from its former situation near Cumberland-street.

BEACONSFIELD, (Bucks) a small market town supposed to have been so called from the term *Beacon*, either indicative of the commanding eminence whereon it is seated, or of the purpose to which that eminence was formerly appropriated. The town consists of 4 streets, which assume the form of a cross; and the houses are built with flint and brick. The church is a neat edifice, consisting of a nave, chancel,

and side aisles, with a tower at the W. end. The interior contains some monuments, among which is a plain mural tablet of marble, erected to the memory of that surprising genius, Edmund Burke; and in the church-yard is a tomb of the poet Waller. In the middle of the town is the market-house, which is a low building. Population, 1461.

Market Day, and Fairs.] Here is a weekly market held on Thurs.—Fairs, Candlemass-eve and day, and Ascension day, chiefly for cattle.

Post.] The mail arrives at 12 at night and goes out about 4 in the morning. The post-office is open from 7 in the morning till 9 at night.

Inns.] Here are 3 inns, at which are good accommodations, viz. the Saracen's Head, where the excise-office is kept; and the White Hart.

Coaches, Waggon, &c.] Two coaches go through this town, one called the Wycomb and Beaconsfield New Machine, sets out from High Wycomb every Mon. morning at 4 o'clock, Wed. and Fri. morn. at 7, passes through Beaconsfield, at 8, and returns from the Bull inn, Holborn, Tues. Thurs. and Sat. afternoon at half past 2. The other goes from High Wycomb to Bull and Mouth-street, London, and returns about the same time. There are also Oxford, Gloucester, and Worcester coaches passing daily to and from London. A stage-waggon sets out from Beaconsfield every Mon. morn. to the Bell, Warwick-lane, and returns thence the next day. Several other waggons pass through the town.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Great Hall Barn (Rev. Hen. Waller) 1 m. S. Butler's Court, (relict of E. Burke, esq.) 1 mile NW. Wilton Park, (J. Du Pre, esq.) 1 m. and a half NE. and Bulstrode, (Duke of Portland) 3 m. E.

Beaconsfield is 5 m. dist. from Amersham, 6 from Chipping Wycomb, 7 from Maidenhead, 8 from Uxbridge, 10 from Windsor, and 23 miles from London.

BEALT. See **BUILTH**.

BEAMINSTER. See **BEMINSTER**.

BEAUMARIS, (Anglesea,) a neat and populous market town delightfully situated near the sea, and commanding a charming prospect of the Caernarvonshire mountains. The town consists of two streets, and has a handsome church, containing some fine monuments. The town-hall, lately rebuilt by Lord Bulkeley, is an elegant and commodious edifice, and has handsome shambles under it, with iron gates and railing; and a secure prison. Here are also a well endowed gram-

mar-school, some alms-houses for 8 old men, and a safe and extensive harbour for shipping. It is a town corporate, and returns 1 member to parliament; the government is vested in a mayor, recorder, 2 bailiffs, 24 capital burgesses, an indefinite number of common burgesses, 2 serjeants at mace, a town-clerk, gaoler, 4 constables, and a water-bailiff. Before Liverpool became so great a mart this town possessed a very extensive trade, which of late yrs. has totally declined. However the number of vessels trading to and from the great copper works at Amlwch, and a slate quarry belonging to Lord Penrhyn, make the coasting business very considerable. Population, 1810.

Market Day and Fairs.] The weekly market is held on Sat.—Fairs, Feb. 16, Ascension day, Sep. 19, and Dec. 19.

Principal Inn.] The Bull's Head.

Post.] Mail arrives at 5 in the aft. and goes out at 7 in the morning.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Baron Hill, (Lord Bulkeley); Red Hill, (J. B. Sparrow, esq.) 1 m. Henllys, (J. Hampton, esq.) 1 m. Llenior, (R. Lloyd, esq.) 2 m. The Friars, (Sir R. Williams) near the town; and Plas Gwynn, (P. Panton, esq.) 6 miles.

Beaumaris is 6 m. dist. from Bangor, 12 from Conway and Caernarvon, 15 from Amlwch, 27 from Holyhead, and 249½ m. from London.

BECCLES, (Suffolk) a large m. t. situated on the river Waveney, and bordering on the county of Norfolk. The houses are for the most part built of red brick, and covered with tiles, and the principal streets centre in a spacious area, where the market is held. The church is a beautiful and masterly piece of architecture, situate upon a cliff, and is remarkable for a noble detached tower, containing 10 fine toned bells. The prospect from the church-yard is also uncommonly beautiful. The town-hall is a handsome building, in which the quarter sessions are held. Here is also a good theatre, occasionally used as an assembly-room; and the gaol is improved upon the modern plan. Among the public edifices may also be noticed a free grammar-school, with 10 scholarships to Emanuel college, Cambridge; and a charity-school for instructing 48 boys in reading, writing, and accounts: this latter establishment was founded by Sir John Leman, knt. and alderman of the city of London; the rent of certain lands near the town is appropriated for its support, and the master and usher are elected by a majority of the corporation, who are trustees by the will of

the founder. The town has been lately paved, and handsomely laid with flag stones on each side the streets; few country places, indeed, can boast so complete and expensive a work. The salubrity of the air conduces essentially to the health of the inhabitants, and instances of longevity are here very numerous. The corporate body consists of thirty-six persons, called twelve and twenty-fours, one of whom is portreeve for the year, and receives and manages the rents arising from an extensive colliery of more than 100 acres, inclosed and let off for reducing the rents of the town and other laudable purposes. Near the town is a course for horse-racing, on which 2 excellent stands are erected for the accommodation of the nobility, gentry, &c. Population, 2979.

Market Day and Fairs.] The market day is Sat. and there are 3 fairs in the course of the year, viz. Holy Thurs. June 29, and Oct. 3.

Bankers.] Messrs. Gurneys and Turner, draw on Barclay and Co. Lombard Street.

Post.] The mail arrives at 12 noon, and goes out at 5 afternoon.

Principal Inns.] The King's Head, and White Lion.

Coaches.] The telegraph coach sets out from the King's Head at 2 o'clock, every afternoon, and arrives daily from London at 1 o'clock.

Waggons.] Catchpole's waggon, every Wed. and Fri. morn. from the White Lion at 9 o'clock, and returns the ensuing Thurs. from the Saracen's Head, Snowhill.

Gentlemen's Seats.] The principal seats in the environs are Sotterley Hall, (M. Barne, esq.); Wollingham Hall, (R. Sparrow, esq.); Benacre Hall, (Sir T. Gooch, bart.); Revningham Hall, (Sir C. Bacon, bart.); and Gillingham Hall, (J. F. Schultz, esq.)

Beccles is 10 m. dist. from Lowestoffe, 15 from Yarmouth, 18 from Norwich, and 109½ m. from London.

BECKENHAM, (Kent) a pleasant village, with a church, and many houses belonging to people of rank and fortune, particularly the seats of Lord Auckland, Lord Gwydir, and J. Cator, esq.—Dist. 2 m. from Bromley, and 10 from London. Population, 1093.

BECKINGTON, (Som.) a village containing several streets, and formerly remarkable for its manufacture of woollen cloths, of which about 700 pieces are still made annually. On the right is a turnpike-road to Bath; on the left to Warminster.—Dist. from London 104 m. Population, 1551.

BEDALE, (Yorks. N. R.) a small m.

l. situate upon the Roman causeway called Leeming-lane, which leads from Richmond to Barnard Castle. Here is a charity-school for poor children; and the church living is said to be worth 500 pounds per annum. Population, 1078. Here is an elegant seat, belonging to Henry Peirse, esq.

Market Day and Fairs.] The market is held on Tu. Fairs, Easter Tu. Whit Tu. Old Midsummer-day, Old Michaelmas-day, and the last Mon. but one before Christmas, for horned cattle, sheep, and pigs.

Post.] The mail arrives between 7 and 8 mo. and departs at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 2 aft.

Waggon.] A waggon passes every week from Kendal to York; but, as Bedale is not a thoroughfare town, no mails or coaches go through it.

Principal Inns.] The Black Swan and Crown and Anchor.

Bedale is 6 m. dist. from Northallerton, 8 from Richmond, and 222 m. $\frac{1}{2}$ from London.

BEDDGELEERT, (Caern.) a beautiful village, much frequented by tourists, on account of its romantic situation, and its vicinity to Snowden. There is a good inn, the Beddgelert hotel, where the accommodations are excellent and charges moderate. This is the best place to ascend that mountain; post and saddle horses being procurable. Guides may here be obtained to accompany the traveller to the summit of Snowden, which is 3571 feet above the level of the sea. Population, 747. Four miles from this place, on the r. are two lakes, called Llyn Cwellyn, where char-fish are obtained, and a little beyond is Plas-y-nant, one of the seats of Sir Rob. Williams, bart.

BEDDINGTON, (Surrey) a pleasant village containing the manor house of the ancient family of Carew, the park of which has been long famous for walnut-trees. The church is a beautiful gothic edifice, and the aisles contain several stalls, like those in the choir of a cathedral. The first orange-trees seen in England are said to have been planted by Sir Francis Carew. Beddington Park, the seat of this family, is the residence of Wm. Gee, esq. Population, 446.

BEDFORD, (Midd.) a pleasant vil. 122 miles from London, on the great western road. The parish church is a small antient structure: in the church yard are two yews, whose tops are cut into the shape of peacocks, and exhibiting in figures the date of 1704. There is a good inn here, the Black Dog. The population, 577.

Seats.] At Bedford, on the right, G. Ingleheart, esq. and — Anderson, esq.

2 miles on the right, Stanwell House, (Sir Wm. Gibbons, bt.) and a house of T. Wood, esq.

BEDFORDSHIRE, a county in the diocese of Lincoln, and in the Norfolk circuit. It is bounded by Northamptonshire and Huntingdonshire on the N. by the latter county and Cambridgeshire on the E. by Hertfordshire on the S. and by Hertfordshire on the W. Its limits are very irregular: and its only natural ones are the river Ouse for a short distance on the east and west, and a rivulet on the south-west border. Its greatest length is computed at 56 m. its utmost breadth 92, and its circumference at between 90 and 100 m. It contains 465 square miles, 125 parishes, 10 market towns, 58 vicarages, 550 villages, 14,000 houses, and about 70,215 inhabitants.

Face of the County, Air, Soil, and Productions.] The face of this county is prettily diversified, being broken into small hills and valleys. On the S. is a range of chalk eminences, rising to a considerable height, and sometimes abruptly projecting into the lower grounds. An extensive tract of sterile land lies beneath these hills, and has a dreary and uncomfortable appearance: but from the middle of the county to the south corner is some remarkably rich dairy ground. On the N. and N.E. the soil is a deep loam, famous for exuberant crops of barley, and the W. side, though chiefly flat and sandy, produces considerable quantities of beans. The air is pure and salubrious. The principal natural productions are wheat, barley, and woad: some parts of the county, also, yield abundance of fine timber, which is occasionally felled and sent down the Ouse to the sea-coast. Part of the rich gravelly soil, near Biggleswade and the village of Sandy, is successfully cultivated for garden vegetables to a considerable extent, so peculiarly adapted for this sort of produce is the luxuriant soil in question that it in general lets for 4l. to 9l. per acre, and in some instances 14l. per acre have been given. Through the beneficial example of his grace the Duke of Bedford, and other great land-holders, the agriculture of this county has been considerably improved within a few years.

Rivers.] The principal rivers are the Ouse and the Ivel. The former enters the county on the W. side, between the villages of Turvey and Brayfield, and after a wandering course through a number of fertile meadows, it passes through Bedford, where it becomes navigable; and then, turning to the E. leaves the county on the borders of

Huntingdonshire. The Ivel rises in Hertfordshire, and after passing Baldock and Biggleswade, it falls into the Ouse a little above Tempsford. Both these rivers abound with fish of various description; the Ouse is remarkable for very great and sudden inundations. The Grand Junction Canal skirts this country at Leighton Buzzard.

Trade, Manufactories, &c.] This county partakes as little of the advantages of trade and manufactures as any in the kingdom. The barley, which is here produced in great quantities, is chiefly disposed of in Hertfordshire, and the wheat in the counties of Warwick and Leicester. Some of the Bedfordshire parishes also supply the circumjacent county, to a considerable extent, with most sorts of vegetables. The principal manufactures which afford subsistence to the lower classes, are those of thread, lace, and straw hats, the latter of which has rapidly increased of late years. Great quantities of matting are also manufactured from the rushes of the Ouse at Stevington, and are annually sent to London, where they meet with a ready sale.

Members of Parliament, &c.] This county sends 4 members to parliament, viz. 2 for the shire, and 2 for Bedford. It also pays 7 parts of the land-tax, and provides a quota of 200 men for the militia.

Principal Towns.] The market towns are Bedford, Biggleswade, Ampthill, Wooburn, Leighton Buzzard, Dunstable, Luton, Pottton, Shefford and Tuddington.

BEDFORD, (Bedf.) a county town of great antiquity, situated in the midst of a remarkably fertile vale, and equally respectable on account of its size and population. The principal street is nearly a m. in length, and within the last 14 or 15 years very considerable improvements have been made in the general appearance of the place. Here are 5 parish churches, 5 meeting-houses of different denominations, a chapel for Moravians, a modern assize and sessions house, a new town prison, a new county gaol, and 20 new alms-houses, erected by the trustees of the Harpur charity. Here also is a free-school, built and endowed by Sir William Harpur, knt. and lord mayor of the city of London; whose statue, carved in white marble, stands in a niche over the door; the annual revenue which supports this school and some other laudable charities is now between 4000l. and 5000l. A handsome stone bridge over the Ouse was finished in 1813: and of late years a county gaol, infirmary, and lunatic asylum have been erected. A house of

industry, has likewise been recently opened for the reception of the poor of all the 5 consolidated parishes, where they are comfortably supported by the establishment of a flannel manufactory, without laying any additional burden on the inhabitants. The government of the town is vested in a mayor, recorder, deputy recorder, an indefinite number of aldermen, 2 bailiffs, and 13 common council men. The borough returns 2 members to parliament, and the number of voters is about 1400.—Lace making affords employment to great numbers of the lower classes, particularly the female poor; and children from 4 years of age are set down to it. This town carries on a good corn trade by way of Lynn. Population, 4605.

Market Days and Fairs.] The market on the S. side of the town is held on Mon. for the sale of cattle; that on the N. side is for all sorts of corn, and is kept on Sat. Fairs, the first Tu. in Lent, April 21, July 5, Aug. 21, Oct. 11, and Dec. 19.

Principal Inns.] The Swan and George.

Post.] The post-office opens at 9 o'clock in the morn. and shuts at 5 in the aft. The letters are carried in bags to and from St. Albans.

Bankers.] Messrs. Barnard and Co. draw on Price and Co. Mansion House Street.

Coaches, Waggon, &c.] The coaches from London to Bedford set out from the following inns; viz. a coach from the Cross Keys, St. John-street, Tues. Th. and Sat. morn. at 6; another from the White Hart, St. John's-street, Mon. Wed. and Fri. morn. at 6. A waggon from the White Hart, Tu. Wed. Thurs. and Sat. morn. and from the Windmill, same street, Wed. and Sat. noon.

Bedford is dist. from London by Hatfield 49½ miles, and by St. Alban's 50½ miles.—Near 2 m. beyond the town on the l. is a turnpike-road to Olney.

BEDMINSTER, (Somers.) a long and populous vil. adjoining Bristol, by a continued street all the way from Redcliffe hill, and now considered as a part of Bristol.

BEDWIN, GREAT, (Wilts.) an ancient borough, situated in the eastern part of the county, towards Berkshire. The church is a spacious edifice, in the form of a cross, with a high tower, and a peal of 6 bells. The t. is governed by a portreeve, annually chosen by a jury at a court-leet; and he chooses a bailiff and other officers. Its market has been discontinued for some years. Population, 851.

Fairs, &c.] Here are 2 annual fairs, one on April 23, and the other on July 26. A weekly mar. was formerly held on Tues. but this has been discontinued for several years.

Principal Inn.] The Cross Keys.

Post.] The post arrives every Sun. Wed. and Sat. morn. about 8 o'clock; and returns at the same hour every Tu. Th. and Fri. ev.

Nobleman's Seat.] Beyond the t. on the right is Totenham Park, (Earl of Aylesbury).

Great Bedwin is distant from London 69½ miles.

BEE'S See **ST. BEE'S**.

BELFORD, (Northum.) a small m. t. but one of the neatest in the N. of England, situated on the ridge of a hill about 2 m. from the river Lear, and in the road to Berwick. The church is a handsome modern structure; in the vicinity of which are the ruins of an ancient chapel, surrounded by venerable oaks; and at a short distance are some remains of a Danish camp. Population, 931.

Market Day and Fairs.] A weekly mar. is held on Tu. and 2 fairs annually, viz. the Tu. before Whit Sun. and Aug. 23.

Principal Inn.] The Blue Bell.

Gentlemen's Seats.] On r. (Wm. Clark, esq.) and 5 m. on the r. of Belford Bambrough castle, near the Sea; and Chillingham Castle, (Earl of Tankerville) 6 m.

Belford is 4 m. dist. from Bambrough castle, 6 from Holy Island, 15 from Berwick, and 32½ m. from London.

BELPAR, (Derb.) a pleasant t. on the banks of the Derwent, and one of the most flourishing places in Derbyshire; it appearing, by a late return, that, although it was a place of no note a few years ago, its population now exceeds that of every town in the county excepting Derby. The number of inhabitants is 5778.—This surprising increase in its extent and population originated in the erection of 3 large cotton mills; at which from twelve to thirteen hundred persons are constantly employed. For the accommodation of the people who thus procure an honest livelihood, a chapel and a number of houses have been built by their employers; and a Sunday-school has also been established for the instruction of the children who work at the same mills.—From these circumstances, by far the greater part of the town has either been newly built, or is now under improvement, the roads leading to it, which were formerly impassable, have been greatly improved. A

new stone bridge, of 3 arches, has been erected across the Derwent; the former one having been washed away, in the year 1795, by a flood, which did considerable damage in this and the adjacent counties. Here is also a receiving house for letters.—Within 1 m. on the right is a turnpike-road to Derby: on the left to Matlock.

Belpar is 3 m. dist. from Turnditch, 134 from London.

BEMINSTER, (Dorset.) an ancient and respectable m. t. situated in a deep and fertile vale, on the banks of the river Birt. Many of the houses are good modern buildings, and the general appearance is tolerably neat. The principal public edifices are the chapel, the free-school, and the alms-house. The former is a chapel of ease to Netherbury, and is a very stately building; the tower is nearly 100 feet high, and the interior contains several good monuments. The free-school was founded in 1634 for the education of 20 of the poorest boys in the town, 3 or 4 of whom are to be apprenticed every year. The alms-house was built and endowed by Sir J. Strode, bart. for the maintenance of 6 indigent persons. Here also are a commodious work-house, and a modern-built market-house.

The clothing trade appears to have been established here at an early period, and is still very considerable; as are the manufacture of sail-cloth, locks, and various iron, tin, and copper goods, for home consumption and exportation. The number of houses, under a late return, was 337, that of the inhabitants, 2140.—On the right is a turnpike-road to Axminster; on the left to Dorchester.

Market Day, Fair, &c.] Here is a weekly mar. on Thurs. and an annual fair, Sep. 19. Of late years there have also, been 2 public sales for cattle, cheese, &c. on April 4, and Oct. 19.

Post.] Here is a regular post, every day, from Bridport, under the management of a post-master, chosen by the principal inhabitants.

Principal Inns.] The White Hart and Red Lion.

Waggons.] A waggon from Exeter to London, passes through the town every Thurs. and 2 waggons from Bristol to Bridport every Sat.

Gentlemen's Seats.] On the S. side of the town is Painham House, (Sir W. Oglander, bart.); and on the E. is Langdon Farm, held by lease, under the Bishop of Sarum.

Bemminster is 8 m. dist. from the Sea, 9 from Evershot, 15 from Dorchester, and 137 m. from London.

BERE-ALSTON, (Devon.) a small borough, situate in the western part of the county, and within 1 m. of the navigable river Tamar. It sends 2 members to parliament, and is governed by a portreeve, who is always the returning officer. Here is a large tree, under which a court is annually held for electing a portreeve, town-officers, and parliament members, and thence they adjourn to an inn. The parish church is a small but neat edifice, about $\frac{3}{4}$ miles distant from the t.—In the parish are 4 silver mines, which produce a considerable quantity of silver. Bere-Alston is in the parish of Bere-Ferris; the conjoint population is 1504.

[*Inn.*] King's Arms.

Bere-Alston is 6 m. distant from Tavistock, 14 from Plymouth, and 210 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from London.

BERE-FERRIS, (Devon.) a village anciently famed for its mines of silver, which, a few years since, were re-opened. The church contains several ancient monuments, and among the figures painted in the E. window is that of William Ferrers, who is supposed to have been the builder of the fabric, as he is represented with the model of a church in his hand. Dist. from Tavistock 9 m. S.

BERE-REGIS, (Dorset.) a market t. pleasantly seated on a rivulet of its own name, and in the vicinity of a Roman station, which appears to have been strongly fortified with a rampart and ditches. Here are a large church with a curious antient front; a meeting-house for dissenters, and a charity-school. Here was a great fire a few years since, which consumed great part of the town. Population, 955.

[*Market Day and Fair.*] Here is a weekly market on Wed. and a fair on 8th of September.

[*Gentlemen's Seats.*] On the right of the town is Phillis, (H. Kiug, esq.); on the left is Bloxworth (— Pickard, esq.)

Bere Regis is 6 miles distant from Wareham, and 111 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from London.

BERKELEY, (Glouc.) a small m. t. pleasantly situated on an eminence in the beautiful vale of Berkely, about 1 m. dist. from the Severn. The town consists chiefly of one street of mean buildings; but the church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a large handsome edifice, containing some good monuments: the tower stands at some distance from the church, and was erected about 53 years ago. This is a town corporate, under the government of a mayor and 12 aldermen; and a court for the recovery of small debts is holden every three weeks by the steward of the lord of the

manor. A considerable trade is carried on in timber, coal, malt, and cheese: and the town-ship, according to a late return, contains 99 houses, and 658 inhabitants. Berkely castle, which has been for ages the residence of the Earls of Berkely, is a noble gothic structure, surrounded by an irregular court with a moat. The apartment in which the unfortunate Edward the II. was brutally murdered is still to be seen, together with a plaster cast moulded from his statue on the tomb at Gloucester.—Berkely has the honor of giving birth to Dr. Edward Jenner, the justly celebrated discoverer of the vaccine inoculation, which has already been happily diffused in the most distant quarters of the globe. Population, 610.

[*Market Day and Fair.*] Here are a weekly mar. on Tu. and an annual fair on May 14.

[*Bankers.*] Messrs. Marklove and Co. draw on Hankey and Co. Fenchurch-street.

[*Post, Inns, &c.*] The mail arrives at 5 aft. and goes out at 9 mo. but the post-office and the best inns are at the adjacent village of Newport.

Berkely is distant from London 113 m. 16 m. from Gloucester.

BERKHAMPSTEAD, (Herts.) a large m. t. with a handsome street of considerable breadth and length; at one end of which is the hospital of St. James, and at the other that of St. Leonard. The church of St. Peter is a fine Gothic edifice, containing several chapels, oratories, &c. Here are, a free-grammar-school, founded by Dean Innocent of St. Paul's; and an alms-house endowed with 130*l.* And here are, likewise, the ruins of an old castle, on the N. side of the t. where the kings of Mercia once resided. The lower classes are chiefly employed in bowl-turning, shovel and spoon making, and the manufacture of lace, which is principally carried on by women.

[*Market Day and Fairs.*] The mar. is held on Sat.—Fairs, Shrove Mon. Whit Mon. and St. James's day, and a statute on the morrow of Old Michaelmas-day, for hiring servants.

[*Post.*] The post-office opens at 8 o'clock in the morn. on Tu. Wed. Thurs. Fri. and Sat. and shuts at 9 in the ev. on Sun. Mon. Tu. Wed. Th. and Fri. The mail arrives at 2 mo. and goes out at 10 night.

[*Coaches, Waggon, &c.*] A coach goes from the Swan at 10 o'clock on Tu. and Thurs. morn. and at 1 in the aft. to the Bell inn, Holborn; whence it sets out at 1 in the aft. every Mon. Wed. and Fri. from Michaelmas to Lady-day. And from Lady-day to

Michaelmas it sets out from Berkhamstead every Tu. and Th. at 8 in the morn. and returns from the Bell, Holborn, at 2 o'clock every Wed. and Fri. aft. Coaches also passes through this t. from Tring, Banbury, and Birmingham.—A waggon goes from Berkhamstead every Tu. and Fri. morn. at 11 o'clock, to the Bell inn, Warwick lane; whence it returns at 11 o'clock on Wed. and Sat. morn.

Principal Inn.] The King's Arms. *Gentlemen's Seats.]* The principal seats in the vicinity are, Berkhamstead Castle, (J. Ford, esq.) New Lodge (J. Moore, esq.) Bartlets (A. Pechell, esq.) and Pilkington Manor-house (Mrs. Kirkman).

Berkhamstead is 9 m. dist. from St. Alban's and 26 m. from London.

BERKSHIRE, a county in the diocese of Salisbury and in the Oxford circuit. It is bounded by the shires of Oxford and Buckingham on the north; by Surry on the east; by Hampshire on the south; and by Wiltshire on the west. In its form it is very irregular; but, according to the most accurate computation, its greatest length from E. to NW. is about 48 m. and its breadth in the widest part, from N. to S. about 25. Its circumference is between 130 and 140 m. And it contains 530,000 acres, 20 hundreds, 12 market towns, 140 parishes, 62 vicarages, 670 villages and hamlets, 22,104 houses, and 118,377 inhabitants.

Air, Soil, and Natural Productions.] The air of Berkshire is accounted pure and healthy even in the valleys, and the face of the country is generally picturesque, being prettily broken into hills and dales, and diversified with wood and water. The western and middle parts are the most fertile; the eastern being chiefly occupied by Windsor forest, and containing a large proportion of uncultivated ground. A range of chalk hills crosses the county in a westerly direction, and bounds the beautiful vale of White Horse. The soil is, for the most part, fertile; and where cultivated, it produces considerable quantities of barley and other grain, there are, also many good dairy farms on the grass lands; and the county is well stocked with timber, particularly with oak and beech.

Rivers.] The principal rivers of Berkshire are the Thames, the Kennet, the Lambourne, the Ock and the Loddon. The first of these, the most eminent of British streams, enters the county about 1 m. S. of Lechlade; waters in its progress, the towns of Abingdon, Wallingford, Reading, Henley, Maidenhead, and Windsor; and having

received several tributary streams, it soon afterwards leaves the county, and flows between the confines of Middlesex and Surry.—The Kennet enters the county of Hungerford, and, passing Newbury, waters the rich pastures on the south with a divided stream, then flowing through Reading, it wanders among the adjacent meadows, and soon falls into the Thames.—The Lambourne rises near a town of the same name, whence it directs its course to the south-east, and after a short course of 11 m. mingles with the Kennet about 1 m. below Newbury.—The Ock rises in the vale of White Horse, near Kingston Lisle, and flowing by the town of Abingdon, falls into the Thames about 1 m. below it.—The Loddon has its source near Bagshot-rails, and, passing Oakingham, it receives several small streams from the eastern extremity of the county, and disembogues into the Thames near Wargrave.

Manufactures, &c.] Very few manufactures are carried on in this county except those of sail-cloth, canvas, and malt; though it had formerly a greater share of wollen manufacture than any other part of Great Britain. At present, the majority of the people are employed in the various branches of agriculture; which has greatly been extended of late years, by the numerous inclosures that have taken place.

Principal Towns.] Reading, Windsor, Wallingford, Abingdon, Farringdon, Wantage, Hungerford, Newbury, Lambourne, Maidenhead, East Isley, and Oakingham.

Members of Parliament, &c.] This county sends 9 members to parliament, viz, 2 for the shire, 2 for Reading, 2 for Wallingford, 2 for New Windsor, and 1 for Abingdon. It pays 11 parts of the land-tax and furnishes a quota of 560 men for the militia.

BERWICK. A large and well built market town and a county of itself, situated on the borders of England and Scotland. It is surrounded by a wall, except on that side towards the sea; and was formerly fortified with a castle, but this is now in ruins. It is governed by a corporation, consisting of a mayor, recorder, 4 bailiffs, and a common-council. It has a handsome church, several meeting houses for dissenters, a good town house and exchange a charity-school and a beautiful bridge of 15 arches, over the river Tweed. The harbour is but indifferent, and is not navigable far within it. Here are manufactures of linen, damask, diaper, cotton, muslin, stockings, carpets, sack-ing, sail-cloth, hats, gloves, boots, shoes, &c. Here is, also, a noble fishery

of salmon, which are carried to Shields to be cured and pickled, and are thence sent to London, where they are sold as Newcastle salmon. The language and laws of the town are a mixture of Scotch and English. The number of inhabitants is computed at 7744.

Market Day and Fair.] A weekly market is held on Saturday which is remarkably well supplied with corn, salmon, and other provisions; and an annual fair is held regularly in Trinity-week.

Post.] The mail coach from London to Edinburgh passes through the town every day except Tuesday at half past 9 in the evening, and returns at half past 11 at night. A post goes from Berwick to Coldstream, Kelso, Jedburgh, &c. every Monday, Thursday and Saturday evening, and another to Duns on Tuesday and Friday.

Coaches, Waggon, Vessels. &c.] There are 3 coaches from London to Berwick, viz. one from the Bull and Mouth, Bull and Mouth-street, at 7 o'clock every evening and at 1 and 7 in the afternoon, one from the Suracen's Head, Snow-hill at 7 every morning, and the other from the Blue Boar, Holborn, at a quarter past 6 every morning. Three waggons travel from London to Berwick, viz. one from the White Horse, Cripplegate, every Monday from the Bear, Basinghall-street, every Monday and Thursday, the other from the Blossom's Inn, Lawrence-lane, every Tuesday and Thursday.—There are several packets, one of which sails every 4 days to London, and returns as regularly.

Principal Inns.] The King's Arms and Red Lion.

Berwick is distant from London, 340½ miles, 1 from Haddington and 66 from Edinburgh.

BETNAH GREEN, (Middlesex,) formerly a hamlet of Stepney, but since formed into a distinct parish. It contains 6715 houses and 33619 inhabitants, with a handsome church dedicated to St. Matthew, the patronage of which is in Brazen-nose-college, Oxford. In this parish is that noble hospital called Trinity-house, founded in the year 1605, for 98 decayed or ancient masters of ships, pilots, or their widows.

BETLEY, (Staff.) a small but pleasant market town situate on the borders of Cheshire, and abounding with capital gardens, which supply the greater part of Newcastle and the potteries with early vegetables. Population, 761.

Market Day and Fairs.] A tolerably good market is held on Tuesday, and

a large fair for cattle and merchandise, July 31.

Gentlemen's Seats.] In the vicinity are the seat of—Fleming, esq. and Betley Hall (C. Toilet, esq.)

Betley is distant from London 157 miles.

BEVERLEY (Yorks. ER.) a large, well-built and populous market town and borough, situated at the foot of the Wolds near the river Hull, and connected with it by a canal of about half a mile in length, navigable by vessels of considerable burthen. Though its situation is rather low, it is a neat, commodious, clean and healthy place, about a mile in length from north to south. It contains three parish churches, two of which are among the finest parochial churches in the kingdom, viz. the late collegiate church of St. John, still called the Minster, and St. Mary's. The other principal public buildings are a methodist chapel, built in 1803, a free-school, a work-house, 7 almshouses, a theatre erected in 1805, and a commodious assembly-room. The market place occupies 4 acres of ground, and is adorned with a beautiful cross, supported by 8 freestone columns, each of one entire stone; this building was very handsomely presented to the town by one of its representatives in Parliament. Beverley contains 4 hospitals for poor widows, 2 of them very richly endowed, one for widows and widowers, a charity school for boys and numerous other charities. There is also a neat and commodious goal or house of correction about ¾ a mile from the borough. The principal trade of this town is carried on in malt, tanned leather, and oatmeal; but the majority of the poor procure a subsistence by making bone-lace, which, of late years, has met with considerable encouragement. It sends 2 members to parliament; and the corporation consists of a mayor, 12 aldermen, and 13 capital burgesses, the latter chosen annual. The barbarous and detestable custom of baiting a bull on the day the mayor is sworn into office is still retained: it takes place in October. The population of the town in 1811 was 6035. Eight villages and hamlets forming the parish of St. John of Beverley, constitute what is called the liberties of Beverley, over which the magistrates of the town have jurisdiction; but they form no part of the borough.

Market Days and Fairs.] Here are 2 weekly markets, viz. Wednesday for cattle, and Saturday for corn, also principal markets for cattle, &c. on Wednesday before April 6, Wednesday before May 12, Wednesday before Sept

14, and Wednesday after Dec. 25.—
Fairs, Thursday before Feb. 25, Holy
Thursday, July 5 and November 5.

Bankers.] Messrs. Bower and Co.
draw on Lefevre and Co. Cornhill; and
Messrs. Machell and Co. draw on
Glynn and Co. Birchin Lane, London.

Principal Inns] The Beverley Arms,
Tiger, the Cross Keys which is resorted
to by travellers.

Post.] The mail goes off every day
a quarter before 5 in the afternoon,
and takes letters north and south, and
returns about 5 in the morning to
Hull.

Coaches and Waggon.] Coaches
from Hull to York pass through Bever-
ley at 7 in the morning, 12 at noon, and
4 and 5 in the afternoon. Those from
York to Hull pass through at 5 in the
morning, 12 at noon, 4 in the afternoon,
and 6 in the evening. There are two
carriers from Beverley to Hull every
day, except Wed. and Saturday, who
returns the same night. The York
wagon, which also brings Lon. goods
arrives in the market place every Mon-
day and Thursday morning and returns
from Hull the same evening.

Gentlemen's Seats.] The principal
seats in the vicinity are Pennyman
House (Benj. Blades, esq.) those of W.
Beverley and H. Ellison, esqrs. and at
Beverley on the r. the mansion of Mrs.
Sterne, 9 miles from Beverley is Cave
Castle (H. B. Barnard, esq.) 6 miles off,
Dalton Hall (Lord Hotham); and 10
miles distant is Lonsbro' House (duke
of Devonshire).

There is a course for horse-racing
called the Hura races, generally in
June on one of the common pastures
about a m. from the town, on which a
commodious stand has been erected.

Beverley is distant 9 miles from Hull,
10 from South Cave and Weighton, 11
from North Cave, 15 from Driffield, 31
from York, and from London, by Hull,
170½ miles and by York, 253½ miles.

BEVERSTONE (Glouc.) a small vil-
lage containing 32 houses and 160 in-
habitants, though formerly a market
town. Here are some remains of an
ancient moated castle, part of which
has been converted into a farm-house.
Dist. from London 110 miles.

BEWCASTLE (Cumb.) a village si-
tuate in the midst of an unfrequented
district on the north west side of the
county. From many vestiges of an-
cient buildings, and numerous coins and
inscriptions, this place is supposed to
have been a Roman station. The church
is a small edifice, and in the church
yard is a curious obelisk, enriched with
a variety of ornaments, together with
some human figures and a Roman in-

scription. Here are also the ruins of an
ancient castle; 2 schools supported by
subscription, and a meeting-house,
erected about 50 years ago, for a
small congregation of Presbyterians.
The houses are mostly single and scat-
tered; but the number of inhabitants
of the parish of Bewcastle is 1000, of
the township, 168.

BEWDLEY (Worc.) a market town
pleasantly situated on the Severn, over
which it has a large stone bridge. Here
are a convenient chapel, erected in
1748, 3 meeting-houses for dissenters,
market house, a grammar-school,
founded by James I. and a gate house
on the centre of the bridge, used as a
prison for debtors. It returns 1 mem-
ber to parliament, and the corporation
consists of a bailiff, 12 aldermen, and
burgesses. It enjoys a considerable
trade in malt, leather and caps; and it
is not uncommon to see a hundred
pack-horses in one day arrive laden
with goods for their merchants. Popu-
lation, 3454.

Post.] Mail arrives at 6 in the aft-
noon and goes out at 6 in the morning.

Market Day and Fairs.] A weekly
market is held on Saturday, and there
are 3 annual fairs, on April 23, July 28,
and Nov. 30.

Principal Inn.] The George.

Bankers.] Bewdley Old Bank, Messrs.
Roberts and Co. draw on Forster and
Co. Mansion-house-street.—New Bank,
Messrs. Skey and Co. draw on the same
bankers, and Messrs. Pardoe and Co.
who draw on Hoare, Barnetts and Co.
Lombard-street.

Coaches, Waggon, &c.] The London
mail goes from this town through Bir-
mingham every morning, and returns
every evening except Monday.—North
mail out every morning, returns every
night. West mail through Worcester
every evening, comes in every morning.
The London waggon through Birm-
ingham come in every Tuesday and Sat-
urday morning, and returns the same even-
ing.

Gentlemen's Seats.] The principal
seats in the vicinity are Spring Grove,
(S. Skey, esq.) Winterdyne, (J. Phi-
lips, esq.) Sandbourne, (J. Soley, esq.)
and Mawlay Hall, (Sir W. Mount,
bart.)

Bewdley is distant from London 120
miles, 5 from Stourport, 21 from Bir-
mingham, 3 from Kidderminster, 14
from Worcester, and 50 from Ever-
ingham.

BIBURY (Glouc.) a village situate
near the banks of the Colne. It is a
peculiar, possessing jurisdiction over
Alosworth, Barnsley, and Winson: the
lord of the manor, however, claims

prescriptive right of appointing his own official and chancellor, who has the recording of wills and granting of licenses within the peculiar; nor does the lord of the manor allow to the bishop the right of visitation.—The church is a spacious structure, dedicated to Saint Mary, and consisting of a nave, chancel and side-aisles, with a tower at the N. W. angle.—The manor-house, now occupied by E. Creswell, esq. is a spacious edifice, built in the reign of James II. It is situated on a gentle eminence, and commands a most delightful prospect.

Principal Inn.] The Swan.

Bilbury is distant from Cirencester 7 miles.

BICESTER, or BURCHESTER, (Oxon.) a market town situate near a rivulet that runs into the Charwell at Islip. The town is large and well built; the church is a spacious edifice, with a handsome tower, a capital organ, and a good peal of bells; and here are also a handsome meeting-house for dissenters, and a charity-school, established for the clothing and education of 30 poor boys. The parish is in 2 divisions, called Market-end, (inclosed) and King's end, (open field,) each maintaining their own poor, and repairing their respective roads: but the latter pay in the proportion of one fifth to the church rates in common with market end. The manufactories most worthy of note are those of common leather slippers and lace. The manufactory of sack cloth, and the combing of jerry, which were formerly carried on to a considerable extent, have of late years greatly declined. Population, 3246.

Market Day and Fairs.] A weekly market on Friday and several annual fairs, viz. Friday in Easter week for cattle; the first Friday in June for do. Aug. 5, for leather, cattle, toys, &c. the first, second and third Friday, after New Michaelmas-day, for hiring servants, and Dec. 15 for cattle.

Post.] Here is a daily post to and from London. The bag is conveyed by a horse to Wheatley, 15 miles distant, where it meets the Oxford mail. There is, also, a daily cross post to and from Oxford. The office is open from 9 in the morning to 5 in the evening.

Principal Inns.] The King's Arms, in the Market place, and the Crown in Sheep street, besides which there are 19 public houses.

Bankers.] Messrs. Kirby and Co. draw on Masterman & Co. and White, Hart and Co. Lombard street.

Waggons, &c.] Kirby's waggon leaves Bicester every Saturday noon, and ar-

rives at the Oxford Arms, Warwick lane on Monday morning at 3 o'clock; returns the same ev. at 8, and reaches Bicester on Wednesday aft. Another waggon sets out every Thursday noon, arrives in Warwick lane on Sat. morn. at 3 o'clock, and returns same day at 12. Phillips's waggon sets out every Fri. ev. and arrives at the George, Snow-hill, at 3 o'clock on Mon. morn. returns on Tu. and arrives at Bicester on Thurs. morn.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Baintin (a hunting seat of J. Ward, esq.) 2 m. Chester-ton, (J. Haley, esq.) 1 m. Cavesfield (J. Bullock, esq.) 1 m. and Bucknell, (P. Trotman, esq.) 2 m.

Bicester is 12 m. distant from Oxford and Buckingham, and 55 miles from London.

BIDEFORD, (Devon.) an ancient sea-port and m. t. situated on the E. and W. banks of the river Torridge, which is here of considerable breadth. The greatest part of the t. is built on the declivity of a steep eminence, on the western side of the river; the other part lies at the foot of a hill on the opposite side. Many of the houses have a mean appearance, being constructed of mud or timber; but most of the streets are tolerably broad, and, from their sloping situation, much cleaner than the generality of sea-port towns. The church is a spacious but irregular edifice, containing 3 galleries and an organ. The town-hall erected in the year 1692, is large and commodious, having 2 prisons under it for criminals and debtors. Here are also, a small free-school, and a Sunday-school supported by subscription, in which the rudiments of education are taught to a considerable number of children. The stone bridge at Bideford is the largest in the county, consisting of 24 irregular arches, and extending 677 feet in length. It was constructed about the middle of the 14th century, and various lands have been given to keep it in repair. Here is an excellent quay, and the number of vessels belonging to the port is about 100, which are chiefly employed in the exportation of oak bark to Ireland and Scotland, in the conveyance of coals and culm to the southern parts of the county; in the herring trade; and in bringing of fish from Newfoundland.—The principal manufacture is that of coarse brown earthen-ware. Population, 3244.

The corporation consists of a mayor, recorder, 7 aldermen, 10 capital burgeses, a town clerk, and 2 serjeants, at mace, this town sent members to parliament in the reigns of Edward I. and II. but in consequence of poverty it

obtained a release from what, in those days, was accounted a grievance.

Market Day and Fairs.] The weekly mar. held on Tu. is well supplied with corn, cattle and all kinds of provisions.—Fairs, Feb. 14, July 18, and Nov. 11.

Bankers.] Messrs. Hamlyn and Co. who draw on Jones, Lloyd and Co. Lothbury; Messrs. Thomas Barnard, and Co. draw on Down and Co. Bartholemew Lane; Messrs. Ley and Co. draw on Esdaile and Co. Lombard-street.

Post.] Mail arrives at 8 mo. goes out at 4 aft.

Coaches, Waggon, and Vessels.] The conveyances from London to this t. are as follow, viz. A coach from the Saracen's head, Snow-hill, every morn. at 4 o'clock; and from the Saracen's head, Friday-street, on Mon. Wed. and Fri. morn. at the same hour. A waggon every morn. at 9 from the Bell, Friday-street. There are, also, regular vessels from Stanton's, Cotton's, Hayes's, Griffin's, and Pickle Herring wharfs.

Inns.] The White Pack Horse, Black Pack Horse, and the New Inn

Gentlemen's Seats.] The principal seats in the neighbourhood are Raleigh (T. Anthony, esq.); Cornborough (R. S. Vidal, esq.); Annery (B. Jackson, esq.); and Burroughs (Capt. Down.)

Bideford is dist. from London 203½ miles.

BIDENDEN, (Kent.) a neat village containing a handsome church and a free grammar-school, endowed with a good house and garden, and a salary of 20l. per annum. The number of inhabitants is still considerable, though the clothing manufacture which first gave rise to the population of this part of the country, has long failed. Here is a receiving house for letters, and an annual fair on Nov. 8. Population, 1978.

Bidenden is 5 miles dist. from Cranbrook, Smarden, and Tenterden; 15 from Maidstone; and 53 m. from Lon.

BIGGLESWADE, (Bedf.) a considerable market town pleasantly situated near the river Ivel, which has been made navigable to the town by act of parliament, and by which, coals, timber, oats, and other commodities, are brought for the supply of this place and its neighbourhood. The town occupies a pleasant and fertile part of the country, and the continual passage of travellers (it being on the high road from London to York) has greatly added to its wealth and prosperity. The church is an antient edifice, formerly collegiate, and several of the stalls are still stand-

ing in the chancel; the parishioners are free tenants, and all have equal rights to any of the seats, for which privilege they are obliged to repair or rebuild the church when necessary. Here, also, are 2 charity-schools, a Baptist meeting-house, and a small manufactory of white lace and edging.

A dreadful fire happened at this place on the 16th of June, 1785, which consumed upwards of 120 dwelling-houses in the centre of the town, besides a number of malt-houses, corn-chambers, &c. To this accident, however, the t. is indebted for its present handsome appearance; the houses having been, for the most part, rebuilt with brick, and on a very improved plan. The inhabitants of the parish, including the small hamlets of Holme and Stratton, are computed at 1895.

Market Day and Fairs.] Here is a weekly mar. on Wed. which is one of the greatest in England, for barley, peas, and horse-corn.—Fairs, Feb. 14, Sat. in Easter week, Whit. Mon. and Nov. 8.

Post.] The mail arrives from the South at 3 o'clock in the morn. and from the north at 9 in the ev. Letters are delivered at 8 in the morning, or sooner if required.

Principal Inns.] The Sun, for posting and families; the Swan, Crown, and Rose, for travellers.

Bankers.] Messrs. Hogg and Co. draw on Prescott and Co. Threadneedle Street.

Waggon, Coaches, &c.] West's waggon sets out at 6 o'clock on Fri. morn. and arrives at the Three Cups, Aldersgate-street, early on Sat. morn. There are, also coaches and waggon passing through the town every day from Newcastle, Edinburgh, York, Leeds, Wakefield, and Peterborough; and a coach 3 times a week from Wisbeach, and St. Ives.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Stratton Park (C. Barnett, esq.), 2 m.; and Stratton Lodge (C. Byng, esq.); Southill (S. Whitbread, esq.) 3 m. a magnificent seat. The extensive and picturesque park and grounds have lately been very much improved in elegance and beauty.

Biggleswade is 4 m. dist. from Potton, 8 from Baldock, 10 from Hitchin and Bedford, 11 from St. Neot's, and 44½ m. from London.

BILDESTON (Suff.) a small and meanly built town, formerly famous for the manufacture of blankets, blue cloth, &c. but at present the chief business of the inhabitants consists in spinning of yarn. The church is a tolerably large edifice, situate on an eminence at the

west end of the town. Population, 762.

Principal Inn.] The Crown.

Fairs.] Ash Wed. and Holy Thurs.

Bildeston is dist. from Stow-market 6 m. and from London 66½ m.

BILLERICAY (Essex), a market town seated on a fine eminence, and commanding a most enchanting prospect of rural scenery and of the shipping in the Thames. Here is an antient chapel; but the mother church is at Great Bursted. The population of which place (including Billericay) is 1533.

Market Day and Fairs.] Here is a weekly mar. on Tu. which is very considerable for corn.—Fairs, July 22, and Oct. 27.

Post Days.] Sun. Wed. and Fri.

Principal Inns.] The Crown, and Red Lion, at the latter of which are the post and excise offices.

Bankers.] Messrs. Butler and Co. draw on Norris, Butler and Co. London.

Billericay is 6 m. dist. from Brentwood, 9 from Chelmsford, and 23 m. from London.

BILIESDON, (Leic.) a town of considerable antiquity, where are still some remains of a large Roman camp, which seems to have been fortified with a high rampart and deep ditch.—Dist. from London 94 m. Population, 534.

BILSTON, (Staff.) one of the largest villages in England, being upwards of a mile and a quarter in length, and containing nearly 1000 houses. It is seated on a rising ground, upon the great road from London to Holyhead, and the navigable canal from Birmingham to the Worcestershire and Staffords. canals, also passes close by it; by which means it enjoys a constant and ready communication with the metropolis, the western parts, and the numerous manufacturing towns which lie between them. Its principal manufactures consist chiefly of japanned and enamelled goods, and buckle chapes, which are here wrought in great perfection. Furnaces for smelting iron ore, forges, and slitting mills, which are worked by steam engines, are also very numerous. The chapel is a modern edifice, covered with slate, and here are, likewise, 2 dissenting meeting-houses and a charity school.

Principal Inn.] The Bull.—Dist. from London 127½ m.

Bankers.] Messrs. Fereday and Co. and (the Bilstonebank) Messrs. Lexdale and Co.; both of whom draw on Spooner and Co. Gloucechurch-street.

BINBROOK (Linc.) a town situated in a low valley on the river Anklam, between Louth and Caistor. It had

formerly a weekly market on Saturday, and was a place of considerable repute, but is now comparatively fallen to decay. Its population is 655. It has, however, 2 parish churches and a charity-school; and the furriery and skin cutting business has been introduced with tolerable success, the town being almost surrounded with rabbit-warrens. The nearest post-office is at Louth.

Fair.] An annual fair is kept on Easter Tu. at which there are horse-races, &c.

Waggon, Carrier, &c.] A waggon sets out for this town every Mon. and Thurs. at 1 o'clock, from the Bearinn, Basinghall-street. A common carrier from hence to Louth every Wed. and to Gt. Grimsby once a week.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Stanton Vale (—Angerstein, esq. whose the estate now is, but the house is occupied by —Otter, esq.) 2 m.; Hainton (G. W. Heneage, esq.) 6 m.; and Willingham (A. Boucheret, esq.) 6 miles.

Binbrook is 7 m. dist from Market-rain, 8 from Caistor, 9 from Louth, 11 from Wrayby and Great Grimsby, 12 from Horncastle, 22 from Lincoln, and 164½ m. from London.

BINFIELD (Berk.) a pleasant village surrounded with elegant seats, and situated in the midst of the Royal Hunt in Windsor Forest. The soil, though light and sandy, produces excellent corn, and the pasture lands are peculiarly fertile. The farms are in general small, few of them exceeding 100 acres. On the side of the T. R. from London is a neat brick house, formerly the residence of Mr. Pope's father; and about half a mile dist. in a retired part of the forest, is a large tree, beneath which the poet is said to have composed many of his excellent pieces. The words, *Here Pope Sung*, are inscribed on the tree in capital letters, but the seat beneath it has been long removed. Population, 860.

Principal Inn.] The Stag and Hounds.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Billingsbore (Lt. Braybrook); Bill Hill (Gen. J. Leveson Gower); Binfield House (Claude Russell, esq.) and Binfield Place (Lord Mark Kerr). On the left of Binfield Place, on Windsor Forest, Julius Cæsar was encamped: the remains of his entrenchments are still called Cæsar's camp.

Binfield is dist. from London by Egham 29½ m. and by Windsor 30 m.

BINGHAM, (Notting.) a pleasant market town, situate in the fertile vale of Belvoir, and noted for its handsome gothic church, formerly collegiate: the steeple, consisting of a tower and spire, is upwards of 120 feet high, and

contains a fine ring of bells; and the royal arms over the arch which separates the church and chancel, are esteemed a great curiosity. Here are also a free-school and a meeting-house for dissenters. The town consists principally of 2 streets, parallel to each other, one of which terminates in a large market-place: there are, however, 2 or 3 smaller streets, and the number of inhabitants is 1326.

Market Day and Fairs.] Here is a weekly mar. on Thurs.—Fairs, Feb. 13 and 14 for black cattle, Thurs. in Whit. week, a town fair, and Nov. 9, and 9, principally for foals and hogs. There is also a show of stallions on Easter Thurs. and a statute for hiring servants, the last Thurs. in October.

Post.] The post-office opens at 7 o'clock in the morn. and closes at 9 in the evening.

Conveyances.] The turnpike-road from Nottingham to Grantham runs through this town, but there are no regular stage-coaches. A carrier, however, goes from hence to Nottingham every Wed. and Sat.

Inn.] The best inns for the accommodation of travellers are the Royal Oak, and the King's Arms.

Gentlemen's Seats.] The principal seats in the environs are those of Capt. Wright, C. Meadows esq. W. Milne, esq. C. Launder, esq. and Rev. C. Chappell; each about 4 m.

Bingham is 9 m. dist. from Nottingham, 11 from Newark upon Trent, 14 from Grantham and Melton Mowbray, and 24 from London.

BINGLEY, (Yorks. W. R.) a m. t. situate on the river Aire, near Skipton in Craven. Here are a market-cross and a receiving house for letters. Population, 4782.

Market Day and Fairs.] A weekly mar. on Tu.—Fairs, Jan. 25, and Aug. 25, 26, and 27.

Gentlemen's Seats.] In the vicinity are Myrtle Grove, (J. A. Bushfield, esq.) St Ives, (S. Birch, esq.) and Rushforth Hall, (W. M. Willett, esq.)

Bingley is dist. from London 206½ m. 6 from Bradford, 10 from Osley, and 11 from Halifax.

BIRMINGHAM, (Warw.) a large and populous manufacturing town, situate on the side of a hill, in the N. W. extremity of the county, and nearly in the centre of the kingdom. Most writers have described it as low and watery; but in fact the approach on every side is by ascent, except that from Hales Owen; and from the inclined situation of the streets the showers become conducive to health and cleanliness, by removing all obstructions.

It has, indeed, been justly remarked, that no place can be more peculiarly favoured with 4 of the greatest benefits that can attend human existence—water, air, the sun, and a situation free from damps. The upper part of the town contains many new and handsome streets; but the lower part consists principally of old buildings, and is almost entirely filled with the workshops and warehouses of the manufacturers. Birmingham contains 3 parish churches, and 3 chapels of ease, besides that in the hamlet of Deritend. Of the former St. Philip's is deservedly admired for its elegant architecture and well-chosen situation: the steeple contains a peal of 10 fine-toned bells; and the church-yard, which occupies 4 acres, is one of the most beautiful in the kingdom. The other church, dedicated to St. Martin, is an old stone building, cased with brick, except the spire, which is lofty and elegant; this, having been injured by lightning, was partly taken down and rebuilt with stone in the year 1731. The interior of the church exhibits the arms and monuments of several ancient and illustrious families: it has also an excellent organ, and the steeple contains a ring of 13 bells, and a set of musical chimes, which play a different tune every day of the week. Christ's church or the free church is a plain edifice, recently finished, and was opened for divine service July 4, 1815. The other places of worship are 5 handsome chapels of the establishment, 15 meeting-houses for methodists and dissenters of different denominations, a Roman-catholic chapel, and a Jew's synagogue. Next to the places of worship the theatre royal stands distinguished for the elegance of its architecture; it will contain an audience of 2000 people, and is allowed to be the most superb and commodious theatre of its size in the united kingdom. Duddestone Gardens, within 1 mile and a half from the centre of the town, furnishes an agreeable fund for amusement during the summer, being disposed upon a plan somewhat similar to that of Vauxhall, near London. And in winter there are weekly balls and concerts in a superb assembly room at the hotel, a building equally elegant and commodious. Here are 7 of the completest baths in the kingdom, with every accommodation for bathing; about a mile from the town on the Colleshill Road, there is a chalybeate spring; which being attainable by all is used by none, beside a medical and law library and several private book-societies, there are two public libraries: the oldest of these

(instituted in 1779) contains upwards of 14,000 volumes; the other (or new library) was commenced in 1796, and possesses a respectable collection of books. In the centre of the Bull Ring, is a bronze statue, erected in honour of Lord Nelson, and executed by Westmacott, at an expence of 2500*l*. The pump in the market place is in a peculiar style of architecture.

Among the charitable institutions must be noticed the General Hospital, a large and convenient edifice, in which upwards of 70 patients are accommodated weekly upon an average, and which was built at an expence of more than 7000*l*. The free-school, situate in New Street, is so well endowed that, besides being adequate to the liberal support of the principal, or grammar-school, it likewise maintains eight inferior schools in different parts of the town, and 7 exhibitioners at Oxford, at 25*l*. each. There are also an excellent charity-school in St. Philip's church-yard, another supported by the Dissenters, and several Sunday and evening schools, which have already produced the happiest effects on the rising generation. A Lancasterian school for gratuitously educating 500 boys has recently been established; and also a school, conducted on Dr. Bell's or the Madras system, for accommodating 1200 boys: another school on the same plan, for 250 girls, is in considerable forwardness. In 1791 the Humane society was established here, for the recovery of persons apparently drowned; and about the same time a most respectable commercial committee was instituted to watch over the common interests of the place.

To attempt a description of the various productions of the manufactures in Birmingham, would but ill accord with the indispensable brevity of a single article in a Gazetteer: suffice it therefore to observe that the ponderous productions of the casting furnace-rolling-mill, and smelting work; the smaller and more elegant variety of hardware, plated articles, toys, trinkets, and jewellery; the most beautiful fire-arms; and, in short, whatever can be desired either for ornament or utility, are abundantly supplied by this place; which Mr. Burke has emphatically and appropriately termed "The toy-shop of Europe." At the Soho, belonging to the heirs of the late Sir Matthew Bolton, is a most extensive manufactory, consisting of 4 squares, with connecting ranges of shops, warehouses, &c. capable of employing more than a thousand workmen, in all the varieties of the buckle, button,

plated, steel, toy, and trinket manufactures. The improved steam engines, made by Messrs. Bolton and Watt may be ranked among the finest productions of laudable ingenuity: these manufactories are not permitted to be seen, on account of the frequent abuse, which the proprietors, indulgence and politeness have experienced. And at a short distance from the Soho the traveller will find the lost art of painting upon glass revived by Mr. Eggington, with a glow of colouring equal to the brightest of the ancients.

Very important advantages are derived by this town from its navigable communication with most parts of the kingdom: by which means the great expence attendant on land carriage is obviated, and the heaviest goods conveyed with facility to the most remote distance. The old canal (for which an act of parliament was obtained in 1767) brings a variety of raw materials from distant parts, together with the produce of the Wednesbury collieries, thereby supplying the town and its vicinity with fuel at little more than half the price formerly paid for it. This cut, in the year 1772, was extended to Atherley, whence there is a junction with the Severn, and thereby with Shrewsbury, Gloucester, Bristol, and with the Trent, to Gainsborough, Hull, and London. There is also a communication between this canal and the Grand Line, running along the pottery in Staffordshire, and thence extending to Manchester and Liverpool.—By the new canal a communication is formed, by Fazley, with Tamworth, Atherstone, Nuneaton, and Coventry, and thence to London; so that a navigable conveyance is obtained to the S. E. extremity of the kingdom, and the various products of British industry are diffused in 4 opposite points, to be disposed among the inhabitants of distant regions.

In the year 1700 the number of streets in Birmingham was about 30; but at the present period it consists of above 300, besides several of the oldest being considerably improved and augmented: the number of houses according to the parliamentary returns was 16653, and that of the inhabitants was 85751; whence the reader may form some idea of the astonishing increase of this place in size, opulence, and manufactures. Birmingham, however, does not possess any chartered privileges, but is governed only by a high and low bailiff, 2 constables, a headborough, 2 high and low tasters, who examine the quality of the beer, meat, &c. 2 affiners, and 2 leather-

sell-ers, whose office is now merely nominal. It would be unpardonable to omit observing, that, notwithstanding the unavoidable disadvantages resulting from a crowded population, the effluvia of various metallic trades, and the continual smoke arising from a number of forges, &c. Birmingham is accounted one of the most salubrious towns in England, owing partly to the dryness of the foundation, and partly to the various means adopted for the preservation of health, particularly bathing; one of the most complete and extensive set of baths in the kingdom being erected at Lady Well. An oblong piece of water, 36 yards by 18, is situated in the centre of a garden, accommodated with 24 recesses for undressing; and, beside these, there are 7 marble baths always ready for hot or cold bathing.

Market Days and Fairs.] Market days, Monday, Thursday and Saturday.—Fairs, Thursday in Whitsun-week, and Thursday in the first week in October.

Post.] The following hours must be observed for putting letters into the post-office.—North mail, every morn. at 9 o'clock; Shrewsbury mail, at 12 at noon; Bewdley mail, 12 at noon; London mail, every day at 2 in the aft. (Saturday excepted); Coventry mail, daily at 2 o'clock; Bristol mail, at half past 4 in the afternoon. The return of the mail to Birmingham is as follows: North, daily, at 9 in the morn. Shrewsbury, at 2 in the afternoon; Bewdley, 12 at noon; Coventry 1 in the afternoon; Bristol 9 in the morn.

Banks.] Messrs Coales and Co. draw on Lubbock and Co. Mansion-house-street, London; Freer and Co. on Taylors and Co. Lombard-street; Taylors and Lloyds, on the same; Gallions and James on Barclay and Co. Lombard-street; Spooner and Co. on Spooner and Artwood, Fish-street-hill; Wilkinson and Co. on Sir James Esdaile and Co. Lombard-street. The hours of business are from 9 in the mo. to 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

Coaches.] A coach daily to the Saracen's Head, Snow-hill. From the Golden Cross, Charing-cross, a coach at 7 o'clock every Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday afternoon. From the Swan, Lad-lane, daily, 7 afternoon. Two coaches from the Bull and Mouth, Bull-and-Mouth street, daily, a quarter before 5 in the afternoon, and half past 7 in the evening. One do. from the George and Blue Boar, Holborn, daily, 9 in the morning, from the Castle and Falcon, Aldersgate-street, every day, except Sunday at a quarter before 5 in the afternoon.

Waggons.] Mr. Judd and Sons London fly waggons every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, and slow, or 3 day waggons, every day (Sunday excepted) to the White Horse, Cripple-gate. From the Green Man and Still, Oxford-street, waggons set off Tuesday at 11 in the morning, Thursday 5 in the morning and Saturday 7 in the morning. From the Bell, Smithfield, Wednesday and Thursday 10 in the morning. From the Rose, Smithfield, Thursday, 6 in the morning. From the George, Smithfield, Tuesday and Friday 6 in the afternoon. From the White Horse, Friday-street, Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 11 in the morning. From the Bull and Mouth, Bull-and-Mouth-street, Tuesday and Saturday, 8 in the morning. From the Bell, Warwick-lane, Monday, 10 in the morning, Wednesday and Friday 5 in the afternoon. From the George, Snow-hill, Monday, Wednesday and Saturday morning.

Vessels.] W. Judd and Sons Wolverhampton post boats load for Oxford every Tuesday and Friday; Mess. Kedsal and Cos. boats, for Derby every Wednesday and Saturday; Skeay and Bird's boats every day to and from London; Pickford and Cos. boats to and from London every evening; the Wolverhampton company's fly boats load every Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings for London and all places on the line of the Coventry, Oxford, and Grand Junction Canals: and return from the bridge wharf, Paddington every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

Principal Inns.] Lloyd's Hotel, Castle, Swan, Dog, George, and Hen and Chickens.

Gentlemen's Seats.] On the right of the town is the seat of Francis Eggington, esq. on the left are Sandwell, (Earl of Dartmouth; and Aston Park, (H. Legge, esq.)

Birmingham is dist. from London, by Coventry, 109½ miles, by Banbury, 116½ miles, and by Oxford, 116½ miles.

BISHAM, (Berks.) a pleasant village situate near the Thames, almost opposite the town of Great Marlow. The manor-house is a very ancient building, originally erected for an abbey, and frequently visited by Henry VIII. and Queen Elizabeth, the latter of whom resided here some time; and a large state apartment is still shewn as the Queen's council-chamber. The church is seated close by the river, and is well worthy notice, as it contains several curious monuments.—Distant 2 miles from Hurley, and 30 from London. Population. 619.

BISHOP AUCKLAND, (Dur.) a market town and borough delightfully seated on an eminence near the conflux of the rivers Wear and Gaunless. The ground on which it stands is nearly 47 yards above the level of the plain below; the descent on each side being partly formed into hanging gardens, and the brow and remaining portion of the declivity, occupied by buildings. The mother church is at a village called St. Andrew Auckland, about 1 mile to the S. but here is a chapel, rebuilt by subscription, and opened for divine service in the year 1783; a tower has also been added to the W. end, from an elegant design by Mr. Atkinson. The apartments under this edifice are occupied by a grammar school, which is well endowed. Here are likewise a noble palace belonging to the Bishop of Durham, who is lord of the manor; and a noble bridge over the Wear, built by Bishop Skirlaw about the year 1403. The air of this place is remarkably salubrious, and it is justly famed for the cheapness and goodness of all sorts of provisions. Near the west end of the town has been recently erected a new manufactory for printing all kinds of muslins, cottons, callicos, &c. which promises to be of great public utility. The market place is an open spacious square, and near the centre is an old covered cross, now much dilapidated. Population 1807.

Market Day and Fairs.] The weekly market is on Thursday.—Fairs, for cattle, sheep, swine, &c. are on Holy Th. Corpus Christi, and Thursday before Old Michaelmas-day. The statutes for hiring servants are the Thurs. before Old May-day, and before Old Martinmas.

Post.] The mail arrives at 7 mo. goes out at 11 morning.

Principal Inns.] The King's Arms, and Talbot.

Bishop Auckland is 10 m. dist. from Sedgfield, Durham and Wolsingham; 12 from Darlington; 15 from Barnard Castle, and 25½ m. from London.

BISHOP'S CASTLE, (Shrops.) a small market town seated on the river Clun, and containing many well-built houses. The antient castle, whence it derived its appellation, is now entirely destroyed, but the town is in a flourishing condition, and the general appearance of the streets conveys an idea of neatness and cleanliness; the town-house, in particular, is a remarkably neat edifice. The corporation consists of a bailiff, recorder, and 15 aldermen. Population, 1367.

Market Day and Fairs.] The weekly mar. on Fri. is noted for cattle, and all

sorts of commodities. Fairs, the Fri. before Feb. 19; ditto before Good Fri. the first Fri. after May-day; July 5, Sep. 9, and Nov. 13.

Principal Inns.] The Castle, Owl, and Three Tuns.

Post.] The London mail through Oxford, Worcester, and Ludlow, comes in about 9 o'clock every Mon. Th. and Sat. morn.—Goes out, during the summer, on Tu. Th. and Sat. ev. at 5 o'clock; in the winter an hour sooner. This mail is carried on horseback from Ludlow. The mail (on horseback) from Shrewsbury, through Welch Pool and Montgomery, comes in every Mon. Th. and Sat. morn. about 8 o'clock; returns on Mon. ev. at 4; and on Thurs. and Sat. noon at 12. By this mail most parts of the kingdom have an expeditious communication with N. Wales.

Waggons, &c.] A Ludlow waggon from the George, Smithfield, and Green Man and S.ill. Oxford-street, every Sam. ev. comes in every Saturday and returns same ev. A Bewdley waggon comes in and returns at the same time.

Gentlemen's Seats.] The principal seats in the vicinity are Fir Grove, (J. Oakley, esq.) 1 m. Linley, (R. More, esq.) 2 m. and Walcot House, (Dowager Lady Clive) 3 m.

Bishop's Castle is 8 m. distant from Montgomery; 12 from Knighton and Church Stretton; 16 from Newtown; 17 from Welch-Pool and Ludlow; 20 from Shrewsbury; 40 from Worcester, and 159½ m. from London.

BISHOP'S STORTFORD, (Herts.) a market town situated at the extremity of the county, adjoining Essex. The town is built in the form of a cross, the 2 principal streets intersecting each other at right angles. The church is a lofty edifice, situate on high ground, and has a good ring of 8 bells; in the interior are an excellent organ; a new font, with a pavement of black and white marble, and several good ornaments. But the greatest ornament of this town is the free-school, built by the contributions of the gentlemen of Herts and Essex. Bishop's Stortford and Hockrill are both situated on a rising ground, with a valley between them, in which is a wharf or quay on a canal made navigable to the river Lea; here also are a number of warehouses for the reception of corn, malt, &c. The number of inhabitants is computed at 2630.

Market Day and Fairs.] A weekly mar. is holden on Thurs. and is very considerable for all sorts of grain. Fairs, 9 days before Whitsuntide, 9 days after, and Oct. 10.

Principal Inn. Red Lion.

Bankers.] Messrs. Mortlock and Co. draw on Esdaile and Co. Lombard Street.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Birchanger (R. Raynsford, esq.) 2 m.; Thun Hall, (R. Wachell, esq.; 3 m.; Hallingbury Place, (J. Harblen, esq.) 4 m.; Stanstead Hall, (Fuller Maitland, esq.) 4 m.; and Basingbourn Hall, (— Laurence, esq.) 5 m.

Bishop's Stortford is 26 m. dist. from Cambridge, 31 from Newmarket, and 30 from London.

BISHOP'S TAWTON, (Devon.) a small vil. to the S. of Barnstable, and nearly opposite Tavistock. It is chiefly remarkable as having been the first seat of a bishop in this county; Eadulphas and Putta, the first and second Bishops of Devon, having resided here from the year 905 to 924, when the see was removed to Crediton. Population, 1978.

BISHOP'S THORPE, (Yorks.) a vil. containing a palace of the Archbishop, the only one remaining to the see.—Here Archbishop Scrope was sentenced by one Fulthorpe, a lawyer, in 1405, and executed in a field near his palace. Dist. from York 2½ mile. Population, 202.

BISHOP'S WALTHAM, (Hants.) a small market town which gives name to the adjacent forest. The church is a neat edifice; and the place has ever been so famous for schools, that some writers have called it a little university. The Bishops of Winchester had formerly a stately palace here, of which there are still some remains. It enjoys a considerable trade, and sends large quantities of leather to London, Guernsey, and the neighbouring fairs. Population, 1830.

Bankers.] Messrs. Fox and Co. draw on Barclay and Co. Lombard street.

Post.] The mail arrives at 10 mo. goes out 4 aft.

Market Day and Fairs.] Here is a weekly mar. on Fri. Fairs, second Fri. in May, July 30, and Fri. after Oct. 10.

Principal Inns] The Crown, Dolphin, George, and White Hart.

Bishop's Waltham is 10 m. dist. from Winchester, 12 from Southampton, 13 from Gosport, and 67 miles from London.

BISHOP'S WEARMOUTH, (Dur.) a village of remote antiquity, and formerly a place of considerable note, but now so intimately united with Sunderland, by new buildings, &c. that they may both be said to form only one. The more antient part of this village occupies the southern acclivity of an eminence, about a mile and a half dist.

from the junction of the Wear with the sea. On the summit of this eminence is the church, beyond which, in the NE. a range of handsome buildings have been erected, and form a connection with Sunderland. Here also are an hospital for the maintenance of 12 poor men or women, and alms-houses built and endowed by the Rev. Dr. Bowes. Here is a manufactory of sail-cloth. Population, 7,060.

Principal Inn.] The Bridge.

Gentlemen's Seats.] The principal seats in the neighbourhood are, the Parsonage, (Tho. Robson, esq.) Thornhill, (J. Thornhill); the Grange, (— esq.); and Barnes, (W. Ettrick, esq.)

Bishop's Wearmouth is dist. from London, by Durham, 274 m. and by Stockton, 275 m.

BISLEY, (Glouc.) a small and inconsiderable town, but a very extensive parish, in which the broad-cloth manufactory is carried on to a great extent. The church is a spacious edifice, containing a variety of monuments and commemorative inscriptions; and in the church-yard is an old stone cross, said to have been erected over a well, into which a man falling, the church-yard was excommunicated for three years, and the inhabitants were obliged to carry their dead to Bibury. Here are a free-school for boys, and a donation for clothing 6 poor widows annually. The canal that unites the Severn with the Thames, runs through this parish; and on the verge of it commences the tunnel which conveys the water of the canal 2 m. 5 f. under ground.—The number of the inhabitants is 4757.

Fairs.] Here are 2 annual fairs, holden on May 4, and Nov. 12, principally for sheep.

Principal Inn.] The New Inn, an excellent house for accommodations.

Bisley is 3 m. dist. from Hampton, 4 from Painswick, 10 from Gloucester, 12 from Cheltenham, and 97 from London.

BITFORD, or BIDFORD, (Warw.) a vil. near the confluence of the rivers Avon and Arrow. It was formerly a market town, and had two fairs, but is now greatly reduced. Dist. 5 miles from Stratford upon Avon, and 99 from London. Population, 1006.

BLACKBURN, (Lanc.) an antient and populous manufacturing m. t. pleasantly situate on the river Darwent, over which it has 4 stone bridges. Here are 2 churches, and, also, 8 meeting-houses for methodists, dissenters, roman catholics, &c. By the inland naviga-

tion, this place has communication with the rivers Mersey, Dee, Ribble, Ouse, Trent, Severn, Humber, Thames, Avon, &c. which navigation, including its windings, extends above 500 miles. The number of inhabitants is 15,089. The principal manufactures are, calicoes, muslin, and especially cotton piece goods, of which not less than 23,000 are made weekly. In the town and its vicinity there are several very extensive print-works, bleaching grounds, and spinning factories. This town possesses an assembly-room, with bowling-green and billiard table; a free-school, founded by Q. Elizabeth, a charity school for girls, a large school for educating children on Dr. Bell's system of tuition, and five Sunday schools, all supported by subscription; beside two good boarding schools for girls, and a subscription library. About 6 miles hence are the ruins of the celebrated Whalley Abbey and of Ribchester, whence various articles of antiquity have been dug out. The government of the town is regulated under a special act of parliament.

Market Days.] Wednesday and Saturday.

Fairs.] Easter Mon. May 12, and Oct. 17. There is also a fair for cattle, which begins the first Wed. before Feb. 2, and continues every Wed. fortnight till Michaelmas.

Principal Inns.] The Old Black Bull, New Inn, (these two keep post horses and chaises), Bay Horse, Castle, and Dun Horse.

Post.] The post comes in from London about 9 every morn. except Tues. and goes out $\frac{1}{4}$ past 6 every evening for town; to the north every even. at $\frac{1}{4}$ past 8.

Coaches.] Mail to and from London, daily from the New Inn; coach to Manchester every Mond. at 4 in the aft. and on Wed. and Friday at 10 in the morning.

Waggons, &c.] Waggons to and from Manchester and the north, daily, (Sundays excepted.) Goods are also forwarded by the Leeds and Liverpool canal, to Liverpool, and into Yorkshire.

Gentlemen's Seats.] In the vicinity, Witton House (H. Fielden, esq.) 2 m.; Mill Hill (J. Turner, esq.) 2 m.; Pleasington Hall (F. Butler, esq.) 3 m.; Feniscowles (W. Fielden, esq.) 3 m.; Hoghton Tower (late the residence of Sir Henry Hoghton, bart.) Here King James I. was magnificently entertained with true old English hospitality on his way from Scotland to London. At the distance of 3 m. on the *Preston road*, is Woodfield Park (H. Sudell, esq.) and

Hunt royal Park (Le Gendre Starkie, esq.) 7 miles.

Eminent Literary Characters, &c.] Rev. R. Bolton, one of the compilers of the Liturgy, was a native of this place; in the vicinity of which was born Sir Rob. Peel, bart. M.P. by whom the cotton manufactory of this place has been greatly improved. The present clergy and dissenting ministers of Blackburn have distinguished themselves by valuable several publications.

Blackburn is distant from London 210 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.; from Manchester 24 m.; from Haslingden 8; from Bolton 12; from Chisley 11; from Preston 11; from Whalley 6; from Clitheroe 10; Stonyhurst (Roman Catholic) college, 10 m.; from Burnley 12; from Colne 18; and from Bury 16 miles.

BLACKHEATH, (Kent) a village situate on a fine elevated spot, and commanding some beautiful prospects. In the year 1780 a cavern was discovered on the side of the ascent to Blackheath, in the road to Dover. It consists of 7 large apartments, which have a communication with each other by arched avenues; the bottom is a fine dry sand, and 170 feet underground is a deep well of fine water. Blackheath is 5 m. dist. from London.

BLACKPOOL, (Lanc.) a pleasant village possessing one of the finest beaches for bathing on the island, and containing some good houses for the reception of company; which are very numerous and respectable during the summer season. A new theatre has been recently erected, and has some good performers, under the management of a Mr. Thornhill.

Blackpool is 4 m. distant from Poulton, 10 from Kirkham, 18 from Preston, 25 from Lancaster, and 233 from London.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Near Blackpool are Rossall (E. F. Hesketh, esq.); and Lytham Hall (J. Clifton, esq.)

BLACKWALL, (Midd.) situate between the mouth of the river Lea and Poplar, to which hamlet it belongs. It is chiefly remarkable for the ship-yard and wet-dock of J. Perry, esq. the dock is the most considerable private one in Europe; occupying, with the water and embankments, nearly 19 acres.

BLACKWATER (Hants), a small place on the great western road, the Buildings and population of which are considerably increasing, since the removal of the military college from Marlborough to its vicinity. On the left, near this place, is a remarkable obelisk, and also the seat of — Norris, esq. There are several inns here, the best of which are the White Hart (where the accom-

modation are excellent and reasonable; and the Red Lion. Coaches, pass through very frequently in the day. Blackwater is 30½ m. from London; 4½ m. from Bagshot; and 15 m. from Basingstoke.

BLANDFORD FORUM, (Dors.) a handsome m. t. situate near the centre of the N.E. part of the county, in a fruitful neighbourhood, and on a sinuosity of the river Stour. It is an ancient borough, governed by a bailiff, and 6 capital burgesses; the bailiff, seneschal, and 9 capital burgesses having a power to determine suits not exceeding 10l. This t. has been repeatedly destroyed by fire; but the most destructive calamity of this kind occurred on the 4th of June, 1731, when a fire broke out at a soap-boiler's or tallow-chandler's near the centre of the 4 streets which composed the t. and burnt with such prodigious fury that the church, town-hall, free-school, almshouse, and all the houses except 40 were destroyed, about 14 persons perished; and the damage was computed at 100,000l. But the town has been since rebuilt, and, according to a late return, it now contains 431 houses, and 2445 inhabitants. The church is an elegant fabric built in the Grecian style of architecture, and consisting of a chancel, body, 3 aisles, and a tower 80 feet high; the interior is extremely neat, and contains several handsome monuments. The town-hall is a remarkably neat edifice of Portland stone, built on columns, with a regular entablature of the Doric order, and a pediment covered with lead. Here are 2 free-schools for Latin, &c. a blue-coat-school for 12 boys, and several Sunday-schools; also a meeting-house for Presbyterians, and several almshouses. The chief support of this place is derived from the expeniture of travellers and the neighbouring gentry, its markets and fairs, and its annual races held in July and August, which have existed since the year 1729. Its principal manufacture is that of shirt buttons, though it was formerly famous for hand-strings, bone-lace, &c.

Blandford has given birth to several distinguished characters; of whom the most eminent were G. Ryves, Warden of New College, Oxford, in 1599, and afterwards Warden of Winchester College; B. Ryves, Dean of Chichester, and afterwards of Windsor; who assisted in publishing the Polyglot Bible; W. Wake, Archbishop of Canterbury; and Christopher Pitt, one of the most eminent poets of his time.

Market Day and Fairs.] The weekly market on Saturday is well supplied

with butcher's meat, and other provisions, and there are 3 annual fairs, viz. March 7, July 10, and November 8, for cattle, cheese and pedlary.

Bunkers.] Sellers and Co. draw on Esdaile and Co. Lombard-street; and Fryer Co. on Glynn and Co. Birchington-lane.

Post.] The bags for the west of Blandford are sealed at the post-office a quarter before 10 o'clock in the morning and at half past 2 in the afternoon for London. N. B. No post down on Monday or up on Saturday.

Coaches and Waggon.] The mail-coach, from London to Exeter, arrives at Blandford between 10 and 11 every morning, and returns at 3 every aft. A balloon coach, and another called the Mercury, pass from Exeter to London at 5 every afternoon and come in from town about 10 at night.—Stage-waggon go to and arrive from London almost every day in the week.

Principal Inns.] The Crown and the Greyhound.

Gentlemen's Seats.] The principal seats in the neighbourhood are, Steepleton, (H. W. Beckford, esq.) Ransdon, (P. W. Baker, esq.) Handford, (H. Seymour, esq.) and Langton, (L. J. Farquharson, esq.).

Blandford is 8 miles distant from Bere Regis, 9 from Newton and Wimborne, 10 from Shaftesbury, 14 from Wareham, 15 from Poole, 16 from Dorchester, 20 from Sherborn and Christchurch, 21 from Weymouth, and 103½ miles from London.

BLANDFORD, ST. MARY, (Dors.) a village about 1 mile distant from Blandford Forum, from which it is divided by the river Stour. This was the birth-place of the late celebrated antiquary, Browne Willis.—Beyond the village on the left, is a turnpike road to Dorchester. Population, 326.

BLETCHINGLEY, (Surrey) a small borough, pleasantly situated on an eminence on the side of Holmesdale, and commanding a charming prospect as far as Sussex and the South Downs. The borough consists of about sixty houses: the right of voting is burgage tenure, and the members are sent to parliament by the borough-holders only, without any officer's return. Here are some remains of a castle, said to have been built by Gilbert, Earl of Clare. Near the church (which is a venerable gothic pile) is a charity school for 20 boys, and an almshouse for 10 poor men and women. Distant from London 20 miles. Population, 1116. Here is Blethingly Place, the seat of John Kendrick, Esq.

BLOKE HEATH, (Shrops.) situate

between Newport and Drayton, and remarkable for a sanguinary battle between the houses of York and Lancaster; wherein Nevil, Earl of Salisbury, with only 8000 men, defeated Lord Audley, who had twice that number. A stone cross marks the spot where Lord Audley was slain.

BLYTH, or **BLYTH NOOK**, (Northum.) a town which derives its origin from the coal-trade, having some advantages of situation, which first brought it to be regarded, and since preserved it in esteem. Here are a quay, and some other conveniences; though, at low water, the sea, at the opening of the creek, may be safely forded on horseback. It is now considered as a creek to the port of Newcastle. Population, 1522.

Blyth is 12 m. distant from Shields, and 14 from Newcastle.

BLYTHBURGH, or **BLYTHBOROUGH**, (Suff.) a town seated on the river Blyth, between Dunwich and Halseworth; and supposed, from several urns which have been dug up, to have been a place of considerable antiquity. The sessions are also conjectured to have been held here under the Saxons, because of its having the gaol for the division of Beccles. The church is an old and venerable fabric, 142 feet long, and 54 feet broad, within the walls. Here are also some remains of an ancient abbey. Population, 438.

Fair.] Blythburgh was formerly a market town but has lost its charter: a fair, however, is still holden on April 5.

Principal Inn.] The White Hare.

Coaches, Waggon, and Vessel.] The Yarmouth mail-coach to and from London passes every day at 10 o'clock in the morn. and 6 in the aft. There are also 4 others, viz. one from the Swan with two Necks, Lad-lane, every Mon. Wed. and Friday morning, at 6 o'clock; one from the Cross Keys, Gracechurch-street, at 6 every ev. one from the Saracen's Head, Aldgate, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 6 in the morning, and the other from the Four Swans, Bishopsgate-street, at 7 every morning. Here are 2 waggon, one from the Ipswich Arms, Cullum-street, sets out every Thursday noon, and the other from the Saracen's Head, Aldgate, every Monday morning, at 10 o'clock. A vessel to this place sails from Harrison's wharf.

Blythburgh is 3 m. distant from Dunwich, 5 from Halseworth and Southwold, 22 from Yarmouth, and 99½ m. from London.

BOCKING, (Essex) an extensive village, principally consisting of one

street, which stretches along the high road, and contains several excellent houses, inhabited by respectable families. The church is a spacious edifice situate upon an eminence, between and 2 miles from Bocking-street: it is supposed to have been built about the time of Edward III. and before the Reformation it contained 9 altars and chantries. Here also are an hospital for 7 indigent people, and a charity school for educating 30 poor boys. The principal trade of this village, besides what results from the passage of goods between London and the more eastern counties, is the manufacture of baize; but even this is less considerable than formerly. Bocking is a peculiar, being only subject to the jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Canterbury, or to that of his commissary, who is called Dean of Bocking. Population, 2514.

Principal Inn.] The White Hart.

Bocking is 40½ miles distant from London. It nearly joins Brainstree, on the road to Halstead, distance 5 m. 10 miles from Chelmsford, and 14 from Colchester.

BODMIN, (Cornw.) a borough and market town situate between 2 hills, almost in the centre of the county. The town consists principally of one street near a mile in length; and the houses are, for the most part, antient, and indifferently built, though several have been recently erected on an improved plan. The church is reckoned the largest in Cornwall, and contains a handsome organ, which was presented, some years since, by the members of the borough. The summer assizes are held here. The county-gaol, sheriff's-ward, and bridewell, is a handsome compact edifice, built about the year 1780, upon the principle suggested by the philanthropic Howard, and is admirably situated for the health and accommodation of the prisoners. The corporation consists of a mayor, 11 capital burgesses, a common clerk, and 24 common-councilmen, who elect the members of the borough. Here is no particular manufactory, except that of common serge; but a considerable trade is carried on in manufactured wool, which is washed and sorted here, and taken to the neighbouring parishes to be spun. In the vicinity are those monumental stones called the Hurlers, supposed to be the remains of an antient Druidical temple; also a curious well, the water of which represents a variety of colours like the rainbow, and is said to preserve its scent and taste for nearly a twelvemonth. The population of the parish and borough of Bodmin, is 2383.

Market Day and Fairs.] The weekly market is on Saturday, and it is amply supplied with corn and other provisions. Fairs, Jan. 15, Saturday before Easter eve, Tu. and Wed. before Whit Sun. and Dec. 6. There are also 2 annual fairs, Aug. 21, and Oct. 30, about a mile from the town, granted by charter of Queen Elizabeth, with other lands, for the benefit of persons afflicted with the leprosy.

Post.] The post-office opens at 8 o'clock in the morning, and shuts at 10 in the evening. Mail arrives at 12 at night, and departs at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 9 morn.

Baukers.] J. Wallis draws on Brooks and Co. Chancery-lane; and Glynn and Co. on Fry and Sons, St. Mildred's Court.

Principal Inns.] White Hart, and King's Arms.

Gentlemen's Seats.] The principal in the neighbourhood are Lanhydrick House (Hon. C. Bagnal) 2 m.; Glynn, (E. J. Glynn, esq.) 3 m.; and Pencarrow, (Sir W. Molesworth, bart.) 4 m.

Bodmin is 5 miles distant from Lestwithiel, 6 from Wadebridge, 10 from St. Austel, 12 from St. Columb, and Carmelford, 14 from Powey and Liskeard, 21 from Launceston, 32 from Truro, 32 from Falmouth, 56 from the Land's End, 63 from Exeter, and 234 miles from London.

BOGNOR, (Sussex) or HOTHAMPTON, is rising into note as a bathing place during the summer season. It is an extensive but irregular assemblage of modern brick buildings, erected by or under the direction of its proprietor, the late Sir R. Hotham, whose name it bears. There is a neat modern chapel, and also an assembly room near the sea. There are some pretty walks in its vicinity.

Inn.] The Hotel.

Couch to Bognor, through Chichester, goes from the Bolt-in-Tun, Fleet-street, Tu. Th. and Sat. at 6 in the morning.

Seats.] At Hothampton, 1 mile from Bognor, the seat of Colonel Scott; near Bognor, at Aldwick, are the seats of the Hon. Admiral Cornwallis, and A. Williams, esq.

Bognor is distant from London, by Fretworth, 66 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. by Arundel, 66 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. and by Chichester, 68 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

BOLDRE, (Hants.) an ancient vil. mentioned in Domesday-book by the name of Bovreford. The church is said to have been in existence at the beginning of the 12th century; and, though it has undergone many alterations at different periods, it still exhibits some interesting specimens of its original architecture. The Rev. W.

Gilpin, late vicar of this parish, and author of several admired publications on picturesque beauty, founded two schools here in 1791, for the instruction of 80 boys, and an equal number of girls. The regulations of these schools are extremely judicious; and the poor-house, to which Mr. Gilpin also largely contributed, is on a very respectable establishment.

Boldre is distant from London 90 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

BOLINGBROKE (Linc.) an ancient market town, situate at the spring-head of a river which falls into the Wiltham; and famous as the birth-place of Henry IV. who was thence surnamed Henry of Bolingbroke. It gives title of Viscount to the family of St. John; and has a manufactory of earthenware. The church is a venerable and spacious edifice. The south-west tower of the castle (where Henry iv. was born) is in part standing; the building appears to have been square, with a tower at each angle, and was surrounded with a rampart. Here is a free-school of small endowment. The population of this town is 361.

Market Day.] The weekly mar. is holden on Tu.

Bolingbroke is dist. from London 128 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

BOLSOVER, (Derb.) a large and well-built m. t. delightfully situate in a healthy part of the county, and commanding a very extensive prospect. The church is a spacious edifice, elegantly seated with walnut; and adjoining it is a superb monument, erected in the year 1617, to the memory of Charles Cavendish, Duke of Newcastle. Here are also a handsome meeting house for dissenters, and a school, erected and endowed by the late Countess Dowager of Oxford. The number of houses, as taken in the year 1811, was 435; that of the inhabitants, 11048. The government of this t. is vested in a constable and 24 headboroughs; and a copyhold court, under the Duke of Portland, is held every 3 weeks, in which debts, within the manor, of less than 40 shillings are recoverable. At Lady-day and Michaelmas are 2 great courts; when a jury of copy holders and freeholders are impanelled, to take cognizance of all nuisances within the manor. At the NW. side of the t. stands the castle; a square, lofty and embattled edifice of brown stone, having a tower at each angle. In this mansion a superb entertainment was given by William, Duke of Newcastle, to Charles I. and his court, in the year 1633. After the Restoration, this nobleman began a

magnificent pile of building to the W. of the old castle; but this was never completed, and the outside walls only are now standing.

It was worthy of remark that as one side of Bolsover and the castle stands on the summit of a high and steep hill, the other sides (except where openings have been made for roads) are surrounded by a sort of intrenchment, consisting of a ditch and high bank, extending nearly half a mile.—The principal manufacture is that of tobacco-pipes. Population, 1043.

Market Day, and Fairs.] A weekly mar. is kept on Fri. for vegetables, fruit, butter, eggs, earthenware, &c. there are, also, a fair on Midsummer day, and a statute on All Saints, for hiring servants.

Principal Inns.] The Anchor and the Cross Keys.

Bolsover is 6 m. dist. from Chesterfield, 8 from Mansfield, 13 from Sheffield, and 146 m. from London.

BOLTON, or **BOLTON LE MOOR**, (Lanc.) a populous m. t. situated among dreary moors, but rendered very opulent by its manufactures of fustians, counterpanes, muslins, dimities, &c. A small rivulet flows in an easterly direction through the t. and, turning towards the S. divides Great and Little Bolton; but these are now generally considered as one t. Here are a parish church and a receiving house for letters; and in the vicinity are some medicinal waters. Population, 24,149. The town has a good free-school of which the celebrated Grammarian Ainsworth was master. The police of the town is superintended by two constables, aided by the neighbouring county magistrates. Besides the parish church and a chapel of ease, there are several places of worship for dissenters.

Market Day and Fairs.] The mar. day is Mon. Fairs, July 19, and Oct. 2, for horses, hardware, &c. And on the forenoon preceding each is a fair for horned cattle.

Inns.] The Bridge, good accommodations for Travellers, and Boar's Head.

Gentlemen's Seats.] The principal seats in the vicinity are, Birch House (Lieut. Col. Ramsbottom) Lever Hall (Lord Bradford) and Raikes Hall (John Horridge, esq.)

Bolton le Moor is 11 m. dist. from Manchester, 197½ m. from London, 7 from Bury, 10 from Wigan; and 18 from Preston.

BOLTON, (Yorks.) a vil. romantically seated on the river Wharfe, and containing some remains of an ancient

abbey, well worthy the attention of a contemplative traveller. Dist. from Skipton 6 m. E.

BOOTLE, (Lanc.) a township united with Lynacre, is situated near the sea; and much frequented as a bathing place. It is 3 m. north of Liverpool; several springs rise here, and the water is conveyed to Liverpool in pipes. Population 610.

BOOTLE, (Cumb.) a small clean market town: though pleasantly situated among fertile meadows and highly cultivated lands, it is rather declining. The church is an ancient structure, and contains a curious octagonal font, formed of black marble, and having on each face 2 raised shields inscribed with a Latin sentence, in Old English and Saxon characters. Dist. from Raven-glass 5 m. Population, 602.

BOREHAM, (Essex.) a pleasant vil. supposed to have been a m. t. in the time of the Saxons. In the church is a part called the Sussex chapel, from its having been built at the expense of Sir T. Radcliffe, afterwards Earl of Sussex, who lies buried, with several branches of his noble family, in the vault beneath. In the church-yard is a neat octagonal mausoleum for the Waltham family, built of stone and white brick. Population, 889.

Principal Inn.] The Cock.

Gentlemen's Seats.] On the right is Boreham House, (Sir J. Tyrrell, bart.)

This village is 32½ miles from London.

BOROUGHBRIDGE (Yorks.) a borough and m. t. so called from its beautiful stone bridge over the river Ure. It is governed by a corporation, sends 2 members to parliament, and is particularly famous for its trade in hardware. A variety of Roman coins have been discovered here at different times; and in a field near the bridge are 4 large stones, supposed to have been placed there by the Romans as a mark where their roads crossed. In its neighbourhood, a bloody battle was fought in the reign of Edw. III. in 1332, when the Earl of Lancaster was taken prisoner, who was afterwards put to death. Population, 1747.

Market Day.] The weekly mar. is held on Sat.

Fairs.] April 27 and 28 for horned cattle, and sheep June 22, 23 for the same and for horses, and the week preceding for pedlary wares, woollen cloth, hardware, &c. Oct. 26 for horned cattle and sheep.

Coaches.] A coach daily to the town at ¼ before 11, from the Bull and Mouth.

Principal Inns.] The Crown and the Three Greyhounds.

Boroughbridge is distant from London, by Newark, 206 miles and by Leeds 222 m.

BOSENHAM, or BOSHAM, (Sussex.) a vil. situate on the confines of Hampshire. The church is a large and venerable Gothic structure, made collegiate in the reign of Henry I. and endowed with many privileges which it enjoyed till the dissolution: the stalls for the prebendaries are still standing, and exhibit some good specimens of ancient carvings.—Population, 1079. Distant from Chichester about 5 m. S. W.

BOSTON (Lincol.) a pleasant, wealthy, and populous borough and m. t. situated on both sides the river Witham, and supposed to have been founded by St. Botolph about the year 636. The church, dedicated to St. Botolph, is an elegant Gothic structure, and reckoned the largest parochial church, without cross aisles, in the world; being 245 feet long within the walls, and 98 feet broad. It has 54 windows, and 12 Corinthian pillars, corresponding with the weeks and months of the year; and the tower which is 300 feet high, is ascended by 365 steps, answerable to the number of days. The top is crowned with a beautiful octagonal lantern, which may be seen 40 m. round the country, and also serves as a guide to mariners, when they enter the dangerous channels of Boston Deep. A few years since, the building accidentally caught fire, while some plumbers were repairing the roof, but it was extinguished without causing any material injury. During the tempestuous night of the 10th November, 1810, a considerable part of the town, and of the country adjacent, to the extent of many miles, was inundated, in consequence of the banks being burst by a very high tide. The church yard, belonging to the church of St. John (of which no traces remain, though it is supposed to have been the parish church) is still used as a burial ground. Several new buildings have lately been erected in this town. The town-hall, though spacious, is a rude and inelegant building, and is supposed to have been formerly part of a religious establishment. The market place is spacious, and is ornamented with a handsome market cross; and in 1772 the corporation built a very extensive fish-market, which is well supplied. Here are a free grammar school, a blue coat school, for the instruction of both boys and girls, and another charity-school established by Mr. John Laughton in 1708. Also meeting-houses for bap-

tists, methodists, unitarians, &c. and a synagogue is about to be erected for the Jews, a piece of land having been purchased for the purpose. A new theatre on a very extensive scale, and an elegant iron bridge have lately been finished. The inclosure of those large tracts of land called the Fens, also promises to add considerably to the trade and opulence of the town. An act has been obtained by the corporation, for the improvement of the port; and another, by the Witham Commissioners, for the improvement of that river from Boston to Lincoln. A bridge is now erecting over Foss-dyke Wash, distant 9 miles, which will greatly facilitate the communication between Boston and Wisbeach, Lynn, and the other intermediate towns. In a commercial point of view, Boston is generally considered the first in the county, the population, in 1811, amounted to 8180.

The subscription permanent library in this t. contains a good collection of books, the property of subscribers, who are now about 50. At the coffee room in the market place, there is also a library, open to a select number of gentlemen. An agricultural society has been likewise established; and there is a valuable assortment of old classics in the church library. The government of the t. is vested in a mayor, recorder, 12 aldermen, and a common-council; and it returns 2 members to parliament. The principal trade consists in corn, and greater quantities of oats are shipped from this port for the London market than from any other in England.

Market Days and Fairs.] The market days are Wed. and Sat. and there are 5 annual fairs, viz. May 4 and 5, Aug. 5, Nov. 20, and Dec. 11.

Banks.] The banks are the firms of Messrs. Sheath and son, who draw on Veres and Co. Lombard Street; Graff and Co. draw on Brown and Co. Lombard-street; Gee and Clarke, draw on Roberts and Co. Lombard-street; W. Ingelow, draws on Spooner and Co. Gracechurch-st. E. Wilford, draws on Jones and Co. Lottibury; and Barnard and Co. draw on Rogers and Co. Clements Lane.

Post.] The post arrives from the N. at about 7 in the morn. and from the S. about 2 in the aft. It sets off for the S. at 9 in the morn. and for the N. about 3 in the aft.

Principal Inns.] The principal inns for travellers are the Peacock, the White Hart, and Red Lion. There are about 37 others, of which the principal are the Crown and Anchor, and the Woolpack.

Coaches and Waggon.] The mail coach starts from the Bell and Crown, Holborn, daily at 5 in the even. arrives at the Peacock and White Hart Inns, Boston, at 2 in the afternoon. The Peacock coach starts at the same hours from the Saracen's Head, Snow-hill, and reaches Boston at 2 the next day: both coaches start alternately from Boston at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 9 daily. The Perseverance coach departs from Boston, daily at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 7.—Boston new light waggons go from 99 Thames-street every other day at 10 in the morn. and arrive at Boston at one the next day; and from Boston every other day at 6 A. M. and arrive in London at the same time the following morning.

Water Carriage.] A ready and expeditious communication, by the Witham, is open to Lincoln and other inland towns: and the trade with London and the Baltic is very considerable.

Gentlemen's Seats.] At the skirts of Boston, the house of Mr. Cave; and 2 m. thence on the road to Spalding, is West Skirbeck House (H. Clarke, esq. jun.) at Frampton, a short distance, is Frampton Hall (C. Turmard, esq.)

Literary Characters.] Fox the Martyrologist was a native of this town.—No greater proof can be given of the increased Literary taste of the inhabitants, than that 50 years since there was but one bookseller in the place, and at the present period there are seven. Wm. Brand, esq. collector of his Majesty's Customs, for this port, died, June 1813. As a friend he will be long remembered, his drawings rank among the first rate; he was a lover of antiquities, a patronizer of the arts, in which by his own industry he attained much proficiency, having risen by merit to the situation and eminence he held.

Boston is dist. from London 117 m. Holbeach, 12; Grimsby, 44; Louth, 47; Horncastle, 20; Lincoln, 30 m.

BOSWORTH MARKET, (Leic.) a m. t. situate on an eminence in a remarkably fertile country, and noted for a sanguinary engagement between Richard III. and Henry Earl of Richmond, wherein the former lost his crown and life. At the t. are shown several pieces of swords and pole-axes, heads of lances; barbs of arrows, &c. said to have been found by the peasants near the field of battle, in plowing and trenching the ground. Here is a receiving-house for letters. Population, 165.

Market-Day and Fairs.] Here is a weekly mar. on Wed. also 2 annual fairs, viz. May 8, and July 10.

Gentlemen's Seats.] The principal seats in the neighbourhood are that of Sir W. Dixie, and Osbaston Hall, (J. Cocksbutt, esq.)

Bosworth is distant from London 107 m.

BOTESDALE, or **BOTTISDALE**, (Suff.) a small and ill-built m. t. formerly called Botolph's dale, from St. Botolph's chapel, which after remaining many years in a state of neglect and dilapidation, has been recently repaired and fitted up for the accommodation of the inhabitants. Population, 575.

Market Day and Fairs.] Market day, Thurs.—Fairs, Holy Thurs. for cattle and toys; and 3 weeks from Michaelmas, for hiring servants.

Post.] Letters brought by a private post, every day except Mon. from Diss, 6 m. dist.

Coaches, Waggon, &c.] The Yarmouth and Norwich coaches pass to and from London every day. There are also 2 stage waggons weekly, and 2 carriers to Bury and Norwich.

Gentlemen's Seat.] The principal seat in the vicinity is Redgrave Hall (Admiral Wilson.)

Principal Inn.] The Crown.

Botesdale is 16 m. dist. from Bury 27 from Norwich, 40 from Yarmouth, and 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from London.

BOTLEY (Hants.) a respectable vil. recently become a great thoroughfare, by the erection of a large brick bridge over the Humble; the fording of which was formerly a terror to travellers, and induced many to prefer a long and circuitous road by Winchester. Here is now a considerable trade in flour, the mills being worked by the river, which is navigable for boats to this place. The church is nearly a mile distant to the south, and consists only of a nave and chancel: its baptismal font, however, is ancient and curious. Botley was the residence of the late Robert Stares, a miller, breeder, and farmer; whose cupidity and infamous practices will probably cause his name to be long remembered with detestation. He died in April, 1798, a prey to the mingled feelings of shame, vexation, and remorse. Population, 624.

Fairs.] Here are 4 annual fairs, viz. Tu. before Shrove Tu. do. before Whit. Tu. Aug. 2 and Nov. 9.

Coaches, &c.] A coach passes through the village from Bristol to Gosport and Portsmouth alternately every evening and from Gosport and Portsmouth every morning.—A caravan from Salisbury to Portsmouth 3 times a week, and from Portsmouth to Salisbury the following days.

Botley is dist. from London 56 m.; 1 mile from Botley, on the r. is Botley Grange, (—Morgan, esq.)

BOTTESFORD (Leic.) a small town pleasantly situate in the vale of Belvoir, and remarkable as the burial place of the dukes of Rutland, who have some handsome monuments in the church. It is supposed to have been a Roman station, as many antiquities have been dug up at different times. Population, 801.

Nobleman's Seat.] On the right is Belvoir Castle, the seat of his Grace the duke of Rutland.

Bottesford is about 7 miles dist. from Bingham.

BOUGHTON (Kent) a village in which, about the year 1716, a human skull and bones, with a hanger, and a brass coin of Antoninus Pius, were dug up by the side of the high road. The church consists of a body and 2 aisles, and has a stone tower with a peal of 6 bells. Here also are 2 schools in which 100 children of both sexes receive instruction—Dist. 3 m. from Faversham, and 49 m. from London. Population, 1009.

BOURN (Linc.) a m. t. said to derive its name from the bourn or river, which issues from a remarkably fine spring called Bournwell head, and waters 3 streets out of the 5 of which the t. consists. Here was formerly an abbey, of which there are some small remains, and on one of the stones is the date 161; but as this was prior to the introduction of christianity into this island it is probable that a figure has been obliterated by the destroying hand of time. Here also was a castle, communicating with the abbey by a subterraneous passage; but this is now entirely destroyed. The t. is about a mile and a quarter in length from E. to W. and about half a mile in width, from N. to S. It has been greatly improved within the last 10 years, and considerable mercantile concerns are here carried on in coals, deals, &c. by means of a navigable river called Bourn Eau, which runs into the town. Here are a parish church, dedicated to St. Peter, and a meeting-house for dissenters; 2 head houses, one for 6 poor men, the other for 6 poor women; and an ancient town hall, situate in the centre of the Market-place, where the sessions for the parts of Kesteven are regularly held at Michaelmas, and Christmas. The principal trade of the place consists in wool-stapling, which is carried on on a very extensive plan. In this town is a spring of mineral water, formerly much resorted to; and there are several others in the vicinity.

Population, 1591. It is a place of very considerable thoroughfare.

Market Day and Fairs.] The mar. is held on Sat. and is plentifully supplied with provisions of all descriptions. There are 3 annual fairs, viz. March 7, May 6, and Oct. 29, the 2 former, however, are only nominal; but at the latter considerable business is transacted.

Banks.] Here are 9 banks, the business of which is transacted by agents; one for the firm of Peacock, Handley, and Kirton, proprietors of the Sleaford bank; who draw on Down and Co. Bartholemew lane; the other of Messrs. Graft and Clayton, of Boston, who draw on Masterman and Co. Whitehart Court, Lombard-street.

Principal Inns.] The Bull, for posting and families; the Angel for travellers.

Post.] The post arrives from the S. at 10, and from the N. at 12 o'clock every morn.

Coaches and Waggons.] The S. coach sets out from the Bull at 12 o'clock at noon, and arrives at the spread eagle, Gracechurch-st. about 6 the following morning. The N. coach sets out from the Golden Cross, Charing Cross, at 4 in the ev. and arrives at Bourn about 10 the next morn. Allat and Co's Peterborough and Lincoln waggons set out early every morn. from the Red Lion, Aldersgate-street, and the Saracen's head, Friday-street, and arrive at Bourn at 10 o'clock on Mon. and Thurs. morn.—Walton's waggon sets out from the Horse-shoe, Goswell-street, early on Wed. and Sat. and reaches Bourn on Friday and Tuesday morn.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Handthorpe, house (C. I. Packe, esq.) 3 m. Greford, (Dr. Willis) 5 m. and Grimsthorpe (Lord Gwydir) 5 m.

Bourn is 9 m. dist. from Falkingham, 10 from Stamford, 16 from Peterborough, 19 from Spalding, 21 from Grimsby and Grantham, 23 from Boston, 36 from Lincoln, and 97 from London.

BOURTON ON THE HILL (Glouc.) a small vil. but supposed to have been formerly of much greater extent; as after heavy rains, the foundation of houses are plainly discernible. Here are 2 springs, one of which runs eastward, and disembogues into the Thames; and the other by contrary course, flows into the Severn.—Dist. from London 83½ miles. Population, 301.

BOURTON ON THE WATER, (Glouc.) a large vil. pleasantly situate in a fertile vale, and consisting of a com-

siderable number of detached houses, arranged on the opposite sides of a pellucid stream, over which is a handsome stone bridge. The church is a modern edifice, built on a singular plan. At the W. end is a tower with a rustic base, the angles of which are ornamented with Ionic pilasters, and the whole is finished with a balustrade, urns, and a cupola. The ancient Fosse-way passes this village about 2 furlongs to the E. and at nearly the same dist. from that road is a quadrangular camp, inclosing about 60 acres, in which numerous Roman coins and other antiquities have been discovered. Petrifications of various species of shell-fish are, likewise, frequently found in the adjacent quarries. According to a late return, the number of houses in this parish was 149; that of the inhabitants 697. Dist. 1 mile from Bourton on the Hill. Population, 663.

BOW, or **STRATFORD LE BOW**, (Midd-) a vil. so called from the slope of the arches of this bridge, which some suppose to have been erected in the reign of Alfred, whose arms are carved on the centre stone on the left hand from London. Its church, erected by Henry II. was a chapel of ease to Stepney, and was made parochial in 1740. There is an annual fair on the Thurs. in Whitsun-week, which is attended by a vast concourse of the lower classes from the metropolis. Dist. 2 m. E. from London. Population, 2239.

BOWES (Yorks.) a market town situate on one of the Roman military ways, and formerly one of their stations. It consists of one street, about 3 quarters of a m. long from E. to W. and the houses are, in general, well built. The antiquity of this place appears from an inscription to the emperor Adrian upon an old stone in the church, which was used for a communion table about the beginning of the 17th century. Here is an interesting ruin of a castle, supposed to be the *Turris de Arcubus*, built by Alan, first earl of Richmond, in the reign of the Conqueror. Population, 779.

Market Day and Fair.] A weekly market is held on Friday and an annual fair on the 1st of October.

Principal Inns.] The Unicorn, the Pioneer of Mutton, and the Rose and Crown.

Coches and Waggon.] The Carlisle mail passes and repasses every day; and the old heavy coach comes through one day and returns the next. Two waggons pass once every week from Carlisle to York; one from Newcastle to Kendal, one from Kendal to Barnard Castle. Two waggons also meet here

twice every week; one from Stockton, the other from Penrith.

Bowes is 4 m. dist. from Barnard Castle, 13 from Brough, 15 from Richmond, and 248½ m. from London.

BOXFORD, (Suff.) a pleasant town situate in a fertile vale, and consisting of several streets, which centre in an area. The church is a large edifice, the length of the interior being 95 feet, and its breadth 52 feet: it has a spire steeple, and the porch is a very good piece of workmanship. Malt is made here in considerable quantities for the London market; and the dressing of sheep and deer skins in oil, has been carried on ever since the year 1770. Here is a free grammar-school, founded by Queen Elizabeth. Population, 702. *Fairs.*] Here are 2 annual fairs, viz. Easter Mon. and Dec. 11.

Post.] The post comes in every day (except Mon.) at 12 o'clock at noon; and goes out every day (except Sat.) at 5 in the afternoon.

Principal Inns.] The Swan, and the White Hart.

Waggon.] The goods that are sent to London from this town by land carriage, are chiefly conveyed by Oliver's waggon, Sudbury, which inns at the Spread Eagle, Gracechurch-street.

Boxford is 4 m. distant from Stoke, 5 from Nayland, 6 from Buers, Hadleigh, and Sudbury, 7 from Lavenham and Bildeston, 8 from Long Melford, 12 from Colchester, 15 from Ipswich and Stow-Market, 18 from St. Edmund's Bury, and 62 from London by Sudbury, or 63 by Colchester.

BRACKLEY, (Northamp.) an ancient borough and market town situated in a place which abounds with brake or fern, near the head of the Ouse, and pleasantly watered by the springs of that river. Here are 2 churches, a free grammar school, and a handsome town-hall. The corporation consists of a mayor, who is chosen annually; 6 aldermen, and 26 burgesses. It was formerly a celebrated staple for wool; and there is still a manufactory of lace. Population, 1580.

Market Day and Fairs.] Here is a weekly mar. on Wed.—Fairs, the second Wed. in April; Wed. after June 28, Wed. before Oct. 10, and Dec. 11.

Post.] Mail arrives at 10 m. and dep. 4 afternoon.

Coach, Waggon, &c.] A coach sets out at 5 o'clock every aft. from the Sacacen's Head, Snow-hill, for this town. The waggon sets out from hence every Sat. morn. at 8, to the Oxford Arms, Warwick-lane; and arrives from London every Mon. and Wed. afternoon.

Principal Inn.] The Crown.

Brackley is distant from London 63½ miles.

BRADFORD, (Yorks. W. R.) an ancient and considerable m. t. situate in a fertile valley, at the bottom of which a brook empties itself into the Aire. The general aspect of the t. is pleasing, and the verdant fields in which it is embosomed cannot fail to excite the admiration of a traveller on his near approach. The streets are well lighted and the houses are, for the most part, built of stone, and covered with brown slate obtained from the vicinity. Some of them are very handsome buildings; particularly the manor-house now occupied by J. Hardy, esq.; and a new structure, called Eastbrook Place. The church is a Gothic structure, with a peal of fine toned bells. Here are, also an endowed free school, and a well built edifice called the Piece Hall, where worsted yarn, and worsted goods of various kinds are exposed for sale every market day. Butchers' shambles have been lately erected upon a convenient and extensive plan; and the foundation of a corn and vegetable market has been recently laid, by the lord of the manor. A ramification of the grand canal from Hull to Liverpool has also been made navigable to this t.—The population, according to the last return, was 7,767, and the circumjacent country presents the appearance of one continued village.

Bradford is situated in the very centre of the manufacturing towns; and in addition to its worsted stuffs, it has lately introduced and established a very large concern in the manufacture of cotton: here also are made great quantities of horn and ivory combs, lantern lights, leathern ink-bottles, snuff and tobacco boxes, &c. The vicinity abounds with coal, and iron ore, and about 4 m. distant, on the road to Halifax, are some iron founderies, which add materially to the wealth of the t. The government is vested in 2 constables, who are annually chosen from among the most respectable of the inhabitants. The sessions are annually held at Bradford, on the 12th Oct.

Market Day and Fairs. Here is a weekly market on Thursday. The two principal fairs are, holden on the 12th and 15th of June and the 9th and 10th of December, for swine, when the dwelling houses are let for some days for the sale of these useful animals. A fair called Lent fair is kept on the 3d of March, and another on the Thursday before Palm Sunday for cattle.

Bankers. Messrs. Peckover and Harris, who draw on Sir J. Esdaile and Co. Lombard-street.

Post. The post arrives from the S. and N. at 10 in the morn. and from W. at 4 in the afternoon.

Principal Inns. The Sun, the Talbot and the Bull's Head.

Coaches and Waggons. The mail coach from the S. and N. arrives at the Star and Garter every morning about 6 o'clock, and returns from the W. at 4 in the aft. The heavy coach from the S. and N. arrives at the Bowling green at 8 in the morning, and returns at 2 in the aft.—Anderson's waggon from Sheffield to Kendal stops at the Horse and Groom, every Mon. and Thursday night. Walsh's from Newcastle to Manchester, every day at the Bowling Green, and Hargrave's from Liverpool to Leeds every Tuesday at the Bull's Head.

Gentlemen's Seats. The principal seats in the vicinity are, Bowling Hall (Sir F. Linley Wood) 1 m.; Bierley Hall (—Crawshaw, esq.) 2 m.; t-shok Hall (J. Compton, esq.) 5 m.; Rhoyd's Hall (J. Dawson, esq.) 4 m.; St. Ive's (Schoias Birch, esq.) 4 m.; and Myrtle Grove (J. A. Busfield, esq.) 6 m.

Bradford is 8 m. distant from Halifax, 10 from Leeds and Otley, 13 from Huddersfield, 14 from Wakefield, 33 from York, and 204 from London.

BRADFORD, (Wilts.) a market town pleasantly situated within a cove of a small hill, and on the banks of the Avon. The streets are narrow and irregular, yet many of the houses are good modern buildings. The church is a neat and spacious edifice, containing 2 windows of modern stained glass, an organ, and several stately marble monuments. Here are also 2 charity schools. This town is of considerable importance in the commercial world; great quantities of the finest broad-cloths being made here, which are celebrated for the finest mixtures; as the water of the river on which it stands is peculiarly adapted for dyeing the best colours. Population, 1989.

Market Days and Fairs. The mar. on Monday and Saturday are well supplied with meat, vegetables, &c. Fair, Trinity Monday for cattle.

Principal Inns. The Swan, and the New Bear.

Post. The post comes in from London and the intermediate town at 10 o'clock every morning, goes out at 6 in the evening.

Banker. J. D. Clutterbuck, who draws on Whitehead and Co. Cateaton-street.

Waggon. No stage coach passes through this t. but goods are generally sent from hence by Parsons' stage waggon of Bath, which comes on Monday, Wed. Thurs. and Sat.

Bradford is 3 m. distant from Trowbridge, 5 from Melksham, 7 from Bath and Westbury, 10 from Frome, 13 from Devizes, 19 from Bristol, and 100 miles from London.

BRADING (Hants.) an ancient m. t. consisting of one long street of irregular buildings, situate at the upper end of Brading haven, to which a convenient quay is attached with store houses for corn, &c. The town was incorporated long before the reign of Edward VI. and it is still governed by its corporate officers, consisting of a senior and junior bailiff, a recorder, and 13 jurats. The church is an antient structure, consisting of a nave, side aisles, and chancel, and said to have been erected about the year 704, by Wilfrid, bishop of Chichester, who baptized his first convert on this spot. The town hall is a small structure near the church, with a market place beneath. The streets are remarkably clean, and have been recently paved and lighted. Dist. from Newport, 8 m. E. and 75 m. from London. Population, 1218. Inn, the Bugle.

BRADNINCH (Devon.) an antient corporation town, nearly a mile in length, and consisting chiefly of an irregular street, with about 200 houses. The church is an antient Gothic edifice: but most of the houses are very indifferently built and covered with thatch. As it is not a port town, letters are conveyed to and received from Col-lumpton. Very little trade is carried on here, the principal manufacture being that of paper, for which there are 5 mills in the neighbourhood. Population, 1321.

Market Day and Fairs.] Here is a small market on Thurs. Fairs, May 6, and Oct. 9, for toys and cattle.

Principal Inns.] The White Lion, and King's Arms.

Coaches and Waggon.] The mail coach from Exeter to Bath passes through this town at 7 o'clock every morning, and returns about 8 in the evening, also 2 other coaches for Bath, and 1 for Bristol every day. Sunday excepted. Several stage waggon from Exeter to Bristol pass through this t. every week.

Bradninch is 2 m. distant from Col-lumpton, 7 from Tiverton, 8 from Exeter, 10 from Collumbstock, 11 from Honiton, and 170 from London.

BRADWELL, (Essex) a village with a small church, containing a beautiful monument of various coloured marble, to the memory of Sir Anthony Maxey and his lady, who possessed this manor in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Near this place is Bradwell Lodge, a modern

edifice, which is so conspicuous at sea, as to serve the coasting traders for a seamark. Population, 795. Distant from London 51 m.

BRAINTREE, (Essex) a large strag-gling m. t. situate on a rising ground, and connected on the N. with Bocking. The church is a spacious edifice, con-sisting of a nave, chancel, and side aisles, with a lofty spire rising from a tower at the W. end. There are also meeting-houses for dissenters of dif-ferent denominations. The government of the town is vested in a select vestry, composed of 24 parishioners, who in the year 1584 were styled governors of the town, and town magistrates. The manufacture of baize and soap is carried on here, but not so great in extent as formerly. The number of inhabi-tants is 2998.

Bankers.] Messrs. Sparrow and Co. draw on Barclay and Co. Lombard Street.

Inns.] The Horns, and White Hart. *Market Day and Fairs.*] The market is held on Wed. Fairs, May 8, and Oct. 22.

Braintree is dist. from London 40 m. from Billericay 19 miles, Chelmsford 11 miles, Coggeshall 6 miles; Colches-ter 15 miles, Halstead 6 miles, Witham 7 miles.

BRAMBER, (Suss.) a borough form-erly of some note, but now without either market or fair. It consists of about 36 thatched cottages, which are burgage holds, and give the privilege of voting to the tenants. It is govern-ed by a constable annually chosen by a jury of the court-leet; and is watered by a small river, said to have been once navigable by ships of burthen. Popu-lation, 95. Distant from London, 52 miles.

BRAMPTON, (Cumb.) a small m. t. situate in a low and uneven part of the county. It was formerly a Roman sta-tion and a place of some note in the second and third centuries. Here is an hospital for 6 poor men and as many indigent women. This town chiefly consists of one spacious street, which is tolerably built: and lately some good houses have been erected. No con-siderable manufactory is carried on here; but cotton and several other articles are made upon a small scale. The prin-cipal support of Brampton is its weekly market, which is well supplied with corn and other provisions; a public brewery, established several years ago, adds a little to its consequence and population, which, in 1811, was 2043. Its trade has likewise been a little in-creased by the Earl of Carlisle having made a railway from his collieries on

Tindale fell to this town; and the inhabitants are also supplied with fuel on lower terms. At the end of the town is a small conical mound, called the *moat*, exhibiting traces of antient fortifications on its summit; it has been planted, and now presents a pleasing appearance.

Market Day and Fairs.] The market is held on Tuesday, and a sort of interior market for the accommodation of the inhabitants, on Sat. Fairs, the second Wednesday after Whitsunday, and the second Wednesday in September, at which many thousand of sheep and black cattle are generally sold.

Inns.] The Howard's Arms (post office), White Lion, and Bush.

Post.] A bye post goes to Carlisle, Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, and returns the same evening.

Gentleman's Seats.] About 2 miles on the right is Naworth Castle, (Earl of Carlisle), and on the left is Walton (J. Johnston, esq.)

Brampton is dist. from London, 314½ miles, 94 m. from Carlisle.

BRANDON (Suff.) a town pleasantly situated on a river called the Smaller Ouse, which divides the counties of Suffolk and Norfolk. It lies between Swaffham and Newmarket; has a good bridge over the Ouse, and an excellent harbour, with a ferry for conveying goods to and from the Isle of Ely. It has also a good church belonging to it, and is, for the most part, tolerably well built. A considerable trade is carried on in corn, malt, coals, deals, iron, salt, brick, tiles, &c. and there are many extensive warrens in the vicinity, whence great numbers of rabbits are sent to the London mar. This place gives the title of Brandon to his grace the Duke of Hamilton.

Market Day and Fairs.] The weekly market is kept on Thurs. Fairs, Feb. 14, June 11, and Nov. 11. There are several others, called *coopers'* or *houp fairs*, the days of which are uncertain.

Principal Inns.] The Chequers, and the White Hart.

Coaches and Waggon.] The mail coach passes from London, at 7 o'clock every morning, and returns at 8 every evening. The Lynn coach from London at 6 o'clock every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday morning, returns about 7 every Sunday, Tuesday, and Thurs. ev. Stage waggon from the 4 Swans, Bishopsgate-street, set out every Tu. at 11 o'clock, and arrive at Brandon every Friday noon. Leave Brandon every Mon. about 10 in the morning, and returns to the Four Swans on the Thurs. following.

Brandon is 6 m. distant from Thet-

ford, 10 from Stoke and Mildenhall, 15 from Bury and Swaffham; 18 from Newmarket, 24 from Lynn, and 78 m. from London. Population, 1080.

BRAUGHIN (Herts.) a village formerly deemed, next to Verulam, the most considerable place in the county; and it still retains some marks of its antient eminence; for here are the ruins of a Roman camp, and it gives name to the deanery and hospital.—Distance from London, 27½ m.

BRECKNOCKSHIRE, or **BRECONSHIRE**, a county of South Wales, bounded by Radnorshire on the N. by the counties of Hereford and Monmouth on the E. by Glamorganshire and Cardiganshire on the W. Its length is about 30 m. and its breadth 27. It is in the diocese of Landaff, and contains 61 parishes, 7,555 houses, occupied by 7,919 families, being a population of 37,735.

Air, Soil, and Natural Productions.] The air is remarkably mild in all parts of this county, except on the hills; which is attributed to its being surrounded with mountains, some of which are exceedingly high. The soil on the hills is generally stony, but they afford pasturage to very considerable herds of black cattle; and the valleys are peculiarly fertile. Brecknockshire produces not only black cattle, goats, sheep, and deer; but also abundance of fowl; and the rivers are amply stored with fish, particularly with trout and salmon.

Rivers.] The principal rivers of this county are the Wye, the Usk, and the Yrvan. The Wye is the boundary between Radnorshire and Brecknockshire, which it leaves at Hay, and then enters Herefordshire. The Usk derives its name from the side of the Black-mountain, on the S. W. border of the county; whence it runs to the northward till it reaches Treacastle; after which it winds to the eastward, and leaves the county at Crickhowel.—The Yrvan, or Irvon, rises among the hills in the N. W. edge of the county; whence it flows to the southward toward Llangamarch, and then turns to the N. E. falling into the Wye at Builth.

Chief Towns and Manufactures.] The chief towns are Brecknock, Builth, and the Hay. The principal manufactures are those of cloth and stockings.

This county sends 2 members to parliament, viz. one knight of the shire, and one burgess for Brecknock.

BRECKNOCK or **BRECON** (Breconshire) a m. t. situate nearly in the centre of the county at the confluence

of the Hodney and the Usk, over which it has a stone bridge. The town is well-built and contains 3 churches, one of which is collegiate; and there are, likewise, places of worship for dissenters of different denominations. This town sends one member to parliament; and its government is vested in 2 bailiffs, 15 aldermen, 2 chamberlains, 2 constables, a town clerk, and inferior officers. The inhabitants, in number 3196, have some small share in the clothing trade.

Market Days and Fairs.] The markets are held on Wednesday and Saturday. Fairs, May 4, July 5, Sep. 10, and Nov. 17.

Principal Inns.] The Golden Lion, Angel, Swan, Bear, and Three Cocks. But post horses and chaises are only to be had at the Golden Lion.

Couches and Waggon.] A coach sets off for Brecon from the Bolt in Tun, Fleet-street, every Mon. Wed. and Fri. morn. at 10 o'clock. Waggon set out from the King's Head, Old Change, and Saracen's Head, Snow-hill, at 11 o'clock every Saturday morning.

Bankers.] Messrs. Wilkins and Co. draw on Down and Co. Bartholomew-lane.

Gentleman's Seat.] The Priory, (Earl Camden,

Brecknock B distant from London, by Bredwardine and Hay, 172 m. by Letton and Hay 173 m. and by Monmouth 168 miles.

BREEDON (Worc.) a healthy pleasant village near Breedon hill, on which is a Roman encampment, with a double ditch. The porch and W. end of the church are of Saxon architecture, and said to have been erected by the grandfather of king Offa. It is one of the most valuable rectories in the diocese of Worcester, and has under it 3 chapelries, viz. Westmancot, Hardwick, and Kelmesham. Here also was formerly a monastery. Distant from Pershore 8 miles. Population, 431.

BRENT, SOUTH. (Devon.) formerly a market town, which is still governed by a court-leet and court-baron of the lord of the manor. It lies in the high road to Plymouth, and is a great thoroughfare. Distant 199 miles from London. Population, 1,930.

Fairs.] The last Tues. in April, and the last Tuesday in Sept.

BRENTFORD (Midd.) a populous m. t. situated on the river Brent; whence it derives its name. It is divided into 9 parishes, viz. Old Brentford, belonging to Great Ealing; New Brentford to Hanwell; and Brentford and St. Isleworth parish. That part called Old Brentford is situated upon a fine rising

bank close to the Thames, and is naturally capable of being made a beautiful and interesting spot. In New Brentford is the half-acre leading to the butts, where the members of parliament for Middlesex are elected. The church (with the exception of its tower) was rebuilt in 1764, and is a chapel of ease to Great Ealing. Here also are a market-house, 2 charity-schools, a large flour mill, on the same construction as the late Albion mills near Blackfriars' Bridge, and an extensive pottery. It has likewise a considerable distillery, and an extensive trade in brick and tile making, which gives employment to numerous poor. In the year 1016, a desperate battle was fought here between Edmund Ironside, and Canute, the Dane; in which the latter was defeated with prodigious loss. Population (including Ealing) 5361.

At Brentford the Grand Junction Canal unites with the Thames, after flowing 93½ miles from its commencement at Braunton, Northamptonshire.

Market Day and Fairs.] The weekly market is held on Saturday, and is very large for corn and provisions.—Fairs, May 18, and Sep. 13, for cattle, swine, &c.

Principal Inns.] The Three Pigeons, and the Castle.

Post.] Letters are sent from the post office to London at 8 o'clock, in the morn. and 3 in the afternoon.

Coaches, Barges, &c.] Coaches to this town set out daily from the following inns, viz. Bolt-in-Tun, Fleet-street, at 7 in the morn. and 1, and ½ past 9 in the aft. Belle Sauvage, Ludgate hill, 3 aft. Spotted Dog, Strand, 11 morn. Cross Keys, Wood-street, half-past 3 aft. Bell, Strand, 8 morn. Goose and Gridiron, St. Paul's Church-yard, 11 morn. 6 ev. Four Swans, Bishopgate street, 12 noon. 6 ev. Coach and Horses, Strand, 8, 9, 10, 11, morn. 3 and 6 aft. White Hart, Strand, 9 morn. 4 aft. Piccadilly, hourly. Barges from the Bull wharf, Upper Thames-street. There are also regular market boats every tide, which carry goods from Brentford to Hungerford and Queenhithe.

Gentlemen's Seats.] The principal seats in the vicinity are Sion House, (Duke of Northumberland), Sion Hill, (Duke of Marlborough), Osterley Park, (Earl of Westmoreland), and a seat of — Barber, esq.

Brentford is distant from London 7 miles.

BRENTWOOD (Essex) a town situated on a fine eminence, and a place of considerable antiquity, formerly one

street, the road to Colchester from London, but has only a chapel; being part of the parish of Southwold cum Brent. It had formerly a weekly market on Thurs. but this has been discontinued. Near this town is Warley Common, famous for its encampment during the late war. Population 1238.

Fairs.] Here are 2 annual fairs, viz. July 18, and Oct. 15.

Principal Inns.] The Crown, post-office; and the White Hart, excise-office.

Coach, Waggon, &c.] A stage coach runs to and returns from London every day. Inns at the Blue-boar, White-chapel. Likewise 2 stage waggons to and from London twice a week.

Gentlemen's Seats.] The principal seats in this neighbourhood are Thornodon Hall (Lord Petre,) and Middleton Hall, (S. F. Gillum, esq.)

Brentwood is dist. from London, 18 miles 7 furlongs, Rumbold 8, Chelmsford 18.

BRIDGEND (Glam.) an irregular market town situate on the river Ogmore, over which is a stone bridge. The town is tolerably well built, and is divided into 3 parts; one of which is called Bridgend, and the others, Old Castle, and New Castle, from some remains of ancient castles at those places. At New Castle is a parish church situated on a most delightful eminence; and at Old Castle is a chapel of ease, under the mother church of Coity. Bridgend has, also, a neat town-hall and a large commodious market place. A woollen manufacture has been lately established; and the inhabitants are tolerably numerous. The circumjacent lands are fertile and well cultivated; and about half a mile from the town is a quarry of freestone said to be of a remarkably excellent quality.

Market Day, and Fairs.] The market is held on Satur. and the provisions brought thither are as good as any in England: it is also supplied with excellent salmon, trout, and other fish, in their season, from the river Ogmore. —*Fairs*, Holy Thursday and November 17.

Principal Inns.] The Wyndham Arms, and the Globe.

Bridgend is about 8 miles distant from Cowbridge, 29 from Caerliff, and 179½ miles from London.

BRIDGENORTH, (Shrops.) an ancient borough and market town seated on both sides of the Severn, and united by a handsome bridge of 7 arches. It consists chiefly of 3 streets well built and paved with pebbles; and in Mill-street, leading to the t. mills parallel

to the river, are some stately structures. Here are 2 churches, the upper called St. Leonard's; and the lower, a modern stone edifice dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen. This has a handsome tower and clock, and a good ring of 6 bells. Here, also, are a hospital for 10 poor widows, and a free-school for the sons of the burgesses. Population. 4386.

The situation of this town is equally pleasant and commodious for trade, which is carried on to a considerable extent both by land and water. The hill on which the upper town stands, rises 180 feet from the western bank of the river, and most of the cellars are caves hewn out of the rock. The houses are supplied with water, by leaden pipes, from a spring about half a mile distant, and the water of the Severn is also thrown up by an engine, to the top of the castle hill, so called from a fortress which is now demolished. Near Bridgenorth is one of the finest terraces, perhaps in Europe: it is above 1 mile in length, and stands very high; it is wide enough to admit six carriages abreast, and entirely open, and commands most extensive and beautiful prospects.

This town enjoys many privileges, granted by different charters, and sent members to parliament *ab origine*. The right of election is in the burgesses and freemen within and without the borough, the number of votes being about 700.—The government is vested in 2 bailiffs chosen annually out of 24 aldermen, together with 48 common council-men, a recorder and a t. clerk. Here are numerous artificers of all sorts, and considerable manufactures of stockings, cloths, fire-arms, iron tools, &c.

Market Day, and Fairs.] Here is a weekly market on Saturday, which is amply supplied with all kinds of provisions; and its fairs are resorted to from most parts of the kingdom, for cattle, sheep, bacon, butter, cheese, linen, cloth, &c. These are held on the Thursday before Shrove Sunday, June 30, August 2 and October 29.

Bankers.] Messrs. Bates and Co. draw on Williams and Co. Birchin-lane, and W. Macmichael, draws on Fuller and Co. Cornhill.

Principal Inns.] The Castle and the Crown.

Post.] The mail is dispatched for London every morning (except Saturday) a quarter before 8 o'clock, and arrives every evening between the hours of 6 and 8.

Coaches, Waggon, &c.] A coach goes from the Pig and Castle, High-

street to Shrewsbury, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 3 in the aft. and to Worcester every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 12 noon. A waggon to and from London every Tuesday.

Bridgenorth is 20 miles distant from Shrewsbury, and 136½ miles from London.

BRIDGEWATER, (Som.) a large borough and market town seated on the river Parret, over which it has a stone bridge. The houses are, for the most part, irregularly built, but the streets are wide, and well paved. The church has a good organ and handsome altar-piece, and the spire is reckoned one of the largest in England. There are also meeting-houses for dissenters of various denominations; a spacious town-hall, a large free-school, and a neat almshouse. Bridgewater sends 2 members to parliament; and the right of voting is vested in the inhabitants paying scot and lot.—The corporation consists of 24 capital burgesses, including a mayor and 2 aldermen. The borough has also a recorder, who, with the mayor and aldermen, hold 4 sessions every year, for determining all crimes and misdemeanors, under capital offences, committed within their jurisdiction.—The tide rises here at high water, nearly 6 fathoms, and sometimes flows in with such impetuosity as to occasion great damage to vessels, driving them foul of each other, and not unfrequently overthrowing them.—The Midsummer county sessions are held here annually, and the assizes every other year. The number of houses is estimated at 500; that of the inhabitants 4211.

Market Days and Fairs.] The market days are Thursday and Saturday, the former is famous for cheese, and all kinds of cattle.—Fairs, the first Sunday in Lent, July 24, October 2, and December 27.

Principal Inns.] The George, Swan, and King's Head.

Bankers.] Struckey and Co. and Edward Sealy and Co. both of which firms draw on Rogers and Co. Clements lane, and Pyke and Sons, who draw on Ransom and Co. Pall-Mall.

Coaches, Waggon, Vessels, &c.] The mail coach passes through this town to London every morning at 10 o'clock, and another from London to Exeter at 4 every afternoon, two coaches go to and from Bristol, Bath, and Exeter, every morning at 12 o'clock.—Stage waggons pass 3 and 4 times a week to and from London, Bristol, Bath, and Exeter; and carts are continually going to all places which lie out of the great roads.—About 40 vessels, of from

30 to 100 tons burthen, are employed in bringing coals from Wales to this town, and from hence the neighbourhood is supplied at a moderate rate.

Bridgewater is distant from London 138½ miles.

BRIDLINGTON, (Yorks. E. R.) a sea-port and market town situate on a creek, with a commodious quay for shipping about 1 mile distant. It has also a safe harbour in strong gales of wind, and winter storms, from the NNW. and NE. Population, 3741.

Market Day and Fairs.] Market day, Saturday.—Fairs, the Monday before Whitsuntide, and October 26, for horned cattle, toys, cloth, &c.

Bankers.] Thompson and Co. draw on Lubbock and Co. Mansion-House-street.

Principal Inn.] The Scarborough Castle.

Post.] The post arrives every Monday and Saturday in the forenoon, and goes out the next days at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. It also comes in every Thursday forenoon, and goes out the same day at 1 o'clock.

Bridlington is distant from London 211½ miles.

BRIDPORT, (Dors.) a neat and flourishing market town, consisting of three spacious streets; in the centre is a handsome town hall, beneath which are the butchers' shambles. This borough has sent two members to parliament ever since the reign of Edward I. its government is vested in 2 bailiffs, 1 recorder, 13 capital burgesses, 2 sergeants at mace, and other officers. There is one spacious church near the centre of the town. The principal manufactures are of nets, twine, cables, sail cloth, and hats. Population, 3567.

Market Days and Fairs.] Market days are on Wednesday and Saturday.—Fairs, Old Lady-day, Holy Thursday, and Old Michaelmas-day.

Post.] The mail arrives at 4 in the afternoon, and goes out at half past 10 in the morning.

Inns.] The Bull, and Golden Lion.

Bankers.] Messrs. Gundry and Co. draw on Esdaile and Co. Lombard-street, and Favler and Co. draw on Fry and Co. St. Mildreds-court.

Gentlemen's Seats.] On the r. are Wykes court (W. Fowler, esq.) and Mount-field House (Rev. S. Fawcett).—Through the town, on the l. are Vest (Major Channing) and on the r. Downe Hall (W. Downe, esq.)

Bridport is 6 miles from Bournemouth, 9 miles from Lyme-Regis, and 13½ m. from London.

BRIGG, See GLANDFORD BRIGG—**BRIGHTHELMSTONE**, or **BRIGH-**

TON, (Sussex) a market town pleasantly seated upon the sea-shore, and sheltered from the N. winds by a range of hills called the South Downs. It was formerly of nearly a quadrangular form; the streets, being disposed in parallel lines, and terminating on the S. cliff. But it has been considerably enlarged by new buildings, and the E. cliff, now exhibits several rows of capital modern houses, which overlook the sea, and command an extensive line of coast, bounded by the Isle of Wight. The streets are particularly neat and clean; the lodging-houses are equally pleasant and numerous; and many of the shops are furnished in a style equal to those of the metropolis. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is an ancient structure, situate on a hill at the northern extremity of the town, and commanding a fine prospect of the sea and the adjacent country: the interior is crowded with tombs, and contains a circular font of curious and antique workmanship. The chapel-royal, in Prince's-place, is a neat edifice, founded in 1793, and capable of containing 1000 persons. Another new Episcopal chapel has also been lately erected. The other places of worship are, Lady Huntingdon's chapel, a quaker's meeting-house, 2 meeting-houses for Baptists, 2 do. for the followers of Mr. Huntingdon, 1 do. for Independents, a Roman-catholic chapel, a Methodist chapel, and a Jew's synagogue.

The Marine Pavilion, (once the favourite summer residence of the Prince Regent) was begun in 1784, and consisted, at first, of a circular building, crowned with a dome, and a range of apartments on each side; but, in 1802, two wings were added, which completed the proportions of the structure; and the ground toward the Steyne was laid out as a plantation. The new stables, erected on a piece of ground which was formerly the promenade grove, may also be reckoned among the capital improvements for which Brighton is indebted to His Royal Highness. The theatre was built in 1789, and being opened during the recess of the London theatres, it has frequently some of the first performers from Drury-lane and Covent garden. The race-ground is justly admired, and the races are usually held in the first week in August.—The Steyne is a delightful lawn on the eastern part of the town and is unrivalled for the beauty of its promenade, and the crowds of nobility and gentry who assemble on it every ev. Here are 2 circulating libraries, where the collection of books are extensively augmented by every new publication

of merit, together with modern music, magazines, newspapers, &c.—Brighton has also a free-school, and several seminaries of great celebrity.

Here is a suite of hot, vapour, and cold salt-water baths, for the accommodation of those who are deterred from plunging into the ocean, of the invalid, who has been directed to use the former instead of cold sea-bathing. The water is conveyed into the cold-baths, by means of an engine, fresh and pure from the sea, and the hot, sudatory, and shower baths, are well contrived and attended. It must also be observed that a chalybeate spring rises about half a mile westward of the town, and is enclosed with a neat building, for the accommodation of invalids, whose diseases require tonic remedies.

Notwithstanding the population of this town, (computed at 12019 souls) it can boast of no manufacture, unless making a few fishing-nets can be called such. It is, therefore, on the fishery and the resort of visitants the inhabitants rely for support. The fishery employs about 100 boats, strongly built, and navigated by 3 or 4 men: the chain of nets used for taking mackerel is upwards of a m. in length, and thousands of fish are often taken at one draught, the greater part of which is immediately purchased for the London markets. Here also are taken large numbers of soles, herrings, scates, turbot, and all kinds of flat fish.

Brighton is not a town corporate; but an act was passed some years ago, vesting a power in 36 inhabitants, as commissioners to pave, light, and cleanse the streets; erect a market; and execute other matters for the regulation of the town. The government is vested in a constable and 4 head-boroughs, who are annually chosen at Lord Abergavenny's court, on Easter Tuesday.

Market and Fairs.] The market, which is daily, is well supplied with provisions, and is particularly famed for the delicious mutton of the S. Downs, and the profusion and excellency of the fish.—Fairs, Holy Thurs. and September 4.

Bankers.] Messrs. Michell and Co. draw on Fraser and Co. Cornhill; Wigney and Co. draw on Masterman and Co. White-Hart-court; and Brown and Co. draw on Weston and Co. Southwark.

Post.] The mail for London leaves Brighton at 7 o'clock every evening except Saturday. By it letters are conveyed to all parts of the kingdom,

except the towns and their vicinity in the western part of Sussex, viz. Shoreham, Steyning, Horsham, Arundel, Petworth, Midhurst, and Chichester: the mail for these places is dispatched at 6 every morning, Monday excepted. The post office is kept at the lower end of the Steyne, letters by both the London and western mail are delivered between 9 and 10 in the morning; the former every day except Mon. and the latter daily.

Coaches, Waggon, Packets, &c.] Several coaches go to and return from London every day, also several waggons twice a week. In time of peace, packets are daily passing to Dieppe, and they are, for the most part, fitted up with every accommodation for passengers.

Principal Inns.] Castle, New Inn, New Ship, Old Ship, St. James's Tavern, and White Horse.

Brighton is distant from London, by Ryegate, 53 miles 7 f. by East Grinstead and Chailley, 57 miles, by East Grinstead and Uckfield 48 miles, by Henfield 59 miles, and by Horsham and Steyning, 61 miles.

BRISTOL, a city and county of itself, situate on the rivers Frome and Avon, in the counties of Gloucester and Somerset. It is said to bear a striking resemblance to ancient Rome, its plan being nearly circular, with a greater diameter one way than the other, and the river cutting off about 1-6th part from the rest; it also stands on 7 hills, that to the N. being remarkably lofty, and the houses commanding a capital prospect of the adjacent country. The increase of buildings and other improvements are scarcely credible. It appears that upwards of 800 houses have been erected since the commencement of the last century, and the town is still increasing. The interior and trading parts are chiefly occupied by antique and projecting houses, built of wood and plaster; but the modern edifices are of brick or stone, all other kinds of building being now prohibited by act of parliament. The outer parts of the city are spacious and elegantly built, and the streets are capably paved and lighted. The inhabitants are amply supplied with water, by means of pipes from the river, and from the public pumps and conduits; and there are common sewers throughout the whole city. Here are 19 churches, besides the cathedral, 3 chapels of the establishment, 19 chapels and meeting-houses, for dissenters and methodists of various denominations, a chapel for French Protestants, a Roman-catholic chapel, a New Jerusalem church, and a Jew's

synagogue. The churches are all remarkable for handsome monuments and good bells, and are well worthy a traveller's attention; particularly that of St. Mary Redcliffe, accounted one of the finest in the kingdom. Among the other public edifices are, the Exchange, in Corn-street, reckoned the completest of its kind in Europe; the post-office, an elegant and convenient stone structure; the council-house, a good stone building, with niches in the front; the Guildhall in Broad-street; the Custom-house, in Queen's square, the Theatre-Royal, and the City Library, in King-street; the Assembly-room, in Prince's-street, for balls and concerts; the Equestrian Theatre, Linnekin-lane; the Merchants'-hall, in the same street; the Cooper's-hall, in King-street; and Merchant-Taylors'-Hall, in Broad-st. Here also are upwards of 50 charitable institutions, including schools, hospitals, asylums, &c. among which the hospital of queen Elizabeth, for educating and apprenticing 100 poor boys, Mr. Colston's Hospital for educating, maintaining, and apprenticing 100 boys; 2 others for poor men, and women, and an institution for the blind are particularly worthy of notice, and it is said that 1500 persons in the city and suburbs subsist entirely on public charity, besides 6000 others, who are partly maintained and assisted with money or medicines.

The general market consists of several rows for butchers stalls, for vegetables, and 3 piazzas for poultry, cheese butter, &c. it has a handsome entrance of stone, consisting of a lofty gate, 2 posterns, and a gate-house crowned by a turret. St. James's market, and the Welch market, in King-street, are very neat and convenient; and the latter is deemed a curiosity in point of construction. Most of the city gates have been demolished, but some remain, which are antique and curious; and a part of the city-wall, near half a mile in length, is still standing on the Somersetshire side. The prisons of Newgate and Bridewell (the former for felons and debtors, the latter for commitment and correction) are spacious, healthy, and convenient; and that of Newgate has a handsome chapel, and an ordinary belonging to it.

The government is vested in a mayor, who is a great officer, and seldom seen in the streets, unless in his coach, during his mayoralty; 12 aldermen, all of whom are justices of the peace; 2 sheriff, 28 common-councilmen, town-clerk, deputy town-

clerk, chamberlain, vice-chamberlain, clerks of the court of conscience, under sheriff, sword-bearer, &c. There are other officers subject to the corporation, viz. 8 serjeants at mace, 2 coroners, criers of the courts, water-bailiffs, quay-masters, a common-crier, clerks of the markets, exchange-keeper, clubmen, messengers, beadles, a city-marshal, and a good band of musicians.

The river Avon at this place affords prodigious quantities of fish, and has over it 12 bridges of stone, and 4 of wood. Over the Frame is a draw-bridge raised by a curious piece of mechanism and having at each end a handsome octagonal house, whence the ships in the quay appear like trees in the forest. The quay is reckoned one of the finest of any mercantile haven in Europe; extending upwards of a m. in length, from St. Giles's Bridge to Bristol Bridge; and on the banks of the river are several dock-yards, and dry and floating docks for building and repairing the shipping. A prodigious trade is carried on in soap, china, &c. here are also 15 glass-houses, and the sugar refinery may be reckoned among the principal manufactures. The number of houses in Bristol is computed at 15,000; that of the inhabitants at about 72,000. It sends 2 members to parliament; and a list of its representatives is said to be extant from the 23d of Edward I. 1295. The number of voters are from 700 to 800.

The hot-wells, about a quarter of a mile westward, in the parish of Clifton, have obtained a high reputation in the cure of consumptive cases, and are very much frequented; a commodious bath and other accommodations having been provided. Here, also, are 2 sets of public rooms, 3 hotels, a circulating library, &c. The season for drinking the water is from March to September, when the place is much frequented by the nobility and gentry.

Among the public characters to whom Bristol has given birth, we may enumerate, Sebastian Cabot, the first discoverer of Newfoundland; William of Worcester, priest of St. James's parish, who is said to have first translated many of Cicero's works in English; William Cannynge, a great benefactor to the poor, and the repairer and finisher of Redcliff-church; Thomas Chatterton, author of the poems attributed to Rowley; James Thistlethwaite, a contemporary with Chatterton, and the author of several ingenious novels and poems; and Mrs. Ann Yearsley, whose uneducated genius, and poetic powers have distin-

guished her among the female writers of the present day.

Market Day, and Fairs.] The market days are Wed. Fri. and Sat.—Fairs, March 1, and Sep. 1.

Posts.] The London post goes out every aft. (Saturday excepted) at 4 o'clock; and arrives every morn. (except Mon.) about noon; Bath, goes out every morn. at 7, and arrives about 9 in the ev. Exeter and Westward, goes out between 9 and 10 every morn. and arrives every morn. between 5 and 7; Birmingham and Northward, goes out at 7 every ev. and arrives between 6 and 7 every morn. Portsmouth, Chichester, Salisbury, &c. goes out every aft. at 4. and arrives daily about noon; Cirencester, Oxford, &c. goes out every morn. at 8, and arrives at 6 or 7 every ev. Milford-Haven, and South Wales, goes out and arrives daily about noon: the Irish mail is made up every day (Mon. excepted), and letters from Ireland generally arrive every day (except Mon.) about noon. Foreign letters are dispatched twice a week, and sometimes oftener.

Bankers.] Messrs. Harford and Co. draw on Whitehead and Co. Cateaton-street; Birch, Pitt, and Co. and Miles and Co. on Hoare and Co. Lombard-street; Worrall and Co. on Barnard, Dimsdale and Co. Cornhill; Elton and Co. on Prescott and Co. Threadneedle-street; Savery and Co. on Smith and Co. Old Broad-street; Ames and Co. on Down and Co. Bartholomew-lane; Stuckeys and Co. on Lagston and Co. Clement's-lane; Ricketts and Co. on Lubbock and Co. Mansion-house-st. Gibbons and Co. on Esdaile and Co. Lombard-street; Worrall and Co. on Glynn and Co. Birchin Lane; Wilcox and Co. on Bosanquet and Co. Lombard-st. Tuffen and Pugh, on Spooner and Co. Grace-church-street, and Ireland and Co. (the Bristol City Bank) on Down and Co. Bartholomew-lane. The hours of transacting public business, from 9 o'clock in the morn. till 9 in the aft. except Mon. when the doors are shut at noon.

Principal Inns.] The Bush, White Lion, White Hart, Full Moon, and Talbot.

Coaches, Waggon, &c.] A mail coach sets out for London from the Bush, Corn-street, at 4 o'clock every aft. and comes in about noon. A post-coach from the Rummer Tavern, All-Saints-lane, every day about 1; do, from the White Hart, Broad-street, every morn. at 4. A coach from the White Lion, Broad-street, at a quarter before 2 in the aft. do. from the London Inn, St. Thomas'-street, every aft.

(except Sun.) at 1, and half past 1.—A flying waggon with a guard, from Lye's Warehouse, St. Peter's-street, Wed. and Sat. A slow waggon every day, except Sun. A flying waggon, with a guard, from Parson's warehouse, Narrow Wire-street, Wed. and Sat. A slow waggon every day, Sun. excepted. There are also London waggons every day from Fromont's warehouse, Broadmead; and the coaches and waggons, which go from the different inns to other parts of England, are too numerous for recapitulation.—Goods are taken in at White and Barnard's warehouse, Bath street, to the Kennet-wharf, Queenhithe; to and from Scotland, Ireland, and Wales; and to and from Windsor, Reading, Basingstoke, Newbury, Southampton, Portsmouth, &c.

Bristol is distant from London, by Marshfield, 112½ miles, and by Bath, 118½ miles; 21 from Wells, 38 from Bridgewater; and 26 from Glastonbury.

BRIXHAM, (Devon.) a vil. situate on the western side of Torbay, and celebrated for its fishery, in which upwards of a hundred sloops, and a great number of small boats are employed. A wharf has been lately built, and the water conveyed to it, at the expence of government, for the purpose of watering the men of war, and merchant vessels. This place is also famous for the landing of William, Prince of Orange, and his brave followers, on Nov. 5, 1688. Near the vil. is an ebbing and flowing spring well, worthy the traveller's attention. Population, 4341. On the r. of Brixham, is Upton House (John Cutler, esq.)

Bankers.] Hine and Co. draw on Fry and Co. Mildred's Court.

Principal Inns.] The London Inn, the Globe, and the Crown and Anchor.

Brixham is distant from Newton Bushel, 10 m.

BROADSTAIRS, (Kent) a hamlet to St. Peter's in the isle of Thanet, a favourite and fashionable place for sea-bathing: it has lately been much enlarged by the accretion of new buildings. The bathing place is in the mouth of the harbour, which is supplied with commodious machines. The assembly rooms are commodious and there is a good library. The parish church of St. Peters, which is one m. distant, is a fine gothic building. Broadstairs is 75 m. from London, and 2 m. north, on the Coast, from Margate.

Gentlemen's Seats.] The seat of Lord Henniker, and Bellmount House (T. Forsyth, esq.)

BROKENHURST, (Hants.) a pleasant vil. situate in a bottom in part of

the New Forest, and in ancient times completely embosomed in wood. On an artificial bank of earth between 4 and 5 feet high, and about 50 or 60 yards in diameter, stands the church, an old Saxon structure, though the architecture is somewhat disguised by subsequent alterations; the font is a very antique and curious piece of workmanship, and was evidently formed when the custom of total immersion was prevalent. In the church-yard are a venerable oak, measuring upwards of 8 yards in diameter, and a yew tree, more than 60 feet high, and 15 in girth.

BROMLEY, (Kent.) a m. t. situate on the river Ravensburn, in the road from London to Tunbridge. The church is a venerable structure; and here is a college, founded in the reign of Charles II. for 20 poor clergymen's widows, whose annual allowance has been considerably augmented by the munificent bequests of the late Rev. Mr. Hetherington, and of the late Bishop Pearce. Here is also a work-house erected in 1731. Population, 2965.

Market Day and Fairs.] Here is a weekly market on Thurs. also 2 fairs annually, on February 14, and Aug. 3.

Post.] The post comes in at 10 every night, and returns immediately.

Inns.] There are 3 good inns; but the principal one is the Bell.

Coaches.] One goes from the Kings and Keys, Fleet-street, daily at 4 aft. and another from the Ship, Charing Cross, daily 9 morn. and 3 aft.

Gentlemen's Seats.] The principal seats in the vicinity are, Eden Farm, (Lord Aukland); Langley Park, (Lord Gwydir); and Langley Lodge, (Mar-chionness of Exeter).

Bromley is 5 m. dist. from St. Mary Cray, 6 from Croydon, 14 from Seven-oaks, 12 from Westerham, 20 from Maidstone, and 10 from London.

BROMLEY, ABBOTS. See **ABBOTS BROMLEY**.

BROMPTON, (Kent) is a hamlet of Chatham, containing about 500 houses. It is situated within the extensive fortification, called the *Lines*. See **CHATHAM**.

BROMPTON, (Midd.) a populous hamlet of Kensington, remarkable for the peculiar salubrity of its air, and for the famous botanical garden of the late Mr. Curtis, and Mr. Forsyth.—Dist. from London 1 m.

BROMSGROVE, (Worc.) a m. t. situate near the efflux of the river Salwarp, and in the centre of the roads to Coventry, Worcester and Shrewsbury. The church is an ancient struc-

ture, with a tower and spire 189 feet high, and the interior contains some good monuments and painted glass. Here, also, is a grammar-school, founded by King Edward VI. and augmented in its endowments by a bequest of Sir Thomas Cooke. The t. has had many privileges conferred on it by the different sovereigns of England; and is now governed by a bailiff, recorder, and aldermen. This parish is famed for its manufactures of linen-cloths, fish-hooks, needles, nails and linseys. At Barnet-green, in the neighbourhood, is a fine chalybeate spring; and near Hollywood is a surprising petrifying water. Population, 6939.

Inns.] Crown, and Golden Cross.

Banker.] Rutford and Co. draw on Spooner and Co. Gracechurch-street.

Coaches, Waggon, &c.] The mail-coach, from Birmingham to Bristol, passes through this t. every night and morn. a coach from Birmingham to Bath 3 times a week, and one from Birmingham to Bristol every day, Sun. excepted.—A Stourbridge waggon passes to London 3 days in a week; and a caravan from Wolverhampton to Worcester every Tu. and Wed. is a great convenience to that cross country.

Noblemen's Seats.] Grafton Hall (Earl of Shrewsbury) 1 m. and a half; and Hewel Grange, (Earl of Plymouth) 4 m.

Bromsgrove is dist. 12 m. from Worcester, and 116½ m. from London.

BROMYARD, (Heref.) a m. t. pleasantly situate in a country full of orchards. The streets are irregular and badly paved, and nearly half the buildings are of wood. The church is an old structure of Saxon origin. The post passes through it to and from London every day. On the right are turnpike roads to Bromsgrove and Tenbury; and on the left to Gloucester and Hereford.

Market Day and Fairs.] The weekly mar. is held on Tu.—Fairs, Thurs. before March 25, May 3, Whit Mon. Thurs. before St James's day, and Thurs. before Oct. 29.

Principal Inn.] The Falcon.

Bromyard is dist. from London 125½ m. The population of the township, 1101, and the number of houses, 262.

BROSELEY, (Shrops.) a m. t. situate among the coal-mines, and parted from Madeley by the river Severn on the SW. Its iron works are supposed to be the most considerable in the kingdom, and here is also a manufacture of glazed tobacco-pipes. In 1711 a burning spring was discovered in this neighbourhood; but in 1755 it totally disappeared by the sinking of

a contiguous coal pit. Here is a receiving-house for letters. Population, 4850.

Market Day.] Wednesday.

Principal Inn.] The Lion.

Bankers.] Vickers and Co. draw on Hoare and Co. and the Executors of the late J. Wilkinson, esq. on Esdaile and Co. both in Lombard-street.

Gentlemen's Seats.] At Broseley, (late J. Wilkinson, esq.) and the seat of (—Forester, esq.) 1 m. on r. Alex. Brodie, esq.

Broseley is distant from London 146 miles.

BROUGH, (Westm.) a small m. t. situated on a rivulet about 2 m. from the river Eden. The parish church is a short dist. from the t. in a part called Church Brough; it is a neat edifice, but contains nothing remarkable except the pulpit, which is said to be cut out of one entire stone. Near the church, on a hill, are the ruins of an ancient castle, belonging to the Earl of Thanet. It is called Caesar's tower, and was certainly built by the Romans, as appeared from an urn of Roman silver coins discovered on the spot about 40 years ago. Population, 758.

Market Day and Fairs.] The mar. day is Thurs.—Fairs, the second Thurs. in April, Thurs. before Whitsuntide, and Brough-hill fair, which is held about 2 m. dist. from the t. on Sep. 30, and Oct. 1, for horses, cattle, and various kinds of goods.

Principal Inn.] The Swan, Black Bull, Fleece, and New Inn.

Coaches and Waggon.] There are 2 stage coaches from London to Brough every day; one from the Saracen's Head, Snow-hill, at half past 7 and 2 o'clock in the morn. the other from the Bull and Mouth, Bull-and-mouth-street, at 7 in the morn. and 1 and 7 in the aft.—Waggon go from the White Horse, Cripplegate, and the Castle, Wood-street.

Brough is dist. from London, by Doncaster, 261½ m. and by Kendal 290 m.

BROUGHTON, (Hants.) a small vil. within about a m. of the Roman road, and on the border of Wiltshire. In the church yard is a tomb inscribed to the memory of Miss Ann Steele, a native of this vil. who published 2 volumes of poems on sacred and moral subjects, under the assumed name of Theodosia.

Fair.] The first Thurs. in July.

Inn.] The Greyhound.

This vil. is about 3 m. dist. from Stockbridge.

BROUGHTON (Lanc.) a town noted for its trade in woollen yarn. The

manor is situate on the NW. side of Furness, and the t. has been considerably improved within a few years past by the inhabitants. Here is a bridge over the Dudden into Cumberland.—Distant from London, 270 m. Population, 966.

BROXBOURN, (Herts.) a vil. delightfully seated on a rising ground in a fertile part of the county; and watered by the New River, which passes near the church in its way to London. This place formerly belonged to the knights of St. John of Jerusalem, and the church contains some handsome monuments. Dist. from London. 15½ m. Population, 419.

Inn.] The Black Bull.

Gentlemen's Seat.] On the l. is the seat of J. Bosanquet, esq.

BRUTON, (Som.) a well-built m. t. containing 1536 inhabitants. Here are a handsome church, a noble almshouse, a stone bridge over the river Brue, and a spacious hall over the market-place, where the quarter sessions are occasionally held for the eastern division of the county. The chief employment of the inhabitants is twisting silk, and making stockings.

Bankers.] Prince and Co. draw on Whitehead and Co. Cateaton street.

Market Day and Fairs.] The weekly market is held on Sat. for corn, flesh, and other provisions.—Fairs, May 4, and Sept. 19.

Gentlemen's Seats.] The principal seats in the vicinity are, Redlinch, (Earl of Ilchester); Godminster, (Col. Strangeways); Hodspen House, (R. Berkeley, esq.); Spareroke, (T. Coward, esq.); and at Bruton, the Abbey, (Sir Rich. Colt Hoare, bart.)

Inns.] Blue Ball and King's Arms.

Waggons and Barges.] A waggon goes regularly to Bruton from each of the following inns in London, viz. from the King's Arms, Holborn-bridge, Monday and Thurs.—from the Saracen's Head, Friday-street, Mon. and Fri. and from Gerard's Hall, Basing-lane, Fri. morn. at 9 o'clock. Barges go regularly from Kennet's wharf.

Bruton is 3 miles distant from Castle Carey, 5 from Wincanton, 7 from Shepton Mallet, 12 from Frome, and from London, by Heytesbury and Devetil, 109½ m. by Hindon, 110½ by Warminster, 113 m. and by Shottesbury, 116½ miles.

BUCKDEN, (Hunts.) a populous parish containing 924 inhabitants. It is chiefly remarkable for the splendid palace belonging to the Bishops of Lincoln, many of whom are interred in its parish church. There is one inn, the George.

Buckden is 60½ m. from London, and 5 m. from Huntingdon.

BUCKFASTLEIGH, (Devon.) a considerable village, which has arisen round an abbey said to have been founded in this parish by Ethelwardus, son of William Pomerai, during the reign of Henry I. Many of the houses in the village with a large manufactory, were built with materials from the ruins of the abbey, a few ivy-clad fragments of which are still remaining. The parish church, situated on a high hill, to the N. of the vil. is an old structure, consisting of a nave, chancel, transept, tower, and 2 small chapels on the N. and S. sides. Population, 1836. There is one inn, the New Inn.

Fairs.] June 29, and Aug. 24.

Buckfastleigh is dist. from London 104 m.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, a county, bounded by Northamptonshire on the north; by Middlesex on the east; by the Thames, which divides it from Berkshire, on the south; and by Oxfordshire on the west. Its greatest length is 45 m. its breadth 18, and its circumference 138; and according to an agricultural survey, published in 1794, its contents were calculated at 518,400 statute acres. It also contains 8 hundreds, 14 market towns, 185 parishes, about 21,929 houses, and 117,650 inhabitants.

Face of the Country, Soil, &c.] The face of the country is greatly diversified. The Chiltern hills, which stretch across the county from Bedfordshire to Oxfordshire, are chiefly composed of chalk intermixed with flints; and, though very inferior to the soil of the northern district, they have been rendered highly productive by cultivation and improvement. The fertile vale of Aylesbury occupies the middle of the county, and furnishes a luxuriant pasturage to immense quantities of cattle: the more northern parts are diversified with gentle sand-hills, entering from Bedfordshire. The soil of Buckinghamshire is chiefly composed of rich loam, strong clay, chalk, and loam upon gravel.

Natural Productions.] Buckinghamshire has been long celebrated for its corn and cattle; the dairies furnish large quantities of excellent butter, and in the vicinity of Aylesbury they are famous for rearing ducks very early in the spring, which are sold to the London dealers at a high price. At Wavendon, on the border of Bedfordshire, are some capital pits of fuller's earth; but the county produces no minerals of any value. The prevailing timber of the southern part of the county is

beech, one wood of which, in the parish of Wycomb, is reported to contain 700 acres: the principal woodland in the northern part is Whaddon chase, containing about 2200 acres of coppice, interspersed with oak, ash, and other timber.

Husbandry, Manufactures, &c.]

Horses are here preferred to oxen in ploughing and other laborious operations of agriculture, on account of the flintiness of some parts of the soil, and the very heavy quality of others. In the southern districts the swin and high wheel ploughs are principally used, and are drawn by four horses, two abreast. In the northern parts they use the loose handle swing and low wheel plough, which are worked by 3 or 6 horses in a line. The manures are, for the most part, peat-ash, marl, and yard and rabbits' dung; but on some of the strong cold soils, hair and hoofs are strewn with considerable success; and soot and ashes are reckoned equally advantageous to the wheat and young clover. The principal manufactures are those of paper and lace; the latter of which affords employment to nearly all the lower class of females in the county. At Hanslope and its vicinity, children are put to the lace-schools at 5 or 6 years of age, and at 11 or 12 years old they are able to maintain themselves without assistance. It is said that from 8000 to 10,000l. neat profit is annually brought into the parish of Hanslope by this manufacture.

Rivers.] The principal rivers of this county are the Ouse and the Thames. The former enters the county on the western side, passes Water Stratford, and flows in a devious course to Buckingham: then winding to the north, through a fertile tract of pasture land, it pursues its way to Stony Stratford, Newport Pagnel, and Olney; after which it turns abruptly to the E. and leaves the county near Brayfield. The Thames is the boundary and principal ornament of the southern part of Buckinghamshire, which it divides from Berks. during a course of about 28 m. from about 1 m. N. of Henley bridge to the confluence of the farthest stream of the Colne; passing Medmenham, Great Marlow, Taplow, Beveney, Eton, and Datchet. In its progress it receives several tributary streams, and enters Oxfordshire near the town of Thame.

Market Towns.] This county contains 14 market towns, viz. Amersham, Aylesbury, Beaconsfield, Buckingham, Chessham, Ivinghoe, Great Marlow, Newport Pagnel, Olney, Princes Risborough, Stony Stratford, Wendover, Winslow,

and High Wycombe. Colnbrook and Fenny Stratford are generally reckoned among the market towns of this county; but their markets have been for several years disused.

Members of Parliament, Diocese, &c.]

Buckinghamshire sends 14 members to parliament, viz. 2 for the county, 2 for Buckingham, 2 for Aylesbury, 2 for Amersham, 2 for Wendover, 2 for Great Marlow, and 2 for High Wycombe. It is in the diocese of Lincoln, excepting 6 parishes, which belong to the see of Canterbury, and 4 to the diocese of London. It pays 12 parts of the land-tax, provides 560 men towards the national militia, and is in the Norfolk circuit.

BUCKINGHAM, (Bucks.) the county town, and a place of considerable antiquity, seated on the river Ouse, over which it has 3 stone bridges. The church is a stately edifice of stone, situate on the summit of an artificial mount, and finished about the year 1781 at an expense of 7000l. the greater part of which was paid by the late Earl Temple. To the south-west end of this structure is attached a square tower, ornamented with pinnacles, embrasures, and a light tapering spire, which rises to the height of 150 feet from the ground: the interior is handsomely decorated, and the altar is embellished with a copy of Raphael's celebrated picture of the Transfiguration. There are also places of worship for Presbyterians, Methodists, Quakers, &c. a free-school founded in the year 1540, and a Sunday-school established for the instruction of indigent children. The town-hall is a large brick edifice, surmounted by a gilded swan, the crest of the borough arms: the principal floor is appropriated for the magistrates, where they hold the parish court every 3 weeks, and the sessions half yearly. The houses are, for the most part, of brick, irregularly scattered over a large extent of ground, on the side and bottom of a hill; and the labouring inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture or lace-making. According to a return made under the population act in 1811, the total number of inhabitants in the parish was 2987, of whom 1,313 were males, and 1,674 females. The corporation, in the reign of Queen Mary, consisted of a bailiff, and 12 burgesses; and though Charles II. changed the magistrates into a mayor and aldermen, the old charter was restored about 4 years afterwards, and the corporation still consists of a bailiff and burgesses, in whom the right of election is vested.

Market Day and Fairs.] Here has been a large market on Sat. from time
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immemorial; and there are now 10 annual fairs, viz. Jan. 12, and 30, Mar. 6, May 6, Thurs. in Whitsun-week, July 10, Sept. 4, Oct. 2, Sat. after Oct. 11, and Nov. 8.

Post.] The post-office opens at 8 o'clock in the morning, and shuts at 6 in the evening.

Principal Inns.] Lord Cobham's Arms, the White Hart, and the White Swan.

Bankers.] Box and Co. draw on Praeds, Digby, and Co. Fleet-street; and Bartlett and Co. on Morland and Co. Pall Mall. The bank opens at 9 o'clock in the morning and shuts at 6 in the evening.

Coaches, Waggons, &c.] A coach sets out every morning (except Sunday) at 8 o'clock, from the Cobham Arms, and arrives at the Bell and Crown, Holborn, every evening at 6. Eagle's stage waggon sets out every Wed. and Sat. at 1 o'clock in the aft. and arrives at the George, Snow-hill, every Friday and Monday morn. Stackbery's waggon sets out at the same time as the former, and reaches the Oxford Arms, Warwick-lane, every Friday and Monday morning.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Thornton Hall, (T. Sheppard, esq.) 2 m.; Hillesden House (Miss Manners) 2 m.; and Stowe, the magnificent seat of the Marquis of Buckingham, 9 miles.

Buckingham is 7 m. dist. from Winslow and Brackley, 8 from Stony Stratford, 12 from Towcester and Bicester, 15 from Newport Pagnel, 17 from Aylesbury, 21 from Northampton, 24 from Oxford, 30 from Bedford, and from London, by Watford, 56 m, or by Uxbridge, 57½ miles.

BUCKLAND, (Glouc.) a vil. situate on a gentle acclivity at the foot of a great ridge of hills. The church is in the style of the 15th century, and consists of a nave, aisles, and chancel, with an embattled tower; in the E. window of the chancel are 3 brilliant compartments of painted glass, representing the ceremony of baptism, the office of matrimony, and extreme unction. The parsonage house was built about the year 1540 by W. Grafton, then rector, the device of whose name (the graft of a tree issuing from a tun) is painted in a window of the hall.

Buckland is 5 m. dist. from Camden, 6 from Eversham, and 23 from Gloucester.

BUCKLAND MONACHORUM (Devon.) a vil. near Tavistock. The church is a handsome structure, consisting of a nave, 2 side aisles, 2 small transepts, and a tower, with octagonal turrets and pinnacles. It contains several marble

monuments which are well worthy a traveller's attention, particularly one executed by Bacon in 1795, and inscribed to the memory of Lord Heathfield, the brave and illustrious defender of Gibraltar. Population, 917.

Fairs.] Whit. Tu. and Nov. 2.

BUILT, (Brecon.) an antient m. t. most delightfully situate, and evidently a Roman station, as pavements and other curious remains have been discovered at different periods. The houses are, for the most part, neat, and the streets regularly paved, but there are no public edifices worthy of particular notice. The charming situation of the t. has induced many families to settle in it, and a manufacture of stockings has been established, by which many of the poorer class of inhabitants are supported. On the r. is a T. R. to Rhayader; on the left to Brecknock. There are some small remains of an antient castle. Population, 815.

Market Day and Fairs.] The market days are Mon. and Sat.—Fairs June 27, Oct. 2, and Dec. 6.

Principal Inns.] The Flag and Castle, and the Royal Oak.

Built is distant from London 17½ m.

BULLOCK SMITHEY, (Chesh.) a long and populous vil. containing several manufactures; and, in particular, one for spinning cotton, in which a single person can manage 60 spindles at once. On the r. is a T. R. to Buxton; on the l. to Macclesfield.

Inns.] Red Lion and Sun.

Gentlemen's Seat.] On the r. is Torington Lodge, (J. Legh, esq.)

Distant from London, by Ashborn, 177 m. and by Matlock, 177½ m.

BUNGAY (Suff.) a m. t. delightfully situated on the river Waveney, which is made navigable for barges from Yarmouth. Here are 2 churches; one dedicated to St. Mary; the other to the Holy Trinity; and between them are some vestiges of a Benedictine nunnery. Here also are two handsome crosses in the market place; and the remains of an antient castle formerly belonging to Roger Bigod, Earl of Norfolk; who, having quarrelled with the king, is reported to have said, in reference to his own power and in contempt of his sovereign:—

“Were I in my castle of Bungay,

“Upon the river of Waveney,

“I would not care for the King of Cockney.”

This expression shews the antiquity of the epithet cockney, as applied to London; it being used upwards of 600 years ago. The country round Bungay, consisting of meadow and corn-land is very rich, and in a high state of cultivation.

This town possesses a good trade, and the women are employed in knitting stockings: the inhabitants have, also, the privilege of a fertile and extensive common adjoining the t. and almost encompassed by the river Waveney. Population, 2938.

Market Day and Fairs.] The weekly mar. is held on Thurs.—Fairs, May 14, and Sep. 25.

Bankers.] Messrs. Gurneys and Turner, draw on Barclay and Co. and M. and W. Abel, on Gill and Co. both in Lombard-street.

Principal Inns.] The King's Head and Three Tuns.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Ditchingham Hall (J. Bedingfield, esq.) 2 miles; Broome Place (V. Eyre, esq.) 3 m.; Hedenham Hall (Hon. Geo. Irby), 3 m.; and Bedingham (G. Stone, esq.) 4 miles.

Coaches, Waggons, &c.] A stage coach from the Spread Eagle, Gracechurch-street, Mon. Wed and Fri. A waggon from the Saracen's Head, Snow Hill, every Mon. arrives at Bungay on Thursday evening.

Bungay is dist. from London by Bury, 106½ miles; and by Ipswich, 109 m.; from Norwich, 13½ miles; Halesworth, 22½ miles.

BUNTINGFORD (Herts.) a market t. situate upon the ford of the little r. Rib. Here are a handsome church, a chapel of ease, a grammar-school, an hospital for 4 indigent men and women, and several other charities.

Market Days and Fairs.] A weekly market is held on Mon. but is not very considerable. Fairs, June 29, and Nov. 30.

Principal Inns.] The Bell, and the George.

Gentlemen's Seats.] The principal seats in the vicinity are Aspenden Hall (late Mrs. Boldero); Hornead Bury (Capt. Staples); and Corney Bury (—Butts, esq.); Buntingford is 30½ m. from London.

BURFORD (Oxon.) a m. t. situate on a rising ground near the river Windrush. The church is a large handsome edifice, with a remarkably fine spire; and here are some famous manufactories of rugs, duffils, &c. It had a charter from Henry II. granting it all the customs of the townsmen of Oxford; and though most of these have been forfeited, it still retains the appearance of a corporation, having a common seal, and being governed by 2 bailiffs, &c. In the vicinity are 7 downs, on which horse races are frequently held. At Battle-edge, near this t. Cuthred, king of the W. Saxons, defeated Ethelbald, king of the Mercians, in a pitch-

ed battle; and the inhabitants still celebrate an annual festival, said to have originated in commemoration of that event. Population, 1342.

Market Day and Fairs.] Market day, Sat. Fairs, July 5, and Sep. 25.

Principal Inns.] The George, and the Bull.

Post.] Letters are delivered at 9 o'clock every morn. and the office shuts at half past 6 every evening.

Burford is distant from London 73 miles.

BURGH, (Linc.) a small m. t. pleasantly situate on a gentle acclivity, was once a Roman Castrum to guard the coast: this is high land, partly raised by Roman labour, and overlooks a great extent of marsh land, which in those times was probably covered with water. Here are 2 very high tumuli, known by the name of Cock-hill.—Burgh formerly had two churches, St. Mary's and St. Peter's: the latter only remains, in which was a chantry founded by one John Holden. It consists of a nave, north and south aisles, with a fine embattled tower of stone: the battlements are not pierced but ornamented with quatre-foils, a turret at each corner, and three others on each side. The angles of the tower are supported by three buttresses. A free-school, founded by a Mr. Le Hunt, has from neglect become a mere sinecure. Of St. Mary's Church no ruins remain; but many Roman coins have been dug up in the church-yard. Population (with Grisby) 173.

Market Day and Fairs.] The weekly market is held on Thursday chiefly for provisions. Fairs, May 12, on Oct. 2, for horses, sheep, and cattle; also for woollen and linen draperies, hardware, clothing and provisions.

Post.] A bye post to and from Spilsby every Monday, Thursday, and Friday.

Burgh is 5 miles dist. from Wainfleet and Skegness, 8 from Spilsby, 9 from Alford, and 131 from London.

BURNHAM MARKET, (Nurf.) also called **BURNHAM WESTGATE**, is a market town pleasantly situated at a short distance from the Sea, and is considered as the capital of the numerous adjoining small villages bearing the name of Burnham. The town has lately been much improved by the exertions of some spirited individuals. Many small mounds are observable in its vicinity, which are supposed to be Danish or Saxon tombs. There is a flourishing iron foundry here, a good circulating library, and a neat chapel for dissenters (Independents) lately erected. A national school for educa-

ting poor children in the principles of the church of England is about to be established. The population in 1811 was 895, and is still increasing.

Market Day and Fairs.] The market is on Sat. Fairs, Easter Monday, and 1 August.

Principal Inn.] The Pitt's Arms, at which the post-office is kept.

Post.] Goes out every morning at half past 8, and returns every evening at 6 o'clock.

Gentlemen's Seats.] A short distance from Burnham on the road to Wells, is Holkham Hall (T. W. Coke, esq. M. P.) here, in June annually, is held a meeting usually termed the Holkham sheep shearing of agricultural amateurs. It lasts 3 days, and is attended by gentlemen from all parts of the united kingdom.

Burnham Market is distant from London 120 miles by Cambridge and Lynn, 123½ miles by Walsingham, and 128 miles, by Wisbeach and Lynn.

BURNHAM AVERY, (Norf.) is a parish about 2 miles west from Burnham Market, containing 385 inhabitants, it has a small port whence a considerable quantity of corn is shipped. There are also several fishing vessels belonging to this port.

BURNHAM THORPE, (Norf.) is another parish in the vicinity of Burnham Market, containing 319 inhabitants. It will ever be memorable as the birth place of the illustrious hero, ADMIRAL LORD NELSON.

BURNLEY (Lanc.) a flourishing m. town most delightfully situate in a sporting country, and possessing a tolerable trade. Here is a large handsome church built with free-stone, and several Roman coins have been discovered; dated in the time of the consuls. Population 4568. The greater part of this town has been erected within a few years; the houses are built of free-stone, and are very neat. Its trade was formerly confined to woollen or worsted goods, but of late years the cotton manufacture has been successfully introduced in all its branches. There are several fulling and cotton mills in the vicinity: the Liverpool and Leeds canal, which forms a junction between the Irish Sea, and German Ocean, nearly surrounds the town, and promises to increase its prosperity. The adjacent country abounds with excellent pit coal, free-stone, and quarries of flags, slate, &c. On the r. is a T. R. to Halifax; on the l. to Blackburn.

Market Day and Fairs.] The weekly market is held on Saturday.—Fairs, March 6, and Easter eve, for horned cattle; May 6, 13, and July 10, and

October 11, for horses, cloth, pedlary, &c.

Post.] The London post comes in and goes out every day Friday excepted.

Principal Inns.] The Bull, and the Thorn.

Gentlemen's Seats.] The principal seats in the neighbourhood are, Fulridge (J. Brookhurst, esq.) Hollings (G. Hamilton, esq.) and Townley Park, (C. Townley, esq.)

Burnley is dist. from London 210½ m. Bury 16, Bolton 18, Cherley 21, Manchester 25 miles.

BURLEDON (Hants.) a village situate about 3 m. up the Hamble river. Here vessels employed in the flour, timber, and top trade of Botley are generally stationed to receive their cargoes. Here, also, several fine ships have been built for the British navy: the creek being particularly commodious for that purpose.—Distant from Botley 3 miles.

BURLEM (Staff.) a market town situate on a hill, and noted for its extensive pottery. It has a church, with a tower and ring of 5 bells, and a neat market-house, ornamented with a clock. About a mile from the town, the Trent and Mersey canal passes by a tunnel under ground for the length of 1888 yards. The population of Burslem (including Halton Abbey and Sneyd), in 1811, was 8625 persons most of whom are employed in the extensive potteries here carried on.

Bankers.] Wood and Walker draw on Fry and Sons, St. Mildred's Court.

Market Days and Fairs.] The markets are Monday and Saturday.—Fairs, March 22, June 28, and October 17.

Post.] The mail arrives from London at 7 o'clock in the evening and from the N. at 7 in the morning, and is dispatched for both N. and S. between 3 and 4.

Burslem is distant from London 158 miles.

BURTON UPON TRENT, (Staff.) a borough and market town situate, as its name implies, upon the river Trent, which is navigable from Gainsborough, for boats of considerable burthen, and has over it a free-stone bridge of 37 arches. The church is a handsome modern structure, with a tower and 8 musical bells, on which is a capital set of chimes, erected in 1785. The town-hall is a neat and spacious edifice, appropriated to all public business, and occasionally used as a concert and assembly room. Here, also, are 3 meeting houses for dissenters, a free-school, 11 Sunday schools, 2 almshouses, &c.

At the S. end of the t. on the banks of the river, stand some venerable remains of an abbey founded in the year 1004; and near this edifice stood the old parish church of St. Modwen's, which was taken down about the year 1792. The Earl of Uxbridge, who is lord of the manor, holds 2 court-leets annually, under the management of the perpetual bailiff and coroner, of whom he has the appointment; and also 2 probate courts, for proving wills, &c. under his official and surrogate.

Burton has been long famous for its excellent ale, great quantities of which are sent to all parts of the kingdom and abroad. Here, also, are some considerable manufactures of cotton, tam-mies, hats, and some articles of iron. The number of dwelling houses is computed at 750; that of the inhabitants, about 4000.

Market Day and Fairs.] Market day, Thursday. Fairs, Candlemas day for cattle, toys, &c. April 5, Ascension day, and Oct. 29, for cheese, with the 5 preceding days, on which more horses are generally exposed to sale than any other fair in this part of the kingdom.

Bankers.] Messrs. Dalrymple and Co. draw on Roberts and Co. Lombard-street.

Principal Inns.] The George, Three Queens, Crown, White Hart, Nag's Head, Talbot, Bear, and the Vine.

Post.] The London mail arrives every evening (except Mon.) between 5 and 6 o'clock. The post office closes at 9 o'clock in the evening.

Gentleman's Seat.] Within 1 mile of the town is Drakelow House, (Sir N. Grisley, bart.)

Burton is 3 miles distant from Tutbury, 9 from Ashby-de-la-Zouch, 11 from Derby, 12 from Litchfield, 15 from Uttoxeter, 16 from Tamworth, 18 from Atherstone, 20 from Bosworth, 25 from Stafford: and from London by Leicester and Ashby, 123½ miles; by Atherstone and Crickett's Inn, 128 miles; by Atherstone and Ashby, 131 miles, and by Tamworth, 131½ miles.

BURWASH (Sussex.) a village situate on the river Rother, and remarkable for its cleanliness and the salubrity of the air. The houses, though not elegant, have a general air of neatness, and the place is very populous. The church is a well built structure and has 5 good bells; but it is rather too small for the accommodation of the parishioners.

Fairs.] Here are 2 annual fairs, viz. May 12, and September 4.

Principal Inns.] The Rose and Crown, and Admiral Vernon.

Burwash is 3 miles distant from Brightling and Etchingham, 4 from Ticehurst, 6 from Heathfield, and 7 from Mayfield, and Wadhurst.

BURWELL (Cambr.) a considerable village situate on the eastern side of the county, and extending more than three quarters of a mile in length. It consists principally of one irregular street, and the houses are built with a peculiar kind of stone produced in the vicinity. The church is an elegant and symmetrical structure, erected about 90 years after the foundation of King's College chapel, Cambridge, and probably by some of the workmen employed in building that superb fabric. The windows are extremely large, and have a very noble effect, and the tower is ornamented with elegant pinnacles. The roof is of oak finely carved; and upon the whole, the building is scarcely equalled by any village church in the kingdom.

The population of this vil. appears to have been greatly augmented within the last century, and at present a complaint arises from the small number of houses, which is about 970, the population, according to the last return, was 1250, of whom 594 were males, and 656 females. The former of these are chiefly employed in agriculture; the latter in spinning. This village is remarkable for a dreadful accident which occurred in the year 1797, when 76 persons were burned and suffocated at a puppet-show, and 2 others died of their wounds within 2 days.

Burwell is 3 miles distant from Newmarket.

BURWELL, (Linc.) formerly a m. t. is a considerable place, about 6 m. from Louth, with an annual fair on old Michaelmas day. The church is a tolerable building; part of the old manor house is still remaining, where was born the celebrated Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough. Population, 155.

Gentleman's Seat.] Burwell Park (M. B. Lister, esq.) 1 mile S. E. of this place.

BURY, (Lanc.) a large thriving and improving market town, which has a very large share of the cotton manufactures of this county, and more particularly those of Manchester, and the N. E. parts of Lancashire. The bleaching and other works of Sir Robert Peel and Co. are so far beyond the ideas of the most fertile imagination, that any description of them, consistent with our limited pages, must be very imperfect, and they must be seen to be sufficiently admired. Of the increasing prosperity of Bury some idea may be formed, when it is observed that the

population which in 1801 was about 7000, in 1811 was 8768. The church, formerly an old gothic structure, was re-built in 1780: beside the parochial church, there is another dedicated to St. John. Here are 3 meeting houses for dissenters, a grammar school well endowed for 2 masters, with a charity school for 80 boys and 30 girls. At the north end of the town is an elegant square; one half of the town is leasehold; the other is glebe.

Market Day and Fairs.] The market day is on Thursday. Annual fairs are Th. before March 5, May 3, Whit-Monday, Th. before St. James's Day, and Thursday before October 29.

Post.] The post arrives at 7 o'clock every morning, sets out again at 6 every evening.

Inns.] Eagle and Child, and Hare, and Hounds.

Gentlemen's Seats.] The principal seats in the neighbourhood are Rad-divals (Captain Starkie) and Springside (Rev. Sir W. Clerke, bart.)

Bury is 6 miles distant from Bolton, 7 from Rochdale, 9 from Manchester, and 105 from London.

BURY ST. EDMUND'S (Suff.) a considerable borough and market town most delightfully situated, and particularly famed for the salubrity of its air, which is deemed the best in England. It derived its name from the sepulture of St. Edmund, who was murdered by the Danes in 870, and whose corpse was removed hither after a lapse of 33 years. Here are some venerable remains of an abbey, founded by Sigebert, king of the East Angles, about the year 638, and said to have been the finest and most opulent of any in the kingdom. There are, at present, two churches, one dedicated to St. Mary, and the other to St. James. We must also notice among the public edifices, 4 meeting houses, for Dissenters of different denominations, the guild-hall, the Sessions-house, the theatre erected in 1780, the public subscription rooms, the wool halls, the butchery and new shambles, the Bridewell, the goal, the new goal, erected on the plan of Mr. Howard, and a handsome market place for fish and provisions, built by the Earl of Bristol.

The town, including the suburbs, extends about a m. and a $\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth, from E. to W. a mile and a half in length, from N. to S. and 3 miles in circumference. The streets are clean, wide, and well paved, and have, of late years, undergone several useful and ornamental alterations. The population appears to have gradually increased during the last 4 centuries, and the

returne under the population act of 1811, was 7986, of whom 3539 were males, and 4447 were females.

Bury sends 2 members to parliament; and is governed by an alderman, a recorder, 12 capital burgesses, and 24 common council; in whom the votes are exclusively vested.

Market Days and Fairs.] Mar. days, Wednesday and Saturday, the former chiefly for corn, the latter for provisions. Fairs, Easter Tuesday, October 2, and December 1.

Post.] The post for London sets out at 7 o'clock every evening, except Sat. and returns every morn. except Mon. The post for Norfolk and the N. sets out every evening, and returns the following morning.

Bankers.] Messrs. Oaks and Co. draw on Lees and Co. and Satterthwaite, Sparrow and Co. and Edmund Squire, on Barclay and Co. both in Lombard-street.

Principal Inns.] The Angel, Bell, Six Bells, Half Moon, and Greyhound.

Coaches, Waggon, and Vessels.] A coach to the Bull Inn, Bishopgate-street, London, at 6 o'clock every mor. Sunday excepted. Do. every Sunday evening, and Wednesday and Friday morning, to the Spread Eagle, Gracechurch-street. Do. at 3 o'clock every Tuesday, Thursday, and Sat. morn. to the Swan with two Necks, Lad-lane. A waggon to the Saracen's Head, Snow-hill, every Thursday evening, and returns on the Wednesday following. Do. to the Blue Boar, Whitechapel, every Thursday morning, returns the Wednesday following. Vessels from Dice's and Sommer's quays, and from Cotton's Wharf.

Gentlemen's Seats.] St. Edmund's Hill (J. Symonds, esq.) 1 m. Barton Hall, (Sir C. Banbury, bart.) 3 miles; Arapton Hall, (Lord Calthorpe) 4 m. and Ickworth Hall, (Earl of Bristol,) 4 miles.

Bury St. Edmund's is dist. from London, by Chelmsford, 70 miles 7 furlongs, and by Newmarket 74 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles, from Ipswich 25 miles.

BUXTON, (Derb.) a village situate amidst the most cheerless scenery of the Peak, being completely surrounded by bleak elevated tracts of moorland. Some of the lands in the vicinity have, however, of late years, been cultivated, and several plantations have been made on the adjacent hills. It lies in 2 parishes, but the principal part is a chapelry to Bakewell. The houses are for the most part built of stone, and there are accommodations for about 700 persons, exclusive of the regular inhabitants. Here are some

warm springs, which rise near the source of the river Wye, and were evidently used by the Romans, whose ancient bath stood about 6 yards distant from the present bathing room. The erection of a building, called the Hall, by the Earl of Shrewsbury, about the beginning of the 16th century, occasioned the waters to be much resorted to by all ranks of people, and the unfortunate Mary, Queen of Scots, passed some portion of her captivity at this place. In 1670 a new and enlarged edifice was erected by William, third Earl of Devonshire; and this building, having undergone several alterations and improvements, is still the principal hotel for the reception of company. Within it are the baths, which are 5 in number, and are all adjoining each other, but in distinct apartments. The water is usually drunk at St. Anne's Well, an elegant building in the antique style, where it is conveyed from the original spring into a white marble basin. This well is regarded as one of the Wonders of the Peak, because both hot and cold water may be had within 2 inches of each other, from a double pump, situate on the opposite side of the building to that which contains the basin. The Crescent is a magnificent pile of building, consisting of 3 stories, the lowest forming a beautiful colonnade, which extends the whole length of the front. Each extremity

of this crescent contains an hotel, and between them are several lodging houses, the lower rooms of which form a series of shops. At the back of this noble building are the stables, forming on the outside an irregular polygon, but having a circular area, within, 60 yards in diameter; here is a covered ride for the accommodation of the company in unfavourable weather; and on one side is a spacious repository for carriages. An elegant church has lately been erected, under the direction of the Duke of Devonshire. Population, 934. In consequence of a new road having been lately made, the Manchester and other coaches pass through Buxton which has thus become an increased thoroughfare.

Post.] The S. post comes in every night at 10 o'clock, during summer, and goes out at 12 the same night; but in winter it comes in at 10 every morning, and goes out at 2 in the after. The N. post comes in at 10 every morn. and goes out at 2 in the afternoon, throughout the year.

Inns.] Angel, Eagle and Child, George, Grove Hall, New Stables, and White Hart.

Buxton is distant from London by Ashbourne, 159½ miles and by Uttoxeter, 167½ miles. About a mile from Buxton is Poole's Hole a curious cavern. The surrounding country is very picturesque.

CAE

CAERDIFF, See CARDIF.

CAERLEON (Monm.) a market town situate on the river Usk and formerly the metropolis of Wales, but now dwindled into insignificance, having but few decent houses. Here are some ruins of a Roman amphitheatre, and several coins and other remains of antiquity have been discovered, at different times, in the town and its vicinity. Here is a free-school for 20 poor boys and 10 girls, who are clothed and educated.

Market Day and Fairs.] Here are two weekly markets, viz. Thursday and Saturday, the former of which is generally well attended, also a cattle and pig market, the second Monday in every month. Fairs, May 1, July 21, and September 20.

Post.] The post from the westward comes in every Monday, Thurs. and Saturday, and returns the same even.

Letters for all parts of England from this place first go to Newport, by the Milford mail coach. Population 595.

Inns.] The Hanbury Arms, New Inn, &c.

Gentlemen's Seats.] In the neighbourhood are Llangibby Castle (W. A. Williams, esq.) Carigweh House, (J. Morgan, esq.) and Pen Park, (W. Williams, esq.)

Caerleon is 3 miles dist. from Newport, 14 from Chepstow, 20 from Monmouth, and 151½ miles from London. The surrounding country is very romantic and beautiful, and well deserving a visit from the curious traveller.

CAERMARTHENSHIRE, a county of S. Wales, bounded by Cardiganshire on the N. by Brecknock and Glamorganshire on the East, by St. George's Channel on the South, and by Pembrokeshire on the W. It extends about 45 miles in length, from E. to

CAE

W. but its breadth, in the contrary direction, is little more than 20 miles. It contains 145 parishes, and 8 market towns, and 77217 inhabitants.

Face of the County, Climate, and Productions.] The general aspect of this county is diversified with hill and dale; and in the northern and eastern parts the hills rise into considerable mountains; the valleys are generally narrow, and the principal level land is that called the Vale of Towy, extending nearly 30 miles in length, and about 2 in breadth; in the neighbourhood of Llanharne there is also, a considerable level track, embanked from the sea, and remarkable for its luxuriant fertility. The air is mild and salubrious, and most parts of the county are watered with small streams or rivulets. It produces excellent grass and corn, but the most profitable crop is that of oats, great quantities of which are exported to Bristol and other places. It also affords plenty of wood, coal, sea fish, and black cattle; and much butter is made for exportation.

Rivers.] The principal rivers which water this county are the Towy, the Cothy, and the Tawe. The Towy rises in Cardiganshire, enters Caermarthen-shire at its N. eastern corner, and crossing toward the south-west, passes Caermarthen and disembogues into a kind of large bay, shut in on each side by the projecting shores of Pembroke-shire and Glamorganshire. The Cothy rises upon the borders of Cardiganshire to the south-east of Tregaron; and flows in a south westerly direction, till it mingles with the Towy, about 6 miles E. of Caermarthen. The Tawe has its source near that of the Towy, in Cardiganshire; and, running S.W. it separates Cardiganshire from Caermarthen and Pembroke-shires, and falls into the Irish Sea near Cardigan. The smaller rivers of this county are, the Dalas, the Branc, the Amond, &c.

Market Towns.] The market towns are, Caermarthen, Llanelli, Kidwelly. Llanharne, Newcastle in Emlyn, Llanidlovery, Llandilowawr and Llangadock.

Members of Parliament.] Caermarthen sends 2 members to parliament, viz. 1 knight of the shire, and 1 burgess for the borough and county town.

CAERMARTHEN (Caerm.) a borough and populous market town situated on the river Towy, which opens into the Bristol channel, and is there called Caermarthen Bay. The town is, for the most part, well built, and is deemed the best in S. Wales. It

contains 1 parish church, dedicated to St. Peter; 6 meeting-houses, for dissenters of various denominations; a town hall, and a stone bridge over the river. It has, also, a very commodious quay for loading and unloading of goods; but no vessel of more than 250 tons burthen can come up to the town. Caermarthen sends 1 member to parliament; and is governed by a mayor and 6 peers or justices. This town was also remarkable as having been the birth-place of Merlin, the old British prophet. The population of Caermarthen is 7275. At the entrance of the town are the iron and tin mills of John Morgan, esq. and the Smelting house of Lord Cawder, and in its vicinity are several iron and tin mines.

Market Days and Fairs.] The market days are Wednesday and Saturday. Fairs, June 3, July 10, August 12, Sep. 9, Oct. 2, and Nov. 14.

Bankers.] Messrs. Marten and Co. and R. R. Waters, both draw on Barclay and Co. Lombard-street; and Morris and Son, draw on Lubbock and Co. Mansion-house-street.

Post.] The post sets out every morn. (except Tuesday) at 10 o'clock; and returns every afternoon (except Fri.) about 2.

Principal Inn.] The Ivy Bush, and the Boar's Head.

Coaches, Waggon, &c.] The mail coaches from London, by way of Bristol and Swansea, arrive at 10 o'clock every morning except Tuesday, and return about 2 every afternoon except Friday. A post coach from London every Tuesday and Saturday evening, returns every Thursday and Sunday morning. Two waggons set out from the George, Snow-hill, and the King's head Old Change, every Saturday, and arrive at Caermarthen the Tuesday week following. Caermarthen is dist. from London by Brecon, 218 and by Swansea 232 miles.

CAERNARVONSHIRE, a county of N. Wales, bounded by the sea on all sides except the E. where it joins to Denbighshire, and part of the south contiguous to Merionethshire. Its form is very irregular, a great peninsula point running out from it to the south-west. Its length from the extremity of this point to the north-eastern point is about 45 miles, but the breadth is very various. It is divided into 7 hundreds and 68 parishes, in which are included 5 market t. and 1 city, containing 49336 inhabitants.

Face of the County, Climate, Productions, &c.] Caernarvonshire is the most rugged and mountainous county of North Wales. Its central part is

entirely occupied by the lofty Snowden and the numerous craggy summits, deep dells, moors, chasms, and lakes, which constitute its dreary region; but the Vale of Conway, in which the river of that name runs along the whole eastern border of the county is a romantic and beautiful tract elegantly diversified with meadows, groves, and fields of waving corn; which form a most pleasing contrast to Snowden's bleak and frowning region. The rest of the county lies along the sea coast. The air is cold and piercing, owing to the great height of the mountains, and the number of lakes with which this county abounds. There are, however, many fertile valleys in which barley and meadow-grass for hay are successfully raised; and even the mountains, during summer, are sprinkled with numerous flocks and herds, which constitute the chief rural riches of the inhabitants. Copper mines have been worked in various parts of these mountains, and there are some quarries of a stone excellent for houses. Many rare vegetables are also produced on the most elevated spots, and the char, the gwyniad, and other alpine fish, are found in many of the lakes.

Rivers.] The principal rivers of Caernarvonshire are the Conway, and the Seiont.—The Conway has its source in a lake called Llyn Conway, situate on a spot where the counties of Caernarvon, Denbigh, and Merioneth meet; and flows northward till it falls into the Irish Sea at Aberconway. The Seiont rises from a lake called Llynpris in Snowden hills, and takes a westerly course till it falls into the straits of Menai at Caernarvon.

City and Market Towns.] The city is that of Bangor. Market towns, Caernarvon, Aberconway, Pulihele, Newin, and Crickheith.

Members of Parliament.] This county sends 2 members to parliament, viz. 1 knight of the shire, and 1 Burgess for the borough of Caernarvon.

CAERNARVON (Caern.) a borough and market town pleasantly situate on the sea shore, and surrounded on all sides, except the E. by the sea and 2 rivers. The town is neatly built, and is much frequented in the bathing season; being particularly famed for the salubrity of its air and good accommodations. Here are fine salt water baths, an extensive bowling-green, five-court, &c. and Caernarvon castle, celebrated as the birth-place of the first prince of Wales, is the best preserved of any in the principality: here are still shown the Queen's bed-chamber, and the cradle in which

Edward II. was rocked; both of which are well worthy a traveller's observation. Caernarvon enjoys several immunities, and sends 1 member to parliament. It is governed by a mayor, 2 bailiffs, a recorder, 2 stewards, 2 sergeants, and 4 constables, and sidesmen. It must also be remarked, that the constable of the castle is always mayor of the town by his patent. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade with Ireland, and many English ports; and the single article of slate is so important in this trade, that its annual returns are computed at 50000l. The population of this borough was returned in the parish of Llanbeblig, and (including the townships of Pont Newydd and Treflan) amounted in 1811 to 4595 persons.

Market Day and Fairs.] The weekly mar. is held on Sat. Fairs, Jan. 12, March 12, May 16, June 26, Aug. 12, Sep. 17, and Dec. 5.

Post.] The post sets out at 3 o'clock, every morn. and returns about the same hour every aft.

Principal Inns.] The Hotel, Sportsman, and Goat. These two last are frequented by travellers.

Bankers.] Messrs. Williams and Co. draw on Devaynes and Co. Pall Mall.

Gentlemen's Seats.] The principal seats in the vicinity are Nant Hall, (Sir R. Williams,) and Glangwanna, (T. Lloyd, esq.)

Caernarvon is 9 m. dist. from Bangor, 14 from Beaumaris in Anglesea; 20 from Pwelli, 24 from Conway, and 250 m. from London.

CAERPHILLY, or **CAUFILLY**, (Glam.) an ancient m. t. pleasantly seated on the banks of the Rumney, which divides Glamorganshire from Monmouthshire. It was formerly a place of considerable importance; and its castle exceeded all others in the principality; and this once famous fortress is now in ruins. Here are a furnace for making charcoal, pig-iron; and a fulling mill, at which strong country cloth is made. The number of the inhabitants is 1013.

Market Day, and Fairs.] The mar. day is Thurs.—Fairs, April 5, June 6, July 19, Aug. 25, Oct. 9, and Nov. 16.

Conveyance of Letters.] Letters are sent to and brought from Cardiff 3 times a week.

Principal Inns.] The New Inn, and the Boar's Head.

Caerphilly is dist. from London 150½ miles.

CAERWYS, or **CAERGWYS**, (Flints.) a small m. t. situate on a gentle eminence, and enjoying the

dignity of a borough, though it sends no member to parliament. It is supposed to have been a Roman station, and was the place where the British bards made their most famous trials of skill on the harp, and in their extemporaneous effusions.

Market Day and Fairs.] The weekly mar. is held on Tu. and is the principal one in the county.—Fairs, March 16, the last Tu. in April, Trinity Thurs. the first Tu. after July 7, Sep. 9, and Nov. 10, all principally for cattle.

Inns.] The Fox's Head, Cross Foxes, and Red Lion.

Caerwys is 5 m. dist from Flint and St. Asaph.

CAISTOR (Linc.) a m. t. said to have been built by Hengist, the Saxon, on a track of ground which he encompassed with an ox's hide cut into thongs, whence the place was named Thong Caistor. The parish church is a venerable stone edifice, built out of the ruins of Thong castle, long since demolished. A singular ceremony takes place at this church, respecting a peculiar tenure, every Palm-Sunday: a person, deputed by the holder of the estate, cracks an ox-whip three times in the north porch during the morning-service, while the minister is reading the first lesson. He then ties a purse with two shillings in it (formerly 24 silver pennies) to the end of the thong, and going in front of the clergyman at the commencement of the second lesson, he waves the purse and thong three times over his (the clergyman's) head; and, kneeling down, keeps it suspended over him till he has finished the lesson. He then rises and retires to a pew where he stays till the end of the service. The whip, purse, and money, are afterwards left at the manor house of Undon, a neighbouring hamlet. There are also an endowed free-school, and a meeting-house for dissenters. The town is watered by 4 excellent springs all issuing from the Greystone rock, and mingling their waters at the dam head of a corn mill. Population, 1051.

Market Day and Fairs.] The market day is Monday. Fairs, Sat. before Palm Sunday, May 10, June 1, and Sat. after Oct. 11, for all sorts of live stock, haberdashery, cutlery, earthenware, toys, &c.

Post.] The post goes through this town to Great Grimsby every Sun. Th. and Thurs. at 4 o'clock in the aft. and comes in every Mon. Th. and Sat. morn. about 7.

Principal Inn.] The George.

Caistor is distant from London 160 miles.

CAISTER or CASTER, (Norf.) the Venta Icenorum of the Romans, and anciently a military station of great celebrity, is now an inconsiderable village, containing 171 persons. It fell to decay on the elevation of Norwich, the memory of which is preserved in the following traditional couplet, which is still current,

"Caister was a city, when Norwich was none.

"And Norwich was built of Caister old stone."

Many Roman and other ancient coins have been found here. Caister is 108 m. from London and 2 m. from Norwich. It is called *Caister St. Edmunds*, to distinguish it from Caister next Yarmouth, a village on the coast, containing 629 inhabitants, and remarkable for containing the ruins of an ancient castle, formerly the residence of the famous Sir John Fastolf or Falstaff. The latter place is 24 m. distant from Yarmouth, and 126 from London.

CALDBECK (Cumb.) a vil. containing three townships and situate near the ruins on the E. of Wigton, and a place of considerable antiquity. Its church appears to have been founded about the year 1119, though some parts of the present edifice are more modern. The Quakers have 3 meeting houses in the parish, and seem to have settled here almost as early as in any part of the kingdom. The number of the inhabitants, is 1436.

CALLINGTON (Corn.) a borough and m. t. famous for its manufactory of cloth, which affords employment to great numbers of poor people. The situation of the t. is low and unpleasant, and the houses, (which are chiefly disposed in 1 broad street) are, for the most part, mean and insignificant. The parish church at South-hill, is a spacious and lofty edifice, rebuilt about the middle of the 15th century, and there is a chapel of ease within the precincts of the town. This borough returns 2 members to parliament, and the number of voters is about 50. It is governed by a portreeve, chosen at the court leet of the lord of the manor; but does not possess any charter of incorporation. Population, 938.

Market Day and Fairs.] Here are a weekly market on Wed. and 3 annual fairs, viz. May 4, Sep. 19, and Nov. 12.

Bankers.] Messrs. Couche and Co. (Callington Kitt Hill Bank) draw on Henry Thomas, Williams and Co.

Post.] The post days are Mon. Th. and Sat. down about 8 o'clock in the morn. and up at 1 in the aft.

Principal Inns.] 'The New Inn, and the Bull's Head.

Gentlemen's Seats.] The principal seats in the neighbourhood are, those of Sir W. P. Calh, and J. Coryton, Esq. Callington is distant from London 215½ m.

CALNE (Wilts.) an ancient borough and m. t. supposed to have risen out of the ruins of a Roman colony near Studly, where Roman coins have been frequently discovered. The t. is well supplied with water by the river Marlen, which runs through the centre of it; and many of the buildings have lately undergone considerable improvements, under the patronage of the Marquis of Lansdowne, and through the laudable exertion of Christopher Alston, esq. Here are a large neat church dedicated to St. Mark, a commodious market house, and a charity-school for 40 boys. The chief manufacture is that of cloth. Population, 3547.

Market Day and Fairs.] Market day Tu.—Fairs, April 25, and July 21.

Principal Inns.] Catharine Wheel, and White Hart.

Gentlemen's Seats.] The principal seats in the vicinity are Bowdod, (Marquis of Lansdowne,) and Wetham House, (Rev. — Money,) and on the left of Colne, is the castle, Sir C. E. Carrington.

Couches Waggon &c.] The mail coach arrives from London at 7 o'clock every morn. and returns from Bath about 8 every ev. Stage coaches also pass to and from Loudon, Bath, and Bristol every morn. and ev. Clark's waggon sets out from the Rose inn, Holborn Bridge, every Wed. ev. and arrives at Calne every Sat. aft. about 3 o'clock. There are, also, waggons to and from London, Bath, and Bristol, almost every day in the week.

Calne is 6 m. dist. from Chippenham, 7 from Devizes, 13 from Marlborough, 19 from Bath, 28 from Salisbury, 30 from Bristol, and 87 from London.

CAMBERWELL (Surrey.) a pleasant vil. famed for the salubrity of its air, and containing many handsome houses. The church is an old edifice, though some parts of it are of modern date. Here are also an elegant chapel for the followers of the late Mr. Whitfield, and other places of worship for dissenters of different denominations. The parish is very extensive including Peckham, Dulwich, &c. its population amounts to 11,309 inhabitants. Dist. from London 2 m.

CAMBORNE or **CAMBORNE CHURCHTOWN**, (Cornw.) an uniform and elegant town, pleasantly

situate in the midst of several fertile inclosures, and commanding some of the most delightful land and sea prospects in the county. In the neighbourhood, about 1 m. dist. are some valuable copper mines. Population, 4714.

Fairs.] Here are 3 annual fairs, viz. March 7, June 29, and Nov. 11, and a show of cattle on Whit. Tu.

Gentleman's Seat.] On the left of Camcorne, is Coon, (—Harris, esq.)

Camborne is 4 m. dist. from Redruth, 9 from Helstone, 11 from St. Ives and Marazion, 12 from Truro, 14 from Penzance, and 98½ m. from London.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE, a county bounded by Lincolnshire on the north; by Suffolk and Norfolk on the east; by Essex and Herefordshire on the south, and by the counties of Bedford and Huntingdon on the west. Its greatest length is nearly 50 m. its breadth at the widest extremity, 25; and its circumference about 130. It comprises about 443,300 acres, 17 hundreds, 163 parishes, 7 market towns, 17,232 houses, and (according to the latest return) 101,109 inhabitants.

Face of the County, Soil, Productions, &c.] The aspect of this county is very singular; the elevated spots on which the towns and villages, are built in the northern district appearing like islands emerging from the midst of level marshes. The soil is very various: the marshes in the neighbourhood of Wisbeach consist of a mixture of sand and rich clay; in the uplands, of chalk, gravel, loam and tender clay; in the fens, of a strong black earth or moor, lying on gravel or turf moor, and admirably adapted for the growth of oats, cole-seed, &c. Nor is the application of the land less various than the soils of which it is composed. In those parts which have been defended from the floods, or are only exposed to occasional inundations, oats, wheat, and cole-seed produce most exuberant crops, and several thousand acres, particularly on the north western side, are clothed with excellent pasturage. In the vicinity of Upwell, Outwell, Elm, &c. great quantities of hemp and flax are produced: some excellent butter is also made in this district, and the neighbourhood of Cottenham is celebrated for the delicious flavour of its new cheese. In the north western corner of Cambridgeshire the salt marshes are peculiarly suited to the culture of corn, but no dépendance can here be placed on the harvest, as they are so extremely liable to be overflowed. The south and south-western districts consist of elevated

lands laid out in fields of wheat, oats and barley, intersected by extensive heaths, which affords sustenance to many thousand of sheep. The south-eastern division extending from Newmarket to Gogmagog hills, is bleak and heathy, and chiefly appropriated for sheep-walks. In some of the parishes contiguous to Essex saffron is cultivated; and the vale through which the river Cam flows from Steeple Morden to Walton is called the Dairies, from the purpose to which it is almost wholly applied.

Agriculture, Manufactories, &c.] The drill husbandry, introduced by Lord Hardwicke, has, of late, grown into pretty general use, and with some modern agricultural machines promises some essential advantages to the county. The common manures are sometimes aided by the application of pig-sons' dung, oil-cake dust, decayed woollen rags, soot, &c. The wood-lands are remarkably small, the whole quantity of timber throughout the county scarcely amounting to 1000 acres, and those scattered through no less than 7 parishes. The generality of the inhabitants derive their support from the various employments of agriculture; and the only manufactory worthy of notice is that of white bricks and coarse pottery, in the neighbourhood of Ely. Some of the poorer class, however, procure a subsistence by spinning yarn for the Norwich weavers.

Rivers.] The principal rivers are the Ouse, and the Cam, or Granta. The Ouse enters Cambridgeshire between Erith and Penny Drayton, whence it runs in an easterly direction through the fens, till, at some distance above Denny Abbey, it turns to the north, and passing Stretham, Ely, and Littleport, flows into Norfolk. The river Cam, or Granta, has 5 branches; the chief of which has its source in Hertfordshire, and enters this county on the west of Gilden Morden: then flowing toward the north east, it receives several tributary rivulets; and, near Glanchester, it current is augmented by its sister streams, which flow thither from Essex. Having received this addition, it glides through the walks of the principal colleges in Cambridge; passes several villages; and at length falls into the Ouse at Harimere. Besides these rivers which have been marked out by the hand of nature, there are several streams in the northern parts of Cambridgeshire that have been formed by human contrivance and industry, for carrying off the surplus waters of the fens, and for other beneficial purposes. While this

sheet is passing through the press, a new Canal Act is announced as about to be made by parliament, which, when executed, cannot fail to produce the most beneficial effects to this county.

City and Market Towns.] The city is Ely; the market towns are Cambridge, Caxton, Linton, March, Chatteris, Newmarket, Royston, Soham, and Wisbeach.

Members of Parliament, &c.] This county sends 6 members to parliament, viz. 2 for the shire, 2 for the town of Cambridge, and 2 for the university. It also pays 5 parts of the land tax, and furnishes a quota of 480 men towards the national militia.

CAMBRIDGE, (Camb.) a market t. and the seat of a celebrated university pleasantly situate on the river Cam, from the bridge over which it derives its name. It appears to have been a place of considerable antiquity, and was a well fortified station in the time of the Romans. The present town is situated nearly on a level, and is about a m. and a $\frac{1}{2}$ in length, and about $\frac{1}{2}$ a m. broad in the middle, diminishing gradually towards each extremity, in the manner of an oval. It is divided into 9 parts, by the river; over which there are 7 bridges, 5 of them stone; the others wood. Though the general appearance of the t. is not so imposing as might be expected, it is making rapid progress in improvement. The streets are well paved, and remarkably clean, and a stranger cannot fail of being pleased with the general aspect of the place. The public edifices most worthy of note are the Senate-house, Public Library, King's College and Chapel, Trinity College, Clare Hall, Emanuel College, and St. Mary's church. The other colleges of this university are, Peter House, Corpus Christi, or Benet, Queen's, Jesus', Christ's, St. John's, Magdalen, Caius, Sidney Sussex, Trinity Hall, Pembroke Hall, and Catherine Hall. The public library has recently been enriched by remains of classical antiquity presented by learned travellers, and contains numerous very valuable MSS. and a fine collection of early printed books of every country. The botanical garden is situate toward the E. end of the town, and is well worthy a traveller's attention.—Cambridge contains 14 parishes, each of which has its respective church. There are also 16 chapels belonging to the different colleges; 3 meeting-houses for Dissenters; one do. for Quakers and a new free-school in connexion with the National Society.

Among the public institutions may be noticed, a free grammar-school for

100 boys, several charity-schools, a considerable number of almshouses, for indigent men and women, on different foundations, and Addenbroke's hospital, founded by John Addenbroke, M. D. supported by voluntary contributions, the produce of oratorios, &c. Here also are several book societies on different plans; the most considerable of which has an excellent library, globes, maps, and various mathematical and other instruments, which are annually increasing, there also are several good circulating libraries. The shire hall, at the top of the great market place, is a noble building where the assizes and the quarter sessions are held; and in front of it stands a handsome stone conduit (the benefaction of the celebrated Hobson, the carrier), which supplies the middle of the town with water. The town-hall was rebuilt in the year 1783, and consists of a courtroom 70 feet long, 28 broad, and 23 high; besides 2 adjoining rooms; the one for the accommodation of the mayor and aldermen, and the other for the common councilmen.—A new county gaol has lately been erected in the castle-yard, on a plan at once original and commodious.

Cambridge is governed by a mayor, a high steward, a recorder, 12 aldermen, 24 common councilmen, 4 bailiffs, a town-clerk, and other officers. The police is formed jointly by the university and the town; the vice-chancellor being always a magistrate by virtue of his office.

The most remarkable antiquities still extant in this town are the remains of Pythagoras' school, Burnwell Priory, and the ruins of the old castle and intrenchments; the church of St. Sepulchre, also, excites the attention of the antiquary on account of its form, it being perfectly round, and is the oldest church of this description in England. The collections of antiquities and curiosities, both natural and artificial, are too numerous to be noticed within the compass of a pocket Gazetteer.

Very little business is carried on in Cambridge, except what is connected with the university; but, as the county town, and situate at the head of the inland navigation from Lynn, it unavoidably secures an extensive trade in coals and corn, particularly oats and barley. Great quantities of butter are also conveyed to this place every week from Norfolk, and sent by the Cambridge waggons to London, where it is sold under the name of Cambridge butter. The population of Cambridge, as taken in the year 1801, was 11,108, of whom 811 were resident members of the university.

Market Day and Fairs.] The markets are under the sole jurisdiction of the university. The principal market day is Saturday, but there is a market every day, except Sunday and Monday, for butter, eggs, fowls, &c. The fairs are, Pot, or Midsummer fair, which commences on Midsummer day, and continues for a fortnight; Garlick fair held on Aug. 14, 15, and 16, but now nearly abolished; and Stourbridge fair, (so called from a bridge over the river Stour) which commences on the 18th of Sept. and continues 14 days.

Bankers.] Messrs. Mortlock and Son draw on Esdaile and Co. Lombard-street; T. Fisher, and Son, draw on Lefevre and Co. Cornhill; B. Gillam, draws on Barclays and Co. Lombard-street; and Hollick and Co. (Cambridge Town and County Bank) on Hoare and Co. Lombard street; Foster and Co. on Prescott and Co. Threadneedle-street.

Post.] The London post comes in every day except Mon. at 8 o'clock in the morn. goes out at 9 every evening, except Sat. Huntingdon and the North, Norfolk and Bury, in every morn. at 8; out every night at 9. Ely, in every ev. except Sat. out at 9 every night, except Monday.

Inns.] The Black Bull, Sun, Rose, Hoop, Eagle and Child, Red Lion, Greyhound, Blue Boar, and Bird's Nest. The four last are chiefly frequented by travellers or men of business.

Coaches, Waggons, &c.] The mail coach sets out every night, at 9 o'clock, from the Eagle and Child, Cambridge, to the Golden Cross, Charing-Cross; and returns thence at 6 every ev. the Telegraph, at 8 o'clock every morning, Sunday excepted, from the Sun to the White Horse, Fetter-lane, London, where it arrives at 3 in the aft. the Union coach, every morning from the Blue Boar, Cambridge, at 3 past 7 o'clock, to the White Horse, Fetter-lane; the Fly at 8 every morn. Sun. excepted, from the Red Lion, Cambridge, to the George and Blue Boar, Holborn. The Nelson, from London every Mo. Wed. and Fr. passes through Cambridge at one o'clock for Lynn; where it arrives at ten in the ev. and returns the next day through Barkway, Ware, &c. to London.—The Union, from London every Tuesday, Thursday, and Sat. passes through Cambridge at 1 o'clock, for Lynn, where it arrives the same ev. and returns the next day to London.—Birmingham coach through Huntingdon, Stamford, Leicester, and Coventry, from Camb. every morn. Sunday excepted, and returns from Stamford same ev.—Old Birmingham through Wellingborough, Northampton, &c.

every Thurs.—Ipswich, through Bury, every morn.—Bury, from the Hoop every afternoon.—Wisbech mail, from the Eagle and Child, every Tu. Thurs. and Sat. morning at four o'clock.—Fakenham mail, from the Eagle and Child, every Mon. Wed. Fri. and Sun. morn. at four—Old Lynn and Fakenham coach, from the White Horse, Fetter-lane, three times a week; passes through Cambridge at twelve at night. The Huntingdon mail passes through Camb. for Newmarket, every ev. at ten, and returns at 8 past 1 in the mor. Stops at the King's Head, Sidney-st. Marsh and Sons' stage waggons set out from Cambridge every day, Fri. excepted, to the Bull, Bishopsgate-st. return every day about noon. Newsom & Co's. waggons set out every Mon. Th. and Sat. arrive at the Catherine Wheel, Bishopsgate-st. on Sa. and return to Cambridge on Monday morning; and Henson and Co's. London waggons. from Cambridge 3 days in the week, to the Four Swans, Bishopsgate-st. Asby's waggons to the N. every Mon. Wed. and Fr.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Gogmagog Hills, (Lord Osborne) 4 m. Madingley, (Sir Vincent Cotton) 3 miles; Milton (B. Livius, Esq.) 3 m.; and Wimpole, (Earl of Hardwicke,) 9 miles.

Cambridge is 13 miles distant from Royston, St. Ives, and Newmarket, 16 from Huntingdon and Ely, 17 from St. Neots, 28 from Bury, 33 from Bedford, 34 from Peterborough, 34 from Downham, 42 from Stamford, 46 from Lynn, 48 from Wisbeach and Colchester, 50, from Northampton; and from London, by Barkway, 52; by Royston 51 miles, and by Epping 56 miles.

CAMELFORD, (Cornw.) an antient but inconsiderable borough and m. t. situate in a dismal part of the county, on the river Camel. It is said to have been formerly a place of considerable importance. The church is at Lantiglos, about a mile distant. The government is vested in a mayor and 8 burgesses, or aldermen, who, with 10 freemen, elect the two members of parliament. The neighbourhood is said to have been the theatre of 2 desperate battles; the one between the Saxons and Britons; the other between King Arthur and his rebellious nephew Modred, when the former was mortally wounded, and the latter killed upon the spot. Population, 1,100.

Market Day and Fairs.] The weekly mar. is held on Friday. Fairs, the first Tu. after March 10, May 26, July 17, 18, and Sep. 6.

Bankers.] Pearce and Co. draw on Bruce and Co. Bartholomew-lane.

Ann.] The Bedford.

Camelford is distant from London, 227½ miles.

CAMPDEN or CAMPDEN CHIP-PING, (Glouc.) a borough and m. t. pleasantly situate in a fertile valley, surrounded by cultivated hills and pendant woods. The houses are, for the most part, ranged in one street, nearly a mile in length, about the centre of which are the court and market houses. The church, dedicated to St. James, stands on an easy eminence, a little above the town, in the hamlet of Berrington. It is an elegant Gothic edifice, consisting of a spacious nave, side aisles, a chancel, and a tower at the west end, terminated by battlements and 12 pinnacles: the interior contains some fine marble monuments, of which the most conspicuous is to the memory of Baptist Hicks, Viscount Campden, who was a munificent benefactor to the town. Here are also an endowed grammar-school, 2 charity-schools, and an alms-house for 6 indigent men and as many women. Population, 1214.

Market Day and Fairs.] The market day is Wed. Fairs, Ash Wed. April 23, Aug. 5, and Dec. 10. The benefit of the first two belongs to the town, and the others to the lord of the manor.

Post.] The post comes in and goes out every day.

Noblemen's Seat.] Near Campden is Cromie Court (Earl of Coventry.)

Principal Inn.] The George.

Campden is distant from London 90 miles.

CANTERBURY, (Kent.) an ancient city, and the metropolitan see of all England, situate in a pleasant valley, watered by the river Stour, and surrounded by hills of a moderate height and easy ascent; the air is pure and salubrious, and the circumjacent soil remarkably fertile. This city, at present, is of an oval shape, and extends, within its walls, about half a mile from east to west, and somewhat more from north to south; the circumference of the walls is about a mile and three quarters, and it has 4 extensive suburbs, situate at the 4 cardinal points. The cathedral is a magnificent pile of building, and, notwithstanding the various kinds of architecture observable in its different parts, the *total ensemble* has a most venerable and pleasing effect: the interior contains some fine monuments, beautiful painted glass, the episcopal throne or chair, a capital organ, erected in 1784, and a variety of curiosities particularly worthy of notice. Under the cathedral is a large church, called the undercroft, appropriated for a length of time as a place of worship for

Walloons, French refugees, &c. Its walls are ornamented with appropriate passages of scripture (in French) written thereon in gilt characters. Here are 12 parish churches within the walls, and 3 in the suburbs; besides places of worship for Jews, Quakers, Methodists, and Dissenters of various denominations. Here also are a free-school, 3 charity-schools, 7 hospitals, a prison, a sumptuous conduit, a guild hall, public assembly-rooms, an elegant concert-room, a small theatre, and 2 good libraries, one kept by Messrs. Bristow and Co. the other by Mr. Simmons.

Among the ruins of ancient buildings may be noticed, the walls of a castle said to have been built by William the Conqueror; some remains of the palace originally built by Archbishop Lanfranc; the ruins of St. Gregory's priory; and St. Augustine's monastery, of which some apartments still remain, but are now used as a public house.

Very considerable improvements were made in this place, under the authority of parliament, in 1787; when the streets were well paved and lighted, a watch appointed for the protection of the inhabitants, the greater part of the houses modernized, and most of the shops fitted up in a handsome style, in imitation of those in London. And in 1790 the road to Ashford was changed from its old circuitous route, and carried in a straight line through the ancient Northgate; a new road towards Dover was also made through Barton field; and the Dungeon hill and field were levelled, planted with trees, and formed into a beautiful mall, for the accommodation of the public.

Canterbury has the privilege of returning 2 members to parliament, and the number of freemen is computed at 1580, of whom about 890 are resident, and the others non-resident. It is governed by a mayor, recorder, 12 aldermen, including the chamberlain, and 24 common council-men, including the sheriff, town clerk, coroner, and other officers. It has the privilege of assize and mace; and, as a county of itself, holds a general court of session, with power of life and death. It has, also, a court of conscience for recovery of debts under 40s. holden every Thurs. in the Guildhall. The poorer class of inhabitants find ample employment in the silk, cotton, and wool trades; and though some of the manufactures have declined, the town possesses a still greater source of wealth in the cultivation of hops, which cover many hundred acres of land in the vicinity, and produce such considerable returns of money at the end of every year, as

diffuse universal plenty not only in the city, but the surrounding neighbourhood. This place is also famed for excellent bacon, and has a manufactory of worsted, and an article called Canterbury muslin. The number of houses in the city and suburbs is estimated at 2094, that of the inhabitants at 1,900.

Market Days and Fairs.] Here are 2 weekly markets, held on Wed. and Sat. the latter for corn, hops, and cattle, and both for poultry, butter, vegetables, &c.: besides these a fish market is held every day except Sun. There are several annual fairs for toys and pedlary in the different parishes of Canterbury, mostly held on the days of the saints to whom the respective churches are dedicated; but the principal fair and statute for hiring servants is held on Oct. 10, in the Cathedral church-yard, and continues till the second Sat. or mar. day of the city has passed.

Post.] Here is a regular post. The office is open from 6 o'clock in the evening.

Principal Inns.] The Fountain, and King's Head, for families; the Rose, Star, and Mermaid, for travellers.

Coaches, Waggons, &c.] Coaches set out daily for London, from the Rose Inn, and from the Coach-office, High-street, at 7 o'clock in the morn. and 8 in the evening. Waggons from the same places every morn.

Bankers.] Messrs. Payler and Co. draw on Stephenson and Co. and Baker and Co. draw on Fraser and Co. Cornhill.

Canterbury is 12 m. dist. from Sandwich, 16 from Deal, Dover, Ashford, and Folkstone, 17 from Ramsgate, 26 from Romney, and 54½ miles from London.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Just through Canterbury, on the right, is a new house (W. Baldock, esq.); and on the l. Hales Place (Sir Edw. Hales)

CARDIFF (Glam. S.W.) or **CAER-DIFF**, a large and well built market town situate near the mouth of the river Taff, over which it has a handsome bridge of 5 arches. It is an ancient corporation under the government of the constable of the castle, 2 bailiffs, 12 aldermen, 12 capital burgesses, a steward, a town clerk, 2 sergeants at mace, a water bailiff, 2 common attorneys, 8 constables, 2 ale tasters, 2 clerks of the market, 2 toll gatherers and other officers. This t. in conjunction with Swansea, Cowbridge, Aberavon, Lougher, Kensis, Neath, and Llantrissant, returns 1 member to parliament; the number of voters is about 1000. The inhabitants carry on a con-

siderable trade with Bristol and various other places, in oats, barley, salt-butter, poultry, and wrought and cast iron; and it is said that 15,000 boxes of the best tin plates, generally containing 225 plates in each box, are annually sent hence to different parts of the kingdom. Here are the remains of a castle, in which Robert, Duke of Normandy, brother to William Rufus and Hen. I. was confined for upwards of 26 years, and deprived of his sight by command of his cruel brother. A high rampart surrounds the place, on the top of which is a walk, offering to the inhabitants an excellent promenade, and commanding some rich views of the surrounding country. The population, in 1811, amounted to 2157. Wilson, the painter, was a native of this town. The assizes are held here. The Cardiff canal connects, here, the river Taff with the Severn: it runs along by the Taff to Merthyr Tydfil, and has also a branch to the Aberdare ironworks. The harbour is situated about 3 m. below the town and is very commodious for vessels detained in the Bristol channel by westerly winds.

Market Days, and Fairs.] The market days are Wed. and Sat. which are generally well supplied. What are called the high mar. are held on the second Wednesday in March, April, and May; and a new cattle market every Sat.—Fairs, June 19, Sep. 19, and Nov. 30.

Post.] The mail arrives from London every ev. about 8 o'clock, and sets out every morn. at 3 past 5. The post office is open every day from 8 in the morn. till 11 at night.

Bankers.] Messrs. Wood and Co. draw on Roberts and Co. Lombard street.

Principal Inns.] The Angel and Cardiff Arms.

Gentlemen's Seats.] One m. from Cardiff, on the right, is Llandaff Court, (Col. Wood)

Cardiff is 7 miles distant from Caerphilly, 12 from Cowbridge and Newport, 25 from Merthyr Tydfil, 27 from the New passage over the Severn, 28 from Chepstow, 31 from Monmouth, 37 from Neath, 49 from Bristol, 45 from Swansea, 56 from Gloucester, and 159½ miles from London.

CARDIGANSHIRE, a county of S. Wales, bounded by part of Merionethshire and Montgomeryshire on the north; by the counties of Radnor and Brecknock on the east; by those of Carmarthen and Pembroke on the south, and by the Irish Sea on the west. Its extent along the sea coast is near 40 m.; but its breadth in the widest part is somewhat less than 20.

It lies in the province of Canterbury and diocese of St. David's; is divided into 5 hundreds; and contains 77 parishes, 6 market towns, and 50,260 inhabitants.

Air, Soil, and Natural Productions.] The air and soil of this county vary in different parts: in the southern and western districts, which are tolerably level, the air is mild and temperate, and the soil is fertile; but the mountainous parts toward the N. and E. are bleak and barren, yet they afford pasturage for large quantities of sheep and black cattle. The part toward the sea shore is in high estimation for the growth of barley, which is generally sent to the neighbouring counties for seed. The mountains contain lead and other minerals; and one lead mine near Aberistwith is said to be so rich in silver, that it has sometimes produced 70 or 80 ounces in a ton of metal. The principal exports are black cattle, to Kent and Essex; pigs and salt butter, to Bristol; and barley and oats, to Bristol and Liverpool.

Rivers.] The principal river of this county is the Tyvy, which, issuing from a small lake on the eastern side, bursts through a very rocky tract, till it forms a regular channel, and, passing Tregaron, reaches the border of Carmarthenshire at Llanbeder, whence it becomes a boundary of the counties to the sea. The other rivers are the Ryddol, the Ismith, and Clevedoc; which during summer are mere shallow brooks; but in the rainy season they are often swelled to furious torrents, bearing down every obstacle, and even tearing up the soil of the vallies; which they fill with stones and barren gravel.

Market Towns.] The market towns are Cardigan, Lampeter, Tregason, Llanarth, Llanbadarnvaur, and Aberistwith.

Members of Parliament.] This county sends 2 members to parliament, viz. 1 knight of the shire, and 1 Burgess for the borough of Cardigan.

CARDIGAN (Card.) a large and populous market town pleasantly seated at the mouth of the Tyvy, over which it has a stone bridge. The church is a noble structure, and the public hall, where the business of the county is principally transacted, makes a grand appearance. The gaol is a handsome building with a chapel, erected in 1798; a very few remains of its ancient castle are now to be seen. The assizes are held here. The number of its inhabitants is 2129. The government of the town is vested in a mayor, 12 aldermen, common council-men, and other officers, who enjoy several

privileges, and it sends 1 member to parliament.

Market Days and Fairs.] Here is a weekly mar. on Sat. Fairs, Feb. 13, April 5, Sep. 8, and Dec. 19.

Gentlemen's Seats.] The principal seats in the vicinity are Langoed More, (O. Lloyd, esq.) 1 m.; Castle Malgwyn (J. Hammet, esq.) 3 m.; Pantydery (J. Bowen, esq.) 6 m.; and Blaenpant (W. O. Brigstock, esq.) 7 m.

Principal Inn.] The Black Lion.

Cardigan is distant from London 233 miles.

CARISBROOK, (Hants.) formerly a considerable town, and the capital of the Isle of Wight, but now dwindled into a small vil. It is pleasantly situate on the banks of a rivulet, but retains few vestiges of its former importance, excepting its church and castle. The former of these is a venerable structure, consisting of a body and south aisle, with a handsome embattled tower, but the north aisle and chancel have been long destroyed. To this church was annexed a priory of Benedictines, of which some remains now form the barns and out-houses of what is called the Priory Farm. The castle is the most ancient fortress in the island. It stands on a commanding eminence above the village, and occupies about 20 acres of ground. It is celebrated as having been the prison of the unfortunate Charles I. and is at present, the seat of the governor of the island. Here is a well about 900 feet deep, whence water is drawn up by a large tread wheel worked by an ass. When this is shewn to strangers, a lighted lamp is lowered down, which occasions a strong sound from the resistance of the air, and as the lamp rests upon the surface of the water the willing of the well may be distinctly seen. Population, 2280.

Carisbrook is about 1 mile dist. from Newport.

CARLISLE (Cumb.) a city, situate on a gentle eminence, in the midst of fertile and extensive meadows, terminated by the distant mountains, and watered by the Calder, the Eden, and the Poteril. The 3 principal streets range nearly in the form of the letter Y, and meet at the market-place, where the town-hall, moor-hall, and council chamber are situated. The streets are well paved, and many of the houses are elegantly finished without and within, in the modern style. The public buildings most worthy of notice are the castle and cathedral, both of which are of considerable antiquity, but they have undergone numerous vicissitudes, and experienced various

alterations. The castle was made the prison of the unfortunate Mary, Queen of Scots, after her landing at Workington; and the apartments she inhabited are still shown. The outer ward contains the governor's house, and the upper part of the tower, or citadel, commands a most delightful prospect. The cathedral, having been erected at different periods, exhibits specimens of different styles of architecture; and some parts of it are extremely beautiful; but on the whole it appears to great disadvantage. During the civil wars, about 90 feet of the nave was pulled down, to erect guard-houses and batteries: the opening was afterwards closed by a wall, and the space between the wall and the transept fitted up as the parochial church of St. Mary, in which divine service is now regularly performed. The choir is the most magnificent part of this edifice; the walls are embellished with tabernacle work, and the bishop's throne is elegant and stately. The other parts of the church are adorned with sepulchral monuments, and some legendary tales painted in a grotesque style. St. Cuthbert's church, the only one besides that of St. Mary, is a plain modern edifice, erected in 1778, on the site of the ancient structure, which appears to have been originally founded before the destruction of the city by the Danes.—Here are, also, 3 meeting houses for Protestant Dissenters, 1 for Methodists, 1 for Quakers, a Roman Catholic chapel, a free school, Sunday schools, a dispensary and work-house. The city walls are chiefly constructed of squared stone, and on the S. and E. sides are supported by numerous buttresses. The gates are 3 in number, and denominated from their continuity to England, Ireland, and Scotland. In the quarter near the English gate is the county gaol, an old and dilapidated structure, built on a most confined and injudicious plan; and at a short distance are some buildings called Charity houses, where decayed freemen, or their widows, are permitted to live rent free. There are, also, several schools, endowed for the clothing and educating of poor children, together with Sunday schools, schools of industry, a dispensary, and other benevolent institutions. The work-houses of the two parishes are commodious, and managed with much credit. The town hall and council chamber are in the centre of the city: here are held the crown and nisi prius courts of assize for the county, the quarter sessions, election of members of parliament, who are chosen by about 700 free

burgesses, and the mayor's court.—Numerous privileges have at different times been conferred on Carlisle by various sovereigns: the corporation, as settled by a charter of Charles I. now consists of a mayor, 12 aldermen, 24 common council-men, and various other inferior officers. Carlisle has greatly been improved of late years, particularly since an Act of Parliament was obtained, in 1804, for better lighting, paving, and cleansing the town, which act has been carried into effect with much spirit. The population, (which has greatly increased) in 1811, was 12,531, of whom 5,208 are males, and 6,903 females. The trade has received a correspondent augmentation; and the following manufactures are carried on with great spirit, viz cotton and linen checks, grey cottons, osenbrus, coarse linen, pocketing, worsted shag, stamped cottons, silk and cotton fancy pieces, linseys, nankeens, dressed flax, chamois and tanned leather, hats, stockings, soap, candles, and ropes. The numerous fisheries also deserve particular notice. These are on the river Eden, and bring a handsome annual income to their proprietors. They are let from £01. to 120 each; and by the Act of Parliament, passed in 1804, they are placed under various salutary regulations, calculated to promote the interest of the proprietors and the public convenience.

Market Days and Fairs.] The market days are Wed. and Sat. Fairs, Aug. 26, and about 8 weeks after. Here are, also, 2 statute days for hiring servants, viz. the Saturdays preceding Whit-Sunday and Martinmas.

Post.] The post office opens at 8 o'clock in the morning and shuts at 10 at night. Letters are delivered about 9 in the morning, which come from the north and east; and those from the south and west about 3 in the aft. The mail arrives from London about 2 in the aft. and goes out between 8 and 9 in the evening. There is a foot post from Carlisle to Dalton.

Principal Inns.] The Bush and King's Arms, in English-street; the Grapes, Lion and Lamb, Duke's Head, and Blue Bell, in Scotch-street; and the Crown and Mitre, Castle-street. Post chaises may be procured at this last inn, and at the Bush.

Bankers.] Messrs. Forster and Co. draw on Down, Thornton, and Co. Bankers in New-lanc, London; Graham and Co. and Elliott and Co. both draw on Glynn and Co. in Birchin-lanc, Cornhill; J. Hebson, and Carrick and Sons, both draw on Masterman and Co.

Coaches, Waggon, &c.] The London mail goes every evening at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 7 from the Swan with Two Necks, Lad-lane, and reaches Carlisle at 10 the second night. A post coach from Saracen's Head, Snow-hill, daily at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 6 morn. Passengers by this coach, who may be detained on the road, have the advantage of their seats being secured by the next coach. A Telegraph coach from the White Horse, Fetter-lane, goes daily at 4 in the aft. Holmes's fly waggons, to and from London, arrive every morning at 6 o'clock, and return every evening at the same hour. Welsh and Poisson's waggons, to and from London, go daily. There are also numerous coaches and waggons from Carlisle to all the neighbouring towns in England and Scotland.

Carlisle is 10 m. distant from Brampton, 11 from Wigton, 18 from Penrith and Gilsand Spa, 22 from Keswick Lakes and Langholm, 25 from Allenby, 28 from Maryport and Cockermouth, 32 from Appleby, 33 from Workington, 40 from Dumfries, 42 from Whitehaven, 44 from Kendal, 55 from Newcastle, 91 from Edinburgh, 104 from Glasgow, and 401 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from London.

CARSHALTON (Surrey,) a pleasant vil. near Bansted Downs, situated among many springs, which, uniting in the middle of the street, form the river Wandle. Though this village is intersected in all directions by streams of water, it stands on a dry, chalky soil, and is crowded with a profusion of elegant mansions, chiefly belonging to opulent citizens of London. Dist. from London 11 m. S. and from Croydon, 1 m. W.

CARTMEL (Lanc.) a m. t. pleasantly situated in a woody vale, on a promontory, which runs out into a bay of the Irish sea. The parish is about 14 miles in length from N. to S. The N. part, which is very hilly, is called Cartmel Fell: the S. part is a well cultivated valley, in the middle of which stands the town, and an ancient monastery, erected by the Earl of Pembroke, in 1188, now the parish-church. This is a large, handsome Gothic building, with a steeple of a singular construction; it being a square above a square, the upper one set diagonally within the lower. The interior, which was repaired about a century ago, at the expence of the Preston family, of Holker, contains some elegant remains of Gothic carved work. On the S. wall is a small marble slab, with an ancient epitaph on Etheldred Thorborough, of Hampsfield-hall, which affords a curious specimen of the poetry of

times. Here is a free-grammar school with a good endowment. There are no manufactures in, Cartmel, but there are several large cotton-mills in its vicinity. The population of the parish of Cartmel, (including the town and several adjoining townships) is 3741.

Market Days and Fairs.] The market is held on Tues. and Sat. There are two fairs, viz. on Whit-Mon. and on the Tues. following Oct. 29.

Post.] Here is no regular post; the letters are carried to Flockburgh, where they meet the daily post, between Lancaster and Ulverstone.

Coaches, &c.] The only coach for conveying passengers to Cartmel, is that which crosses the sands at low water, between Lancaster and Ulverstone, and passes through Althwaite, a mile below Cartmel. It goes from Lancaster on Mon. Wed. and Fri. and returns on the intermediate days. There are two small inns in Cartmel.

Gentleman's Seat.] Two m. on the r. of Cartmel is the seat of the late J. Wilkinson, esq.

Cartmel is 15 m. dist. from Kendal; 16 from Lancaster; 7 from Ulverstone; 6 from the Lake of Windermere; and 260 from London.

CASTLE ACRE, (Norf.) a vil. about 1 m. W. of Newton, which takes its name from a Castle, supposed to have been erected by Earl Warren, to whom the Conqueror granted large estates in this county. From the remaining ruins, which are of considerable extent and from its commanding site, it must have been a place of great strength. Here are 2 annual fairs, on May 3, and Aug. 5. Population, 202.

CASTLEBROMWICH, (Warw.) is a vil. 106 m. from London, between Coleshill and Birmingham, from the former which is dist. 3 m. and from the latter 6 m.

CASTLE CARY, (Som.) is a small t. which, till lately, had a weekly mar. on Tues. but this is now discontinued, and the mar. house converted into habitations. Here is a mineral water resembling that of Epsom. Population, 1406.

Fairs.] There are three annual fairs, viz. on Midlent Tues. Whit. Tues. and May 1.

Post.] The post arrives from London on Sun. Tues. Wed. and Fri. about 4 in the aft. and returns the following morn. at 5.

Inns.] The Ansford and George.

Castle Carey is 117 m. dist. from London.

CASTLE DONINGTON, (Leic.) is a pleasant vil. situated on an eminence which commands an extensive prospect over the beautiful and fertile vale between Nottingham and Derby. It was formerly a place of considerable strength, and part of the walls of the ancient castle still remains. The church is of great antiquity. The manufactures carried on here are principally hosiery and lace. The river Trent runs through this parish, and being navigable here affords a ready conveyance for goods to London and the north. There was formerly a market here, but it has been discontinued for some years. The population is 2308.

Post.] The mail from London and the south passes daily about 9 o'clock in the afternoon; that from the north and west about noon.

Inns.] The Moira Arms and Turk's Head.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Donington Park, (Earl. Moira); Lackington Hall, (Rev. P. Stares); 1 m. Shardlow, (Leonard Foster, esq.) 2 m.

Castle Donington is 120 m. from London, 18. from Leicester, 12 from Nottingham, and 9. from Derby, Loughborough, and Ashby de la Zouch.

CASTLEFORD, or **CASTLEFORTH**, (York. Wm R.) is a village situated near the conflux of the Aire and Calder, 5 m. from Pontefract, of which it was the mother church. The Calder was made navigable from hence to Wakefield about a century ago. Population, 800.

CASTLE HEDINGHAM, (Essex) a small antient town, which derives its name from a castle erected here in the Norman times, by Aubrey de Vere, to whom the manor was given by the Conqueror. The church is a venerable fabric and contains a superb monument covering the remains of John de Vere, sixteenth Earl of Oxford, who died in 1539. Here was formerly a Benedictine nunnery, part of which is yet standing. The market has been some time discontinued. Population, 1022. The castle belongs to Lewis Majendie, esq.

Fairs.] May 14, and July 25, for pedlary and toys.

Post.] Letters for London are taken in every aft. except Sat. till 4 o'clock; the delivery is at 8 o'clock in the morn.

Principal Inn.] The Bell, which is also the post-office.

Castle Heddingham is 48½ m. from London.

CASTLE RISING, (Norf.) a corpe-

ration and borough town, which, though formerly one of the most considerable towns in the county, is now but a poor place. Its harbour, which yielded only in importance to those of Yarmouth and Lynn, having become choaked with sand, has lost its trade, and is nearly deserted; and the population of the town has diminished so greatly, that its market has been discontinued for several years. But, notwithstanding this reduction of its antient consequence, Castle Rising retains some privileges, the remains of its early splendour, among which may be mentioned, that in the King's commission of peace for the county, the name of the mayor of this borough always stands first. It was formerly governed by a mayor, recorder, high steward, 12 aldermen, a speaker of the commons, and 50 burgesses, but this numerous corporation is now reduced. This borough returns two members to parliament. Great part of the keep of the castle of Rising is still standing on a hill to the south of the town, and appears to have been a place of much strength. The church of Castle Rising is a venerable pile, built in conventual manner, with a tower between the body and chancel, the latter of which is now in ruins. Near the east end of the church-yard is an hospital for 12 poor women, built by the Earl of Northampton, in the 6th year of the reign of James I. This town with some of the neighbouring parishes, retains the old Norman custom, by which all wills must be proved before the parson of the parish. The burgesses have a grant of a fair for 15 days from the feast of St. Matthew, but it is now discontinued. Here is no post-office, and but one inn, the Black Horse. Population, 297.

Castle Rising is 109 miles from London.

CASTLETON, (Derb.) a village romantically situated in the beautiful vale of the same name. The ancient castle, from which this place derives its appellation, stands on the summit of a steep eminence, at the bottom of which the celebrated *Peak Cavern*, or, as it is frequently termed, the *Devil's Cave*, discloses itself. The entrance of this stupendous excavation is 120 feet in width, 42 in height, and about 90 in receding depth. Within this gulph some twine-makers have established their residence, and the combination of their machines and rude dwellings, with the natural scenery, has a very singular effect. From hence a gentle descent conducts to the interior entrance of this tremendous hollow,

which must be explored by torch-light. The entire length of this wonderful excavation is 750 yards, and its depth, from the surface of the mountain, 207. It is wholly formed in strata of limestone, which is full of marine *exuviae*.

Castleton is 9 miles E. from Chapel in Frith, and 15½ miles W. from Sheffield. Between 1 and 2 miles N. E. of it is the celebrated mountain *Mam Tor*.

CATESBY, (Northamp.) a village which gave name to a family of some note in the history of England. John de Catesby was in the commission for suppressing Wat Tyler's insurrection; William, his grandson, was the intimate friend of Richard III. and a lineal descendant from him was concerned in the gunpowder plot, and was shot on resisting the persons sent to apprehend him. Near this village is an ancient entrenchment called *Arbury Camp*. Population, 92.

Catesby is 5 miles S. of Daventry.

CATTERICK, (York. N. R.) a village of great antiquity, standing on the Swale. One of the principal Roman roads crosses the river here, on the bank of which are the remains of foundations resembling those of the walls of a castle; and a mount, with the appearance of four bulwarks, cast up to a great height. Population, 541.

[*Inns.*] The Angel, which is the post-office; and 1 mile N. at Catterick-Bridge, the George.

[*Gentlemen's Seats.*] On the left of Catterick is Brough Hall, (Sir J. Lawson, bart.)

Catterick is 228 miles distant from London.

CATTLE HILL, (Som.) distant from London 111½ miles. On the left is a turnpike-road to Sherbone, 2 miles beyond it, on the right, a turnpike-road to Bruton; and 2 furlongs further, on the left to Yeovil.

CAVENDISH BRIDGE, (Leic.) over the river Trent, distant 119 miles from London. On the right a turnpike road to Nottingham, on the left to Ashby de la Zouch.

CAVERSHAM, (Oxf.) a pleasant vil. on the north bank of the Thames, nearly opposite to Reading. When Charles I. was prisoner at Windsor, the parliament permitted him to visit Caversham lodge, where his children resided, in the custody of the Earl of Northumberland. The present house was erected by the Earl of Cadogan, about the year 1716. It is an elegant building, situated on an eminence, with a very extensive and diversified prospect over Berks and the adjacent

counties. It is the residence of Major Marsac. Population, 1127.

CAWOOD, (York. W. R.) a market town situated upon the navigable river Ouse, over which there is a ferry from hence into the E. riding. Here are the remains of the castle to which Wolsey retired on his being disgraced, and where he was arrested. In the town is a manufactory of hop bags. Population, 1053.

Market Day and Fairs.] The mar. is held on Wednesdays, and there are 2 annual fairs, viz. on Old May day, and on September 23, for horned cattle, &c.

Post.] The post goes and comes from Selby three times a week.

Inn.] The ferry-house is the only place for the accommodation of travellers.

Cawood is 190 miles N. of London; 10 miles S. of York, and 3 miles N. of Selby.

CAWSTON, (Norf.) a small market town 112½ miles from London, and 11 miles from Norwich. The market is held on Wednesdays, and there are 3 fairs, viz. February 1, the last Wed. in April, and the last Wednesday in Aug. the latter is a large fair for sheep. There is no post to this town, letters are conveyed to and from Norwich by the carriers, who go on Wed. and Saturday. Population, 811.

Inns.] Cock, and King's Head.

CAXTON, (Camb.) a market town and one of the first post towns in the Kingdom, on the old north road to York. Matthew Paris, the historian, was a native of this town, which is also reputed to have given birth to Caxton, our first printer; but this assertion is erroneous, for we have his own authority that he was born in Kent. Population, 317.

Market Day and Fairs.] The mar. day is on Tuesday, and the fairs are May 3, and Oct. 18.

Post.] The York mail stops at the Cross Keys at 9 o'clock in the evening on its way to York, and at 3 in the morning on its return.

Inns.] Crown, Cross Keys, and George.

Coaches and Waggons.] The Stamford, Braton, Carlisle, and Stilton diligences, as well as the York mail coach, pass through Caxton. Kidman's wagon leaves it every Tuesday morn. It arrives at the Dolphin in Bishopsgate-street, on Wednesday morning at 4 o'clock, and returns to Caxton on Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock.

Caxton is 49 miles distant from London.

CEINT, (Angles.) a village distant

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from London, by Chester, 258 miles, and by Shrewsbury, 260 miles, in the road to Holyhead.

CEMMAIS, (Montgom.) a village 7 miles from Machyvalleth, situated on a most beautiful bay, the entrance to which from the main sea is formed by two promontories, the one of snow-white, the other of grey marble. Two m. beyond the village on the left, is a turnpike road to New Town.

CERNE, or **CERNE ABBAS**, (Dors.) an indifferently built market town, watered by the river Cerne, from which it derives its name. Cerne is only remarkable for the remains of its abbey, which though not numerous, are interesting. The chief fragment is the Gate-house, or principal entrance, which is a stately square embattled tower, of three stories, in tolerable preservation. The parish church is a plain but elegant structure, supposed to have been built about the middle of the 15th century. On the E. of the t. is an immense chalk hill, called Trendle-hill, on the declivity of which may be traced a gigantic figure, cut in the chalk, in the manner of the famous White Horse, in Berkshire. It represents a man holding a club in his right hand, and extending the other. The whole figure is 180 feet in length, and appears to have been executed with tolerable attention to the rules of proportion. Between the legs are three letters, and above them some others, but these are so rude and shapeless as to be illegible. Various have been the opinions of antiquaries respecting this figure; and vulgar tradition has been no less employed in transmitting romantic fictions concerning it, but all are equally unsupported by any authority, and, after all, the figure may have originated in the amusement of idleness, though probably in a very remote age. The trade of the town is chiefly confined to malting and brewing; there is however, also a silk manufactory carried on here. Population, 795.

Market Day and Fairs.] Market on Wednesday for corn and all sorts of provisions.—Fairs, Midlent Mon. April 29, and October 2, for bullocks, horses, and hogs.

Post.] Letters are conveyed to and from Dorchester; on Mon. Wed. and Sat. by a foot post.

Inn.] The New Inn.

Cerne is distant from London 120½ miles, and from Dorchester, 8 miles.

CHADDESLEY CORBETT (Worces.) a village distant from London 121 m. and 4½ miles beyond Bromesgrove. Its church was built by the Saxons, and in it is a curious ancient font. Population, 1292.

CHAGFORD, (Devon.) one of the stannary towns and the place where great part of the mining concerns are transacted. It is situated near the Teign, at the foot of some high hills, whose romantic forms render the scenery peculiarly picturesque. The charter by which the privilege of a market, and 2 annual fairs, was granted to this town, was destroyed by fire towards the latter end of the seventeenth century. Population 1197.

Chagford is 186 miles distant from London.

CHALE, (Hants.) a village on the S. side of the Isle of Wight, near which, on the highest eminence in the island, is an octagonal building, formerly the chapel of an hermitage, the tower of which has been employed as a light-house and sea-mark. It is still appropriated to the latter of these purposes, and is called St. Catherine's tower. Population, 406.

CHALFONT ST. GILES, (Bucks.) a small village remarkable for having been the residence of Milton, during the plague in 1665. The house in which he took refuge is still standing, and probably in the same state as when inhabited by the great poet, who on this spot finished his immortal poem of *Paradise Lost*, and, at the suggestion of his friend Ellwood, the quaker, turned his ideas to *Paradise Regained*. Population, 924.

Chalfont St. Giles is 22 miles from London, on the road to Amersham, from which it is distant $\frac{3}{4}$ miles.

Ans.] The Pheasant.

CHALFONT ST. PETER, (Bucks.) another small village on the same road, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. nearer to London, in which there is also one inn, the Greyhound. Population, 1135. In the vicinity of these two villages are a number of elegant mansions, particularly Newland Park, (— Allen, esq.) New House, (— Crowder, esq.) Bell House, (K. Mason, esq.) and the Grove, (T. Forster, esq.)

CHALFORD, (Glouc.) a chapelry to Bisley, from which it is distant 3 miles S. It is situated on the river Frome, and one of the numerous fulling mills erected on this river is coeval with the introduction of the cloth manufacture into this county, about the year 1560. The clothing business is carried on to a great extent in this neighbourhood.

CHANTLEY, (Staff.) a village about 4 miles N. of Shirleywich, remarkable for an ancient seat, the property of the family of Ferrers, at which Mary, Queen of Scots, was a prisoner for some time.

CHAPEL HOUSE, (Oxf.) a village distant from London 73 miles, where

there is a receiving-house for letters, and one inn, the *Shakespeare's Head*.

CHAPEL IN THE FRITH, (Derb.) a small neat town, situated on the declivity of a hill, rising in the midst of a spacious concave, formed by the mountains, at the extremity of this county towards Cheshire. The church has a harpsichord, instead of an organ, bequeathed to it by a Miss Bower, with a salary of twenty pounds per annum for a person to play. The principal support of the inhabitants of this town is derived from a small cotton manufacture. The parish of Chapel in the Frith contains 2980 inhabitants.

Market Day and Fairs.] There is a market on Thurs. but it is not much frequented.—Fairs, Thurs. before Old Candlemas, February 13, March 29, Thursday before Easter, April 30, and Holy Thursday for cattle, July 7 for wool; Thursday before St. Bartholomew, August 24, and September 4, for cheese and sheep; Thursday after Sep. 29, and Thursday before Nov. 11.

Post.] The post goes between this town and Buxton three times a week.

Coaches, Waggon, &c.] No coaches to or from this town. Two waggons to Manchester on Tuesday and Friday, and to Sheffield on Wednesday and Saturday. A waggon three times a week to Macclesfield. A carrier three times a week to Stockport and Manchester: and the carriers from Manchester to Mansfield, Sheffield, and Chesterfield pass through this town.

Ans.] The King's Arms, which is the post-office.

Chapel in the Frith is 167 m. distant from London.

CHARD, (Som.) a market town pleasantly situated on the lower road from London to Exeter. The streets are spacious, clean, and commodious; and the buildings good. In the reign of Henry III. Chard was made a free borough, and sent members to parliament nine times, but lost this privilege by its own neglect; the assizes were also formerly held here. A manufacture of linen cloth is carried on here, but to no great extent. Population, 2931.

Market Day and Fairs.] The market is held on Monday, and being within a moderate distance of the fruitful corn-fields of Ilminster, South Pether-ton, Martock, &c. is abundantly supplied with grain of every kind.—Fairs on May 4, August 3, and Nov. 2, for cattle and poultry.

Post.] A daily post from London and other parts of the kingdom, comes in at 10 o'clock in the morn. and goes out at 4 in the afternoon.

Coaches, Waggon, &c.] The coach from Exeter to London stops to breakfast at the Red Lion on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, and returns on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, in the afternoon. A waggon to London sets out from hence on Tuesday morning, and 2 waggons to Bristol set out on the same day and return on Saturday.

Principal Inns.] Angel, George and Red Lion.

Bankers.] Messrs. Harcourt and Co. draw on Morland and Co. Pall Mall, and Dean and Co. on Everett and Co. Mansion-house-street.

Gentlemen's Seat.] Within 3 m. of Chard, on the l. of the road is Cricket-Lodge (Lord Bridport) and, 1 mile farther on the r. Avishays, (late J. B. Marwood, esq.) 3 miles on the left of Chard are Leigh House (—Henley, esq.) and Ford Abbey (J. F. Gwynn, esq.)

Chard is 139 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant from London, 7 miles each from Crewkerne and Axminster; 14 miles from Honiton, and 15 m. from Taunton.

CHARING (Kent,) a small town between Denham and Westwell, on the road from Maidstone to Ashford. Population, 912.

Fairs.] April 29. Oct. 29.

Post.] The post arrives here from London on Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday.

Principal Seats.] About 2 m. from Charing is Cale Hill, (H. Darell, esq.) and a mile farther Surrenden Dearing (Sir D. Dearing, bart.)

Inn.] The King's Head.

Charing is 48 miles distant from London, 6 from Ashford; 15 from Maidstone, and 15 from Canterbury. On the r. is a T. R. to Smarden; and on the l. to Canterbury.

CHARLBURY (Oxon.) a small market town nearly in the centre of Woodstock, Whitney, Chipping-Norton, and Burford. It is at present a place of small trade, but is expected to be much improved by the Birmingham and Worcester roads being turned through it, which saves a distance of 7 miles to the traveller. Population, 1074.

Market Day and Fairs.] Here is a weekly market on Friday, which was formerly considerable, though now much decayed. There are 5 annual fairs for horses, cattle, &c. on Jan. 1, the second Fri. in Lent, do. in May and July, and Oct. 10.

Post.] The post goes out on Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday at 9 o'clock, and comes in on Sunday, Wednesday and Fri. at 10.

Principal Inns.] The Bell and the Crown.

Chalbury is 8 m. distant from Woodstock, and 71 from London.

CHARLEY. See **CHORLEY.**

CHARLTON, (Kent) a pleasant village upon the edge of Blackheath, which formerly enjoyed the privilege of a weekly market, and an annual fair for three days. The market has been long discontinued, but the fair is kept up. It is held on St. Luke's Day, and according to Philipot, obtained the name of "Horn Fair, by reason of the great plenty of all sorts of winding horns and cups, and other vessels of horn, there brought to be sold." There is an idle and vague tradition that this fair owed its origin to a compulsive grant obtained from King John, or some other of our kings, on being detected in an affair of gallantry in this village. The discontinuance of this fair would be a public benefit, for it is now little better than a scene of riot and dissipation. The manor-house is a magnificent Gothic structure, erected about the year 1612, by Sir Adam Newton. It is now the residence of Lady Wilson, to whom the manor belongs. Her R. H. the Princess of Wales has also a pleasant seat in this village. Population, 1911.

Charlton is 7 miles distant from London.

CHARMOUTH, (Dorset.) a small ancient village deriving its name from its situation near the mouth of the river Char. In August, 1531, the cliffs near Charmouth began to smoke, and afterwards to burn, with a visible but subtle flame: and the same phenomena were observed at intervals till winter. Charles II. had a very narrow escape from being taken in this village after the battle of Worcester. Lord Wilmot, one of his party, stopping to have his horse shod, the manner of fastening the old shoes excited the blacksmith's suspicion that the rider came from the north; and the alarm being spread the king was pursued, though fortunately without success. Here is a receiving house for letters. Population, 451.

Charmouth is 7 miles from Bridport, 9 m. from Lyme Regis, and 141 m. from London.

CHASEWATER, (Cornw.) a village on the turnpike-road between Truro and Redruth, to the former of which letters are conveyed by a twopenny-post. Near this place are several rich copper mines. It is computed that the copper obtained within a circuit of two miles is worth 15000l. per month. Chasewater is 5 miles from Truro, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Redruth, and 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from London.

CHATHAM, (Kent) a market town

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separated by the river Medway from Rochester, to which it is a suburb. The town was built by Charles II. after the first Dutch war, and consists of one long narrow street, with many small branching alleys. The church is a modern built structure erected in the year 1728, partly by an assessment upon the parishioners, partly by a *Brief*, and partly by a contribution. In 1657, the Dutch sailed up to this town and burnt several men of war; but the entrance of the Medway is now defended by Sheerness and other forts. In this town is an hospital founded by Sir John Hawkins for 10 poor decayed mariners and shipwrights, who are allowed 6s. per week, and a chaldron of coals yearly. This hospital has been lately rebuilt on a more commodious plan. In consequence of a disagreement with the inhabitants of Rochester when application was made to parliament for paving and improving the road, a new road to Canterbury has been made on the south side of the t. so that passengers are not now constrained to pass through this place, by which the inhabitants have been considerable sufferers. But the principal object which deserves the attention of the traveller here is the dock-yard. This arsenal is very commodious and convenient. It was much improved and enlarged by Queen Elizabeth, who viewed it, and built Upnor-castle for its defence. Charles I. erected several considerable store-houses, and extended the scite of the yard. His son, Charles II. took a view of it in 1660. This dock-yard, including the ordnance-wharf, is about a mile in length. The commissioner, and other principal officers, have elegant houses to reside in. Here are many spacious store-houses, one of which is 660 feet in length. The sail-loft is 209 feet long. Though an immense quantity of stores of all kinds are deposited in these magazines, yet they are arranged in so regular a manner, that, on any emergency, whatever is wanted may be procured with the greatest dispatch, and without the least confusion. In the smith's forge are 21 fires constantly employed. Here are made the anchors, some of which weigh near five tons. The new rope-house is 1140 feet in length, in which cables are made 120 fathoms long, and 22 inches round. In this yard are four docks for repairing ships, and six slips for building new ones. Here was built the *Victory*, a first rate, carrying 110 guns, and the largest ship in the navy. The new *Royal George*, of 100 guns, was built here in the year 1788, and was the first ship of that rate ever launch-

ed from a slip; the *Royal Charlotte*, of the same dimensions, was also built here. The ordnance-wharf is situated to the south of the dock-yard, being only separated from it by a flight of stairs, made for the convenience of landing from, or embarking in, boats. This was the original dock-yard; and, from this circumstance is now frequently called the Old Dock. The guns belonging to each ship are arranged in tiers, with the name of the ship to which they belong marked upon them; as also their weight of metal. The armory is deserving the inspection of the curious. The victualling office, from which the king's ships at Chatham and Sheerness are supplied with provisions is at the entrance into Chatham. It is a building of great neatness and convenience. The excellent fund called the Chest at Chatham was instituted in the reign of Queen Elizabeth after the defeat of the Spanish Armada. It is formed by an assignment of a portion of every seaman's pay, and is applied for the relief of sailors who have been wounded or disabled in the service of the royal navy. Between Rochester and Chatham is St. Margaret's bank, on which is a row of houses that command the river and are pleasantly situated. The road to Chatham runs under it. Population, 12652.

Market Day and Fairs.] Here is a good market on Saturday, which is well supplied with provisions.—Fairs, May 15, and Sep. 19.

Post.] The post-office opens at 7 o'clock in the morn. when the letters are delivered, and the post goes out at 9 in the evening.

Coaches.] A post coach in five hours sets out from the Chest Arms every morn. at 6 o'clock, and returns from the White Horse, Fetter-lane, Cross Keys, Wood-street, and Belle Sauvage, Ludgate-hill, every afternoon at 2. A post coach from the Sun, every aft. at 2 and 4, and returns from the Cross Keys, Gracechurch-street, on the following day at 1 and 4. Tide coaches to Gravesend every tide from the Horn and Dover Castle.

Bankers.] Messrs. Budgen and Co. draw on Masterman and Co. Whitehart-court, Lombard-street.

Principal Inns.] The Mitre and Sun.

Chatham is 30 miles distant from London. On the r. is a T. R. to Maidstone.

CHATTERIS, (Cambr.) a large vil. in the Isle of Ely, where a Benedictine nunnery was founded about the year 930 by Ulwin, wife of Ethelstan, Earl of

the East Angles, which at the suppression of religious houses was granted to Edward Lord Clinton. The population of this parish is 2580. Here is a receiving house for letters. Chatteris is 12½ miles from St. Ives; 15½ miles from Wisbeach, and 72 miles from London. On the r. is a T. R. to Ely.

Principal Inn.] The George.

CHEADLE, (Staff.) a small market town on the confines of the moor-lands, situated at the intersection of the roads from Newcastle under Line to Ashbourn, and from Leek to Uttoxeter. The town is formed by one principal and four smaller streets. The church is an antient Gothic structure, which is overlooked by a hill of almost perpendicular ascent, called the Monkhouse. Here is a free-school for the children of the inhabitants of this and the adjoining parish of Kingsley, and 2 Sunday-schools, one of them belonging to the dissenters. Near the town is an extensive copper foundry, belonging to the Duke of Devonshire, and the Cheadle Brass-wire Company's works, belonging to F. Patten, esq. and Co. A very large manufacture of tape is carried on in the town and the neighbouring villages, which employs about 1500 spinners and 1200 weavers, and yields a million and a half yards of tape weekly. The town is surrounded with coal of an excellent quality, and at Frogall, 3 miles distant are several lime kilns, from whence the neighbouring country is supplied with that manure. The limestone is brought to Frogall from a very elevated spot called Caldron Low, by a rail-way with 4 inclined planes, three m. and three quarters in length, and with a fall of 664 feet. The loaded carriages descend these planes gradually, and their weight, by the assistance of some simple machinery, is made to drag up the empty ones. Each carriage contains from 25 to 27 cwt. of Limestone, and one horse only is required to draw twelve of them. The remains of the ancient castle of Alveton are to be seen on the summit of a rock rising majestically above the river Churnet, at about 4 miles distance, and at about 5 miles are the noble ruins of Croxden Abbey, founded by Bertram de Verdon, in 1176. Population, 3191.

Market Day and Fairs.] The market is on Fri. and is well supplied with meat and butter, large quantities of which are bought for the use of the potteries, lying at the distance of from 7 to 12 miles from the town. The antient fairs are on Holy Thursday, and August 21, besides which two others

have been some years established, viz. on March 25 and Oct. 18. They are all much frequented.

Bankers.] Patten and Co. draw on Lubbock & Co. Mansion-house-street.

Post.] Letters are conveyed by a man on horseback to Stone early in the morning of Tuesday, Wednesday, Fri. and Sun. and are brought from thence about 7 o'clock in the evening of the same days.

Principal Inns.] The royal Oak and Wheat Sheaf.

Coach and Waggons.] A mail coach has lately been established between Birmingham and Manchester, which stops at the Wheat Sheaf on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday morn. about 8 o'clock. Pickford's Manchester waggons pass through Cheadle on their way down on Thursday morning, and upwards on Friday morning.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Hales Hall (N. Kirkman, esq.) Woodhead (J. Jeffery, esq.) Thornberry Hall (J. May, esq.) Shaw House (J. Beech, esq.) all within 1 mile; at 2 mile on the left, Dithorn Hall (Mrs. Holliday), Heath House (J. Phillips, esq.) and about 4 miles are Alton Hall (Earl of Shrewsbury); Cotton Hall (G. Errington, esq.)

Cheadle is 10 miles from Uttoxeter, Leek, and Stone; 12 m. from Newcastle and Ashbourn; 15 m. from Stafford, 27 m. from Litchfield, and 146½ m. from London.

CHEAM (Surry.) a pleasant village near Banstead Downs, containing many good houses. Population, 757. The church is a very irregular antient structure. The old manor house was pulled down about 10 years ago, and a plain brick mansion erected in its place. Adjoining to the vil. is the site of the palace of Nonsuch, which acquired that name from its unparalleled splendour and magnificence. There is a neat villa, still called Nonsuch in the Park. Here is a bye post, on Sun. Wed. and Fri.

Inn.] The Harrow. Cheam is 2 miles from Ewell and 13 m. from London.

CHEDDAR or **CHEDDER**, (Som.) a village celebrated for its cheese. —It had once a considerable market, which has been discontinued for more than a century. Population, 1276. Here is a considerable paper mill. This place was much visited by strangers, on account of a vast romantic chasm of rocks, called Cheddar cliffs, whence issue nine small springs, which join about 40 yards from their source, and form a stream so rapid as to drive several mills within

a short distance. There are two annual fairs, viz. on May 4, and Oct. 20. Cheddar is 9 m. from Uxbridge; 8 m. from Wells, and 129½ m. from London.

CHELMSFORD, (Essex.) the county t. is pleasantly situated near the centre of the county, at the confluence of the rivers Chelmer and Cann, from a ford over the former of which it derives its name. Chelmsford is chiefly formed by four streets. Near the centre is the Shire-hall, an elegant commodious and well designed structure, erected at the expence of the county. In the basement of this building is an open space for the corn exchange, and apartments for the courts of assize, sessions, &c. Above is an elegant assembly or county room; behind which is a jury room, and several other convenient apartments. Contiguous to the Shire-hall is a neatly sculptured conduit, the water of which is brought down from a spring about a quarter of a mile from the t. When the original conduit was built is unknown; the present was erected a few years ago, chiefly from subscriptions of the inhabitants. The church is a spacious handsome building. The body is modern, and was erected in consequence of the accidental demolition of the antient one, which fell with a most tremendous crash, in the night of the 17th of Jan. 1800. The new building was opened for divine service in Sep. 1803. In this town is a free grammar-school, founded and liberally endowed by Edward VI. and 2 charity schools supported by subscription. The bridge over the Chelmer was rebuilt with stone, in the year 1787: it is formed by one beautiful arch. This bridge unites the hamlet of Moulsham to Chelmsford. Near it, on Moulsham side, stands the county gaol, a spacious and well arranged stone building, provided with every convenience for the health and security of the prisoners. Within the last ten years two extensive ranges of barracks, with accommodation for upwards of four thousand troops, have been erected in this parish. On Gallywood Common, is a race-course, on which three plates are run for annually. One of 100 guineas value is given by the Queen: the other two, of fifty guineas each, are provided by subscriptions of the inhabitants and of the neighbouring nobility and gentry. The population of this parish is 4649.

Bankers.] Messrs. Crickett and Co.

draw on Edaile and Co. and Sparrow and Co. draw on Barclays and Co., both in Lombard-street.

Market Day and Fairs.] Market on Fri. for corn, meat, fish, poultry, &c. Fairs, May 1, Sep. 1.

Post.] The post to and from London passes through this t. every morn. and ev. except Sun. The office opens every morn. at 8 o'clock and shuts at 10 in the ev.

Principal Inns.] Black Boy and Saracen's Head.

Coaches, &c.] A coach from the Cross Keys and Spread Eagle, Gracechurch-street, Mon. Wed. and Fri. at ½ past 9. A caravan from the Saracen's Head, Aldgate, every Sat. at 11 in the morn. A waggon from the Catherine Wheel, Bishopsgate-street, every Sat. at 5, in the aft. from the Blue Boar, Whitechapel, and the Swan, Whitechapel, on Tu. and Fri. at 4 in the aft. from the Saracen's Head, Aldgate, on Sat. at 10 in the morn. and from the Ipswich Arms, Cullum-street, on Thurs. at noon. A cart from the Ram, Smithfield, on Fri. at 6 in the morn. A vessel from Harrison's wharf.

Literary Characters.] The celebrated Philemon Holland, the translator-general of his age, was born at Chelmsford in the year 1551. Among his translations are Livy, Pliny's Natural History, Plutarch's Morals, Suetonius, Xenophon's Cyropædia, and Camden's Britannia; to the latter he also made considerable additions. He died in 1636, and was buried in St. Mary's church, Coventry.

Gentlemen's Seats.] On the left Springfield Place (—Brograve, esq.) and Springfield Lyons, (Dowager Lady Waltham.) Moulsham Hall, the family-mansion of Sir H. St. John Mildmay, has been lately converted into barracks.

Chelmsford is 29 m. from London. On the l. T. R. to Epping, Dunmow, and Braintree.

CHELSEA (Midd.) a large and populous vil. pleasantly situated upon the bank of the Thames. On the S. side of the village, near the river stands the noble hospital for the reception of wounded and disabled soldiers. The original building on this spot was a college for the study of Polemic divinity, founded in the reign of James I. which failing through the deficiency of funds, came to ruin, and the ground escheated to the crown. Charles II. began the present hospital, which was carried on by James II. and completed by William and Mary. The build-

ing forms three sides of a quadrangle and was erected from a design of Sir Christopher Wren. The whole of the premises occupies about 50 acres, and the expence of erecting them is computed at 150,000*l*. This noble monument of British humanity receives above 400 residents, beside officers of the college; beside whom there is an unlimited number of out-pensioners on the establishment (at present about 9000) who receive 7*l*. 12*s*. 6*d*. per year. The latter are composed of all who have become worn out or disabled in the service; the in-pensioners are veterans, who, unless under very peculiar circumstances of bodily injury, must be 60 years of age, and have served his majesty 20 years. Beside the funds appropriated for its support, the army pays poundage; every officer and private contributing one day's pay per annum to the fund. The order and neatness of this magnificent establishment and the attention paid to promote the comfort of the veterans resident in it, cannot fail to demand and receive the admiration of every visitor. An extensive building has been erected within a few years, called the *Royal Military Asylum*, for educating about 500 children, belonging to noncommissioned officers and soldiers. They are instructed according to the Madras or Dr. Bell's system of tuition. The expence of this edifice was defrayed by a parliamentary grant; in addition to which each regiment contributes one day's pay. West of the Royal Hospital is the botanical garden, presented to the Apothecaries' company by Sir Hans Sloane, on condition that they should annually give to the Royal Society 50 new plants, until the number amounted to 2000. East of the hospital was a fashionable place of amusement called Ranelagh, from its having been formerly the seat of an Irish earl of that title. It is now converted to other purposes. The population of Chelsea is 18,262. Chelsea water-works for supplying the western parts of the metropolis with Thames water, were erected in the year 1794. The reservoirs belonging to them are in the Green Park and Hyde Park. At the west end of the village, near the water side, is the church, which is built principally of brick. Beyond the church is a wooden bridge over the Thames to Battersea. This vil. has been noted for many centuries for having been the residence of persons of distinction. The great Sir T. More, resided here, and his house, which stood at the North end of Beaufort Row, was afterwards

inhabited by many illustrious characters. Here also resided the celebrated Duchess of Mazarine, one of the most brilliant ornaments of the court of Charles II. Sir R. Walpole had a house in the Stable-yard, now the property of G. Aufreze, esq. The episcopal palace of the Bishop of Winchester is at the W. end of Cheyne walk. At the western extremity of the village is the elegant seat of Lord Cremorne; adjoining to which is that Lady Mary Coke.

Chelsea church is 2 m. dist. from London, but the vil. extends almost to Hyde Park corner.

CHELSEA, LITTLE (Midd.) a hamlet to the former, remarkable for having been the residence of the Earl of Shaftesbury, author of the *Characteristics*. His mansion is now used as an additional workhouse to the parish of St. George, Hanover-Square.

CHELTENHAM, (Glouc.) a m. t. celebrated for the salubrity of its medicinal waters. The situation of Cheltenham is extremely pleasant: on the S. and W. it is open to a fine fertile vale; and on the N. and E. it is sheltered by the Cotswold Hills. The houses are principally ranged in one street, nearly a mile in length, and in some parts very spacious. Near the centre of the town stands the church, a venerable and not inelegant Gothic structure, in the form of a cross, with a square tower rising from the intersection. Near the church is an ancient stone cross, consisting of a single shaft, rising from the centre of a flight of steps. An hospital for 6 poor men and women and a free school, were founded here in 1574, by R. Pate, esq. who represented the city of Gloucester in five parliaments: the endowments were increased by Queen Elizabeth, who, in consequence, is styled the foundress. Some other schools are also established in this town; and a peculiar charity was instituted, about the year 1800, called the Cheltenham Repository "for the reception and sale of works of ingenuity and industry, for the benefit of the sick and industrious poor." This establishment originated with the fair sex, and is principally managed by a committee of females. The Spring or Spa was first noticed as possessing medicinal properties in the year 1716. It rises six feet below the surface of a meadow, about half a mile south of the town. The passage to it is through the church-yard, under an avenue of lime trees, into a pleasant serpentine walk, bordered with orchards, from the end of which the

grand walk, fringed with lofty elms, leads into the pump yard. The celebrity of this spring occasioned such an increase of visitors, that it was feared the supply would not equal the demand: and this would certainly have been the case but for the discovery of some new springs equally salubrious with the first. The amusements of Cheltenham are similar to those of other places of public resort. The season is from May to the end of November. Population, 8325.

Market Days and Fairs.] The market on Thurs. is plentifully supplied with all sorts of provisions.—Fairs, second Thurs. in April, Holy Thurs. and Aug. 5.

Post.] The post comes in every morn. and goes out every ev.

Principal Inns.] Fleece, Plough, George, and Lamb.

Bankers.] Messrs. Fisher, Wells and Co. draw on Gill and Co. Messrs. Fisher and Co. on Roberts and Co. and Turner and Co. on Esdaile and Co. all in Lombard-street. These banks open at 10 and shut at 3.

Couches, &c.] Several coaches leave London and Cheltenham every ev. and arrive at Cheltenham and London on the following morn. A waggon goes from the Plough every Mon. morn.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Within a m. on the l. Charlton Kings (W. Hunt Prime, esq.) Shurdington (W. Lawrence, esq.) Southam House (T. B. De la Bere, esq.) 2 m. On an eminence near the Pump-field, the seat of Earl Fauconberg, where his Majesty resided in 1788.

Cheltenham is 10 miles from Gloucester and Tewksbury, 11 m. from North Leach, and 94½ miles from London.

CHEENEYS, (Bucks.) a small vil. antiently belonging to the family of the same name, but now to the Duke of Bedford. The old manor house is yet standing near the elegant chapel, built in 1502, by Anne Countess of Bedford, and which is the general burial place of the family of Russel. Cheeneys is 5 m. E. of Amersham. Population, 510.

CHEPSTOW, (Monm.) a large and populous m. t. situated principally on a hill, near the mouth of the river Wye, over which there is a good bridge of stone and wood. It was formerly surrounded with walls, the remains of which are visible in several places. It was also defended by a strong castle, built on the summit of a high rock, washed by the river, great part of which is still standing.

This town is the sea-port for all places up the Lug and the Wye, and a considerable trade is carried on from hence to Portugal and the Baltic. The tide runs in with greater rapidity here than at Bristol, and rises from 30 to 60 feet. Great quantities of salmon are caught in the Severn and Wye, and sent from Chepstow to London and other places. An alien priory of Benedictine monks was founded here as early as the reign of King Stephen; part of the old priory church is now used as the parish church. Here are 3 charity schools, one of them supported by an endowment and the other by subscription. Population, 3581.

Market Day and Fairs.] Market on Sat. Fairs, Fri. in Whitsun week; Sat. before June 20, for Wool, Aug. 1, and Fri. before St. Luke's day. Here is also a monthly market or fair, on the last Mon. in the month, for cattle and swine, great quantities of which are taken to Bristol, Bath, and other places in the west of England.

Post.] The post from London, Bristol, &c. arrives every day; and from S. Wales, three times a week.

Bankers.] Chepstow Bank, Messrs. Lewis, Stoughton, Buckle, and Co. draw on Messrs. Biddulph and Cox, Charing-cross.

Principal Inns.] The Beaufort Arms, Three Cranes, the George, and the White Hart.

Waggons, Vessels, &c.] A stage waggon from Brecon, Aberguenny, &c. arrives at Chepstow every Monday, and returns every Tuesday. There are five constant trading vessels between this port and London, which, in general, go and return in two months. There is a market boat of 70 tons from this place to Bristol every Tu. and returns every Thurs. A coach goes from the Bolt-inn-Tun, Fleet-street, to Swansea, through Chepstow, Tuesday, Thurs. and Sat. at 6 morn.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Hardwick, (R. Fydel, esq.); Thornwell, (P. Morgan, esq.); and Piersfield, the rural and beautiful seat of the late V. Morris, esq. now the property of Nathaniel Wells, esq.

Chepstow is about 3 miles from Aust Ferry; 5 miles from the New Passage or Black Rock, 1 mile from Monmouth, 16 miles from Bristol, 29 miles from Gloucester, and 135½ from London.

CHEKHILL, (Wilts.) a village on the Bath road, remarkable for an antient square camp, with double works, called Oldbury Camp; and on the side

of a chalk-hill is the figure of a horse cut through the turf, which may be seen at 20 miles distance. Cherril is 3 m. from Calne; 9 miles from Marlborough, and 84 m. from London.

CHEBHILL, (Yorks.) a village 2 m. from Leeds, on the Huddersfield road. Here are several large woollen manufactories and coal-pits.

CHERTSEY, (Surrey), a market t. pleasantly situated on the Thames, in a fertile spot of well cultivated soil. It is a place of considerable antiquity, having been formerly the residence of the Saxon kings, and noted for a monastery, the burial place of Henry VI. until his corpse was removed to Windsor. Chertsey monastery or abbey was founded in the year 664, but only part of the walls of that venerable building is now remaining. On the site of it is a handsome brick building, known by the name of the Abbey-house. It was built out of the ruins of the abbey, by Sir H. Carew, master of the buckhounds to Charles II. The church is a very antient structure, having been built at the same time as the abbey: it is about to be pulled down. Here is a charity school, founded in the year 1725 by Sir W. Perkins, Knt. for 25 boys and 25 girls; and six Sunday schools. The bridge was built in 1785. It is of Purbeck stone, and consists of 7 arches. About one quarter of a m. below the bridge are Coway Stakes, where Julius Cæsar is believed to have crossed the Thames, into the kingdom of the Trinobantes, whose king, Cassivelaun, was encamped with his army on the opposite shore. To this town Cowley, the poet, after having refused many offers of preferment at court, retired, to enjoy the calm pleasures of a country life, and here he ended his days, in a house at the extremity of the town, near the bridge, called the Porch-house, now the property and residence of Rich. Clarke, esq. chamberlain of London. His study is preserved: it is a small room in the back part of the house. Population, 3629.

Market Day and Fairs.] The market, which is well supplied with corn and provisions of every kind, is on Wed.—Fairs, 1st Monday in Lent, for corn, horses, hogs, &c. May 14, for sheep, lambs, cows, &c. and Aug. 6, for cherries, hogs, horses, &c. There is also a statute fair on Sep. 25, for hiring servants, and for the sale of onions, &c.

Bankers.] La Coste and Co. draw on Brown and Co. Lombard-street.

Post.] Chertsey is a bye-post from Staines. Letters are conveyed there every ev. at 6 o'clock, and those

brought back are delivered at 9 o'clock in the following morning.

Principal Inns.] The Swan, the Crown, and the King's Head.

Coaches Waggons, &c.] A coach sets off from the King's Head every morn. at 7, and returns from London at 1 in the aft. Another sets off in the aft. at 2, and returns the following morn. at 7. A coach from the Crown sets off every morn. at 7, and returns in the aft. at half past 2. Two stage waggons set off every Monday and Thursday morning at 9, and return every Tuesday and Friday morning at 9. A barge from Chertsey bridge to Queenhithe every week.

Gentlemen's Seats.] St. Anne's Hill (Hon. Mrs. Fox); Weston House (Mrs. Douglas); Monk's Grove (Lord Montford); Botley's (Sir J. Mawbey, bart.); Wooburn Farm (Sir John St. Aubyn); Ongar Hill (— Escott, esq.); Otter-shaw (E. Boehm, esq.).

Chertsey is 4 miles from Staines; 7 m. from Hampton, 9 m. from Windsor; and 19½ from London.

CHESHAM, (Bucks.) a small but populous m. t. situated in a pleasant and fertile valley. It consists of 3 streets principally occupied by shoe and lace makers, and manufacturers of wooden articles. The dealings in turnery goods amount to a very large sum annually, and it has been computed that nearly 1000 pair of shoes are made here every week. The inhabitants are mostly dissenters; and there are no fewer than four places of worship in this town, independent of the parish church. The children of the poor are educated at a free school. Population, 2071.

Market Day and Fairs.] The market on Wednesday is chiefly for corn. Fairs, April 21, and July 22, for cattle, and Sept. 28, for hiring servants, and also for the sale of cattle.

Post.] The post-office opens at 8 o'clock in the morning, and shuts at 8 in the evening.

Principal Inns.] The Red Lion, Nag's Head, George, and Crown.

Coach, Wagon, &c.] The coach sets out to London from the Red Lion at Chesham, daily at 6 in the morning, and arrives at the Bull, Holborn, at 11; whence it sets out daily at 2 in the aft. and reaches Chesham at 8 in the evening. The wagon sets out from Chesham on Monday and Thursday morning, at 11, and returns from the King's Arms, Holborn Bridge, on Wed. and Sat. at 4 in the aft.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Chesham Bois (Rev. Mr. Clark); Latmores (Lord G.

Cavendish); and Hyde Lodge (Rob. Ward, esq.)

CHESHIRE, a county palatine, in the province of York, and diocese of Chester. It is bounded on the N. by the rivers Mersey and Tame, on the E. by the counties of Derby and Stafford; on the South by Shropshire and Flintshire, and on the W. by Flintshire, and Denbighshire, and the estuary of the Dee. Its form is an oval, about 30 m. in length and nearly 30 at a medium breadth. It is divided into 7 hundreds, exclusive of Chester, which is a county in itself; and contains 1 city, 19 towns, 670 villages, 41,167 houses, and 227,031 inhabitants.

Face of the Country, Soil, Productions, &c.] Cheshire is in general a flat country, though it has some considerable hills, near its eastern borders, connected with those of Derbyshire and Staffordshire. The principal part of it consists of arable, meadow, and pasture land. The soil is very various, but clay, sand, and peat, seem to predominate. There are few large woods in the county, but the generality of farms abound with hedge-rows of timber trees, particularly oaks. The dairy is the great object of attention with the Cheshire farmer, but though the county has for many ages been celebrated for its cheese, yet it is a singular fact, that it was formerly as celebrated for wheat. The principal mineral productions are salt and coal. The former is more abundant in this county, than in any other part of England. The immense trade carried on in this article, and the vast revenue derived from it, render it an object of very considerable local and national importance. The principal salt works are at Nantwich, Middlewich, Winsford, and Northwich.

Rivers and Canals.] Most of the rivers and streams which wind through this county direct their currents northward, and empty themselves into the Mersey or the Dee. The former divides Cheshire from Lancashire, for nearly 60 m. about 55 of which are navigable for vessels of considerable burthen. In its course it receives the Tame, the Goyt, the Bollin, the Irwell, and the Weaver. The Dee originates in the mountains of Merionethshire, and after forming the large lake of Pimblemere, approaches the western border of this county, to which it forms a boundary from Worthenbury to Aldford. It then passes on to Chester, the walls of which it nearly encircles, and afterwards flows westward through an artificial channel made, at a vast expense, by the river Dee company. Below this

the river forms a large estuary and joins the Irish Sea 14 miles from Chester.—The Weaver passes Nantwich, Minshall, and Northwich, where it receives the Dane, and then continues its course to Warcham and Frodsham, at which place it falls into the Mersey. The Weaver has been rendered navigable from Winsford to Frodsham, by a subscription of the neighbouring gentlemen, who have patriotically devoted the profits arising from the navigation, after repayment of the money advanced, to defray the expense of bridges and other public buildings in the county.—Besides the Weaver navigation, Cheshire is intersected by portions of four canals, viz. the Chester, the Duke of Bridgewater's, the grand trunk, and the Ellesmere canals, which allow a very constant and cheap intercourse of traffic, between the towns of Chester, Liverpool, and Manchester, as well as the north of England and the midland counties.

Manufactures.] Next to salt, the cotton business seems to be the most considerable. This flourishing branch of trade has latterly been extended from Lancashire and some of the other bordering counties over many parts of Cheshire. Manufactures of leather, ribbons, thread, gloves, buttons, and shoes, are also carried on at Nantwich, Macclesfield, Congleton, and other places.

Principal Towns.] Chester, Nantwich, Macclesfield, Malpas, Middlewich, Northwich, Congleton, Altringham, Frodsham, Knutsford, Stockport, and Sandbach.

Members of Parliament, &c.] This county being solely under the jurisdiction of its own earls, and considered in a certain degree as a separate kingdom, never sent representatives to parliament, for either city or shire, until the year 1549, when upon the petition of the inhabitants, 2 members were sent from Chester, which has continued ever since. It pays seven parts of the land-tax, and supplies 560 men to the militia.

CHESHUNT, (Herts.) a vil. 13 m. distant from London, which once had the privilege of a weekly mar. but it has been long discontinued. This place is remarkable for having been the retreat of Richard Cromwell, the protector, who assumed the name of Clark, and died here in 1712. Here is a college for educating young men to the ministry of the late Countess of Huntingdon's connexion. Population, 1670. There are numerous gentlemen's seats in its vicinity.

[*See*] Haunch of Venison.

CHESTER, (*Ches.*) an antient and respectable city, situated on a rocky eminence above the river Dee, and half encircled by that river. Antiquaries do not agree respecting the foundation of this city: some affirm that it is of British, and others of Roman origin; there cannot, however, be a doubt of its having been a Roman station. The walls of the present city determine the limits of the antient; and the form in which the buildings are disposed, is evidently the same as that of the Roman camp. Chester consists principally of four streets, running from a center, towards the points of the compass, and each terminated by a gate. These streets are excavated from a stratum of rock, and are sunk several feet beneath the surface, a circumstance that has caused the singular construction of the houses. On the level of the streets are low shops, or warehouses, and above them a gallery on each side, reaching from street to street, open in front, and balustraded. These galleries, called "The Rows," are exceedingly curious to strangers, who, when walking in them, can hardly divest themselves of the idea of being up one pair of stairs. Along the rows are ranges of shops, and above them the higher stories, which project to the streets, and form a line with the warehouses beneath. The principal streets are intersected with various smaller ones, which cross the others at right angles, and divide the enclosed spaces into squares. The walls of Chester are nearly 2 m. in circuit. They are the only entire specimens of antient fortification, those of Carlisle excepted, in Great Britain; but are now only preserved for the purposes of recreation. The expense of the repairs is defrayed by certain imports, called *murage duties*, collected at the Custom-house, on all merchandize brought by sea into the port of Chester. Great part of this revenue, which amounts to about £600. per annum, arises from the duty on Irish linens, though the sum levied is only 2d. for 100 yards. The gates were antiently under the protection of the Earls of Shrewsbury, Oxford, and Derby, and the chief magistrates of the city: the guard was paid by tolls exacted from strangers at each entrance. The Dee bridge is an antient structure, with seven arches of dissimilar workmanship; but probably no part of it is older than the Conquest. The city mills stand at the N. end of the bridge. The present extensive premises, which are extremely complete in their con-

struction, were erected a few years ago, the old mills having been burnt down. The city is chiefly supplied with water from some adjoining works. The Castle stands within the walls, on the S. W. side of the city; and appears to have been rebuilt on the Norman model, by the Conqueror. It consists of an upper and lower ward, the entrance to each of which is defended by a gate, and round-tower. Within the castle is the new county gaol, which for magnificence and convenience, is scarcely exceeded by any other in the kingdom. The castle is garrisoned by 2 companies of invalids, and has a governor, lieutenant-governor and constable. The cathedral stands on the E. side of Northgate-street, and with the exception of a few fragments of a more antient structure, appears to have been built in the reigns of Henry VI. VII. and VIII. by the latter of whom the old Saxon monastery of St. Werburgh was suppressed, and its church made a cathedral and the see of a bishop. It is a spacious, irregular, and heavy pile, with a tower in the center, standing on 4 massy pillars, and originally designed to support a lofty spire. The elegance and neatness of the inside are, however worthy of admiration, particularly the Bishop's throne, which is superbly ornamented, and is said to have been the shrine of St. Werburgh. In the E. walk of the cloister stands the chapter-house, which is a very beautiful edifice. Besides the cathedral, Chester contains 9 parish churches; the principal of which are St. Oswald's in the N. transept of the Cathedral, and St. John's, which stands without the walls, on the E. side of the city. The principal charitable institution of Chester is the Blue Coat Hospital, for 35 boys on the foundation, and 100 out-scholars. Here is likewise a Blue School for 10 girls, supported by ladies. Various alms-houses are dispersed through the city; the chief of which is for 40 decayed freemen, of 60 years of age and upwards. The infirmary is a handsome structure, pleasantly situated in an airy spot, on the W. side of the city. The Pentice is an antient building, situated near the junction of the four principal streets in the centre of the city, and supposed to occupy part of the site of the Roman *Prætorium*. Within this structure all the business under the cognizance of a justice of the peace is transacted. Here also the sheriffs and recorder determine civil causes; but the courts of session, &c. are held in a spacious

and convenient room over the Exchange, which is a handsome pile, supported by 5 columns in the center. It is 125 feet long, and 46 broad, and has a row of shops on the W. side. Near the Exchange is the engine house, a neat fabric, with fluted columns and a rich Corinthian cornice. The fire-engines are kept in order at the expense of the corporation. The elections of the city magistrates, and members of parliament, are held in this building; and here the body corporate assemble to transact civil business. At a small distance from the exchange, are three flesh shambles, for the reception of country butchers, on market days: they occupy a considerable portion of the street. The government of Chester is vested in a corporation, consisting of a mayor, recorder, two sheriffs, 24 aldermen, and 40 common council-men. It returns two members to parliament, who are chosen by the freemen at large. The only manufacture of consequence in Chester, is that of gloves, vast numbers of which are made, principally by women. There is also a small manufacture of tobacco pipes, an iron foundry, snuff mills, and some establishments for ship building. The latter business is carried on to great advantage; many vessels for 100 to 500 tons, being built here yearly, which are equal in strength and beauty to any built in Great Britain. The maritime business of Chester consists chiefly of the Irish and coasting trades, with a small portion of trade to foreign ports. The importation of Irish linen is very great; and for the accommodation of the merchants concerned in it, a hall is appropriated to their use, which is a neat square brick building, enclosing a spacious area, and containing 111 shops. The other importations are butter, provisions, tallow, hides, and various other articles from Ireland; groceries from London; materials for ship-building from the Baltic; and fruit, oil, and wines from Portugal. The exports are vast quantities of cheese, coal, lead, calamine, copper, and cast iron. The port of Chester was much improved during the last century, by confining the river within vast banks for a space of 10 miles, with such a depth of water, as to allow vessels of upwards of 300 tons burthen to come up to the quays. By the returns under the late population act, the number of inhabitants in Chester was 16140; and of houses 326. Between the walls of the city and the river, is an extensive meadow, called the Rood-eye, in which the youth of Chester were formerly accustomed to amuse them-

selves with athletic exercises. It is now used as a race ground; the annual meeting for that purpose being in the beginning of May.

Market Day and Fairs.] The market days are on Wednesday and Saturday, the last Thursday in February, for cattle, July 5, and Oct. 10, for cattle, cloth, Manchester goods, hardware, and hops.

Post.] The post goes out every night at 10 o'clock, and comes in every morning early. The letter box is open all night, but no answers are given after 10 at night, or during divine service.

Principal Inns.] The White Lion, in Northgate-st. where the post coaches and machines come to; the Plume of Feathers; the Red Lion; the Pied Bull; the Coach and Horses; Blossom's Inn; the Golden Lion; the Hop-pole; the Green Dragon, and the Yacht.

Coaches, Waggon, &c.] The Chester mail from London goes every ev. from the Golden Cross, Charing Cross, at 7: on Sundays at 6. And returns from the Coach and Horses, Chester, at half past 5 in the morn. Coaches for London set out from the White Lion, every morning and evening. To Birmingham, Bath, Bristol, and Oxford, every Sun. Tuesday, and Thursday morning at 3. To Shrewsbury and Worcester, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday morning at 8. To Liverpool, daily 2 hours before high water. To Parkgate, every morn. except Mon. at 9. To Manchester, every morning except Saturday at 7, and every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday morning at 8. The London waggon set out every Wednesday and Friday morning at 4, and Saturday evening at 8. The Shrewsbury waggon goes every Wednesday. The Wrexham, Whitchurch, Manchester, and Warrington, on Tues. Thurs. and Saturday, and the Oswestry on Friday. The carriers for different parts of Wales set off every day, but at uncertain hours. There are constant trading vessels from Chester to London, Bristol, Liverpool, Caernarvon, Conway, Amlwch, Holywell, and Beaumaris; and six packets sail alternately every week to and from Parkgate and Dublin.

Bankers.] The Chester and North Wales Bank, Messrs. Williams and Co. draw on Messrs. Williams and Greenfell.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Averleigh Hall, (Mrs. Cowper) 1 m. Mollington Hall, (J. Fielder, esq.) Little Mollington, (T. Gale, esq.) 2 m. and Eaton Hall, (Earl Grosvenor) 4 miles.

Chester is 10 miles from Frodsham and Tarporley; 12 miles from Wrexham and Parkgate; 17 m. from Northwich; 20 m. from Nantwich, Middlewich, and Warrington, 25 miles from Sandbach; 181 miles from London by Coventry and Newport; and 190 m. by Litchfield.

CHESTERFIELD, (Derb.) a large, irregularly built market town in the beautiful and fertile vale of Scarsdale, is pleasantly situated between the two rivulets, the Hyper and Rother. It is a flourishing town, with manufactures of silk and cotton, worsted stockings, carpets, shoes, hats, &c. Near the town are large iron foundries, the ore and coal for which are dug in the neighbourhood, and in the neighbourhood there are several potteries, chiefly of brown ware. In the market place is a neat town-hall, erected a few years since; the ground floor is converted into a gaol for debtors, and a residence for the gaoler; on the second floor is a large room, where public business is transacted. Several almshouses have been endowed in different parts of the town. There is a weak chalybeate spring at Chesterfield: but when drunk in sufficient quantities, the water is purgative, and has been found useful in disorders arising from weakness and relaxation. The canal from this place to the Trent, which it joins below Gainsborough, affords a ready conveyance for these manufactures, and, in return, brings much corn, groceries, &c. to the great advantage of the town and neighbourhood. In the year 1294, a guild of merchants was granted to this town with the most ample privileges, and it was governed by an alderman and 12 brethren, until the reign of Queen Elizabeth, who incorporated it; since which time it has been governed by a mayor, 6 aldermen, 6 brethren, and 12 capital burgesses, assisted by a town-clerk. By the late returns, the number of inhabitants is 4476.

Market Days, and Fairs.] The market which is well supplied with corn, provisions, &c. is on Sat. Fairs, Jan. 27; Feb. 28; the first Saturday in April, May 4; July 4; September 25, and November 25.

Post.] The post-office hours are from 8 in the morning, till 10 at night. The mail from London arrives about 6 in the evening, and conveys the letters northward. In its way southward, it arrives about 6 in the morning.

Principal Inns.] The Angel, and Falcon, where there are elegant assembly rooms,

Couches, Waggon, &c.] The Leeds

Birmingham, and Sheffield coaches stop at the Angel or Castle, in their way down every morn. about 6, and on their return in the aft. about 4. The Chesterfield waggon leaves the White Horse, Cripplegate, on Mon. Thurs. and Sat. and sets out for London, on Tues. Fri. and Sat. The Derby, Leeds, Kendal, and Manchester waggons, also pass through the town.

Bankers.] Messrs. Jebb and Co. and R. Gillett, both draw on Down and Co. Bartholomew-lane; Crampton and Co. draw on Lees and Co. Lombard-street, and Moore and Co. on Glynn and Co. Birchin-lane.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Tupton House, (J. Wilkinson, esq.); Tupton Grove, (A. Jebb, esq.) 1 m. and Wingerworth Hall, (Sir T. B. Hunloke, bart.) 2 m.

Chesterfield is 12 miles from Sheffield, Mansfield, and Matlock; 26 m. from Derby, and 151 miles from London.

CHESTER LE STREET, (Durham) a respectable village pleasantly situated to the west of the river Wear, on the Roman military road to Newcastle. It consists of one street about three quarters of a mile long, running near N. and S. The church, though low, is well built, and the spire is supposed to be the neatest in the north of England. The village derives much benefit from the number of coal-mines worked in the neighbourhood, and has become exceeding populous. From the returns under the late act, the township contains 1796 inhabitants, and 245 houses. Being on the great north road, coaches are frequently passing through: the mails from the north and south generally meet about 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

Principal Inns.] The Queen's Head, and White Hart.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Lumley Castle, (Earl of Scarborough) 1 m.; Lambton and Harraton Halls, (Lady A. Lambton.)

Chester Le Street, is 6 miles from Durham, and 268 from London.

CHICHESTER, (Sussex), a city, situated on a gentle elevation, on the bank of the Lavant, which forming a semi-circle here, washes the place on the whole of the south, and part of the east and west sides. Chichester is walled round, and was formerly furnished with 4 gates, which are now pulled down. Four principal streets, called, from their direction, East, West, North, and South streets, meet in the middle of the town, where are a curious cross and market-house upon pillars, erected by Bishop Read. All the space or quarter between the W.

und S. streets is occupied by the cathedral, the bishop's palace, and the houses of the dean, prebendaries, &c. The cathedral is not large, but very neat, with a stone spire of an octagonal form, upwards of 300 feet in height, esteemed a complete piece of architecture. In the great S. aisle are portraits of all the sovereigns of England from William I. to Edward VI. which are continued to George II. in the chapter house and library. On the opposite side are portraits of all the bishops from the foundation of the see, to bishop Shurborne. Besides the cathedral, there are 5 parish churches within the walls. The guild-hall is a spacious ancient building, but by no means magnificent, and being situated in an obscure part of the city, does not attract a stranger's notice. The principal trade of Chichester is malt making, of which article, as well as corn of all descriptions, great quantities are exported coastwise. It has also some foreign commerce, and a number of hands are employed in the manufacture of coarse woollen goods and needles. The corporation consists of a mayor, recorder, 14 aldermen, 6 bailiffs, 27 common-councilmen, and a portreve. Four justices of the peace are chosen out of the aldermen. This city sends 2 representatives to parliament; the right of election is in the inhabitants, paying scot and lot. Population, 6425.

Market Days and Fairs.] The markets are on Wed. and Sat. and are plentifully supplied with all kinds of provisions, particularly fish. The mar. on Sat. is much noted for corn, and on every Wed. fortnight here is the largest market for sheep and black cattle in this, or any of the neighbouring counties. There are five annual fairs, viz. St. George's day; Whit-Monday, St. James's day; the Michaelmas fair, and Sloe fair, which is ten clear days after.

Post.] The general post comes in every day, except Monday, about 10 in the morn. and goes out every day, except Sat. at 4 in the afternoon. There is a cross post to Lewes, Brighton, and the eastward, which comes in on Mon. Wed. and Fri. at 1, and goes out at 3 in the afternoon.

Principal Inns.] The Dolphin, and the Swan.

Coaches, Waggons, &c.] A coach between London and Chichester, sets out from each place every morn. at 6. The mail coach, and a diligence to and from Portsmouth every day; and one to Brighton through Arundel and Shoreham 3 times a week. Quennell's wag-

gons to the White Hart in the Borough, leave Chichester every Tues. and Fri. and return every Wed. and Sat. Mansfield's waggon through Petworth, leaves Chichester every Sat. morn. and comes to the Talbot in the Borough.

Bankers.] Messrs. Hack and Co. (Chichester and Sussex Bank), draw on Masterman & Co. White Hart Court; Ridge and Co. on Fry and Co. St. Mildred's Court; and F. and S. Diggins, on Ramsbottom and Co. Lombard-street.

Nobleman's Seat.] Goodwood, (Duke of Richmond) 4 m. N.

Chichester is 10 m. from Arundel; 11 m. from Midhurst; 18 miles from Portsmouth, and 62 miles from London, by Haslemere.

CHIGWELL, (Essex.) a vil. pleasantly situated on the road to Ongar, 10½ m. from London. The church is a very antient building, with a wooden spire. Here is a free-school, founded by Abp. Harsnett, who had been vicar of the place. Population, 1574.

Inn.] The King's Head.

Gentlemen's Seats.] On the r. (Capt. Halliday); on the l. Woolston Hall, (R. Bode, esq.)

CHILHAM, (Kent), formerly a m. t. a small distance from the river Stour, and supposed to be the site of Caesar's camp, in his second invasion of Britain, from which it was originally called Jul-ham, i. e. the house of Julius.—Below the town is a green barrow 180 feet long, and 40 broad, which is believed to be the place of interment of Laberius, Dorus, and the other Romans who were killed in their march from this camp, by the Britons. The market has been long discontinued; but there is an annual fair on Nov. 8. Here is Chilham Castle, (J. Wildman, esq.) Chilham is 9 m. from Canterbury, and 56 miles from London. Population, 946.

CHIPPENHAM, (Wilts.) a populous and well built m. and bor. town, situated on the river Avon, over which it has a handsome bridge of 16 arches. It is an antient borough by prescription, but Queen Mary granted it a charter, constituting it a corporation, with a bailiff and twelve burgesses. Little of its early history is known, except that in the days of King Alfred, it was one of the finest and strongest cities in the kingdom; and that it had been the seat of the kings of the W. Saxons. The church, which is a large and handsome pile, is said by Camden to have been built by the Hungerfords, one of which family founded a chantry here in the reign of Henry VI. This town sends 2 representatives to parliament: the

voters are the occupiers of burghage houses, and are in number about 120; the bailiff is returning officer. The chief employment of the inhabitants is derived from a manufacture of superfine woollen cloths. Population, 3410.

Market Day and Fairs.] The market on Sat. having been long established for corn, &c. is much frequented by the country people of the vicinity. The fairs are on May 17; June 22; Oct. 29; and Dec. 11.

Post.] The hours for making up the bags at the post-office, are at half past 7 in the morn. for Bristol, and 6 in the even. for London.

Principal Inns.] The White Hart, the Angel, and the White Lion.

Coaches, &c.] The Bath and Bristol mails, and post coaches, pass through Chippenham at different hours every day; Wiltshire's, James's, and Porter's Bristol waggons, also pass through.

Bankers.] Messrs. Heath and Co. draw on Bosanquet and Co. Lombard-street, and Messrs. Gundry and Co. on Fy and Co. St. Mildred's-court.

Gentlemen's Seats.] On the l. the Ivy House, (M. Humphries, esq.)

Chippenham is 15 miles from Bath; 19 miles from Marlborough; 22 miles from Bristol, and 92½ miles from London.

CHIPPING NORTON, (Oxfords.) a large, regular, and well built borough and m. t. and formerly a town of great trade. The church which is a venerable Gothic building, is much noticed for the elegance and neatness of the windows in the middle aisle. Here is a free grammar school, founded by Edward VI. which is in high estimation. And two schools have lately been established, on the Lancasterian plan for boys and girls. The general appearance of the town is very much improved within the last few years. Contiguous to the church-yard are some extensive remains of an ancient castle. In the centre of the market place is a large spreading Elm-tree, in which is a rookery every season. Population, 2500. The inhabitants have each a right of common for one head of cattle, over an extensive tract of land. This borough is governed by 2 bailiffs, and 12 burgesses: it sent representatives to parliament in the reigns of Edward 1. and III. but never since. Beyond, on Chapel-heath, about 2 m. from the town, (now enclosed) are the Rollrich stones, a Druidical circle of stones, resembling Stonehenge, but much smaller. The principal manufactures of Chipping-Norton, are horse-cloths, tilting, and harrateens.

Market Day and Fairs.] Market on Wed. for corn, &c.—Fairs, Mar. 7; May 6; the last Fri. in May; July 18; Sep. 4, 28; Nov. 8; and the last Fri. in Nov. for horses, cows, sheep, &c. There are two large cheese-markets on the last Wed. in March, and the last Wed. in Sep.

Post.] The office opens 8 in the morn. and closes at 6 in the even.

Principal Inns.] The White Hart for Families; Crown and Cushion for Travellers; Black Boar, Blue Boar, Unicorn, &c.

Coaches, Waggons, &c.] The Worcester mail arrives every morn. from London, about 7 o'clock, and returns from Worcester about 8 in the even. The Worcester old coach passes through from London, every morn. about 3, and returns every night about 7. The Union coach to Worcester passes through about 6 in the morn. and returns about 5 in the even. There are two waggons to London on Mon. morn. early, which return on Fri. even. and one on Tues. morn. which returns on Sat. The waggons to Birmingham also pass through. A wagon on Tues. and Fri. to Oxford.

Bankers.] Messrs. Atkins and Sons draw on Taylor, Hanbury, and Co. and Corgan and Co. draw on Roberts and Co. both in Lombard-street.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Sandford (J. Taylor, esq.) Salford, (H. Dawkins, esq.) and Sarsdon House, (J. Langston, esq.)

Chipping Norton is 37 m. from Worcester, and 73½ from London. Beyond it on the l. a T. R. to Burford, and 3 m. dist. on to Stow.

CHIPPING ONGAR, (Essex) a small m. t. chiefly consisting of one long and wide street, situated within the area of an extensive entrenchment, which may still be traced on its different sides. On the E. are the remains of a strong castle, surrounded by a moat. The church is a small neat structure, partly built with Roman bricks, the windows of which are singularly small. The market-house is in the centre of the town, and over it is a free school. There is no manufacture of consequence in the town; the population as returned under the late act, was 678, the number of houses 119. The turnpike road does not go through Ongar.

Market Day and Fairs.] The market on Sat. is not much frequented. The fairs are on, Easter Tues. and Oct. 11.

Post.] The post comes from Epping every day, except Mon. and returns every day, except Sat.

Principal Inns.] The Red Lion; the Crown; and the Bull.

Couch and Waggon.] The Ongar coach sets out from the 3 Nuns, White-chapel, daily at 3 in the afternoon. The waggon leaves the same inn on Monday and Thurs. morning at 9, and returns on Tues. and Fri. morn. at 10.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Within 1 m. on the r. Kelvedon Hall, (J. Wright, esq.) and Myless, (D. Davidson, esq.) Marden Ash, (John Hughes, esq.)

Chipping Ongar is 21 m. from London. Beyond it on the r. a T. R. to Chelmsford; on the l. to Epping.

CHIPPING SODBURY, (Glouc.) an antient m. t. which was made a corporation by Charles II. but the charter was annulled at the request of the inhabitants, in the year 1690; it is however, still called a borough. This town is a great thoroughfare from Bristol to Cirencester, and Banbury, and derives a great trade by the carriage of lime and coal into Cotswold. The church, which is a large building, is a chapel of ease to Old Sodbury.—Population, 1235.

Market Day and Fairs.] Here is the greatest cheese-market in England, except at Atherstone in Warwickshire. The market day is Thurs. Fairs, Holy Thurs. and June 24.

Post.] The post comes in and goes out on Sunday, Tuesday, Wed. and Friday.

Principal Inns.] The Swan; the Bell; the George, and the Royal Oak.

Coaches, &c.] Coaches and waggons between Bristol and the most parts of the kingdom, are continually passing through this town.

Chipping Sodbury is 10 m. from Wotton; 12 m. from Bristol; 19 m. from Bath; 14 m. from Tetbury, and 108 m. from London.

CHIRK (Denb.) A large vil. on the road to Holyhead, situated upon the brow of a limestone hill, and surrounded by coal and lime-works. In the church-yard are seven aged yews: and the church contains several fine monuments of the antient family of Middleton, who have for many centuries been possessors of Chirk Castle which stands about 1½ m. from the village. The Ellesmere canal passes in its neighbourhood. On the l. is a T. R. to Ellesmere. Chirk has three annual fairs, viz. second Thurs. in Feb. second Tues. in June, and Aug. 12. Chirk is 5 m. beyond Oswestry and 185½ m. from London. Population, 1142.

CHISELHURST, (Kent,) a pleasant vil. remarkable for having been the

birth-place of Sir Nicholas Bacon, and Sir Francis Walsingham. Camden Place, in this vil. takes its name from the celebrated antiquary Camden, who resided and died here. Chiselhurst is 11 m. from London. Population, 1450. There are several fine seats in its vicinity.

CHISWICK, (Midd.) a vil. very agreeably situate on the N. bank of the Thames. It is a prebendal manor belonging to St. Paul's cathedral. The antient part of the church appears to have been built early in the 15th century; the aisles are of brick, and modern. In its church yard are deposited the remains of the celebrated Hogarth; many of whose pictures are fine moral pieces, admirably calculated to convey instruction to the mind through the eye; while some of them are at best but overcharged caricatures. The beautiful verses on his tomb are from the pen of Mr. Garrick. Here are several handsome villas, but the most celebrated is Chiswick House, built by Richard, earl of Burlington, from one of Palladio's chef d'œuvres. It is now the residence of the Duke of Devonshire. Chiswick is 6 m. from London. Population, 3692.

CHOLSEY, (Berks.) a vil. which before the dissolution of monasteries belonged to Reading Abbey: a farm here was reputed to be the largest, and most compact in England, the rent having amounted to 1000l. a year. The great barn, in which the abbot of Reading is said to have deposited his tythes, is yet standing. It is 101 yards in length, and 18 in breadth; and the roof is supported by 17 pillars on each side, which are four yards in circumference. It is now the property of Lord Kensington. Population, 807. Cholsey is 2 miles S. of Wallingford, and 47 miles from London.

CHORLEY, or **CHARLEY**, (Lanc.) a pleasant m. t. on the rivulet Chor, which rises from several springs to the E. of the town. The parochial chapel is a very antient structure, and believed to be of Saxon origin. Besides this, there are three dissenting meeting-houses, and a Catholic chapel in the town. The manufacture of cotton in all its branches is carried on to a very great extent in this town; and the vicinity of the Yarrow, into which the Chor falls to the S. E. of the town, has occasioned the establishment of a great number of bleaching and printing grounds, which are in a very flourishing state. The neighbourhood abounds with coals,

lead, and other mineral productions, and about a mile and a half from Chorley is an excellent quarry of mill stones.

Market Days and Fairs.] Here are two weekly markets; that on Tuesday is plentifully supplied with provisions of every description; that on Saturday is for butcher's meat and vegetables only. The town is also supplied with fish from Lancaster, and Preston, two or three times a week. Fairs, March 26; May 5; August 20, and Sept. 4. The three first are for cattle, and the last for Yorkshire woollen cloths.

Post.] The mail downwards arrives here about 7 o'clock in the morning, and returns about the same hour in the evening. Letters to the S. must be put in by 5 o'clock in the evening, those to the N. are received till 10. There is a bye-post to Leyland, Croston, &c. on Monday, Thursday, and Saturday.

Principal Inns.] The Royal Oak, (excise-office) the Black Bull's head, (post office) the White Bull's head; the Red Lion; and the Old Black Bull.

Coaches and Waggon.] Besides the mail coach, there is a heavy coach to Manchester and Preston, three days in the week alternately. Two London, and 8 country waggons, pass through the town every week, and stop at the Old Black Bull, to take in goods and passengers.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Chorley Hall, (A. Crompton, esq.) Astley Hall, (Parker, esq.) Shaw Hill, (T. Cross, esq.) New Crook, (S. Crook, esq.) and Duxburgh Hall, (Sir F. Standish, bart.)

Chorley is on the great N. W. road, between London and Glasgow. It is 9 miles S. of Preston; 22 miles N. of Manchester, and 208 miles distant from London.

CHOWBENT, (Lanc.) a populous village, in the township of Atherton, and parish of Leigh, (in which its population is included). It has a chapel of ease and also a place of worship for dissenters. This place affords employment for many weavers and nailers, (these last are the original trades of the place); and though Chowbent is not a market town, there are many such which cannot exhibit an equal population.

Chowbent is 10 miles west north-west of Manchester, 2½ m. north-east from Leigh, and 195 miles from London.

CHRIST CHURCH, (Hants.) a market town and borough, at the conflux of the Avon and Stour, which derives its name from a collegiate church, built here in the time of the West Saxons, some

traces of which are yet to be found. The corporation consists of a mayor, aldermen, recorder, bailiffs, and common council, in all 24 persons, who exercise the right of returning 2 members to parliament: but it is believed, that the real right is vested in the house-holders, paying scot and lot. The number of inhabitants, according to the returns in 1811, amounted to 1553, that of the houses to 307. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in the salmon fishery on the Avon and Stour, and in fishing on the neighbouring coast, which abounds with fish of various kinds. The lower class of females are chiefly occupied with knitting stockings, and a great number of children are employed in a manufacture of watch-spring chains, lately established. The bay or harbour of Christ Church is spacious, but too shallow and dangerous to be frequented by vessels of heavy burthen. A circumstance peculiar to this harbour, and the neighbouring port of Poole, is that of every tide producing two high waters. The river Avon falls into the sea here.

Market Day and Fairs.] The market day is on Monday.—Fairs, on Thursday, in Trinity-week, and October 17.

Post.] The post arrives every day but Monday at 11 o'clock, and sets out every day but Saturday at 3 o'clock.

Coach, and Waggon.] The mail coach passes through daily. Brookman's waggon arrives every Thursday from the Bell and Crown, Holborn.

Principal Inns.] The Crown and White Hart.

Gentlemen's Seats.] About 4 miles on the l. are East Hinton, (late J. Levett, esq.) and Beach House, (C. Jenkinson, esq.) a m. beyond is Hinton House, (Sir G. Tapp.)

Christ church is 9 m. from Ringwood; 12 miles from Poole, and Lynton; and 10½ miles from Land.

CHUDLEIGH, (Devon.) a small neat market town situated near the river Teign. The houses are chiefly disposed in one long street, at the western extremity of which is a small white washed church. The inhabitants are mostly employed in the manufacture of woollen goods. The neighbourhood is famous for Cyder. Chudleigh rock, about half a mile from the town, is one of the most striking inland rocks on the island; it is formed of a stupendous mass of limestone, of superior quality; various quarries of which are worked, and employ a great number of hands. A great fire happened here in May, 1807, which consumed the chief.

rt of the town. Population. 1382. *Market Day and Fairs.*] The market day is on Saturday. There are three annual fairs, viz. Easter Tues. June 21, and Oct. 2.

Post.] The post-office opens at 6 o'clock in the morning, and shuts at 9 in the evening.

Coaches, Waggons, &c.] Two stage coaches pass through this town from Exeter, about 9 o'clock every morn. on their way to Plymouth, and return about 3 in the afternoon. A stage waggon from London, passes through here every Wednesday afternoon on its way to Plymouth, and returns every Saturday afternoon.

Principal Inns.] The Courtney Arms, and King's Arms.

Gentlemen's Seats.] One mile from Chudleigh, Ugbrook, (Lord Clifford,) 3 miles distant Whiteaway, (Montague Parker, esq.)

Chudleigh is 9 miles from Exeter, 10 m. from Ashburton, and from London, 182 miles.

CHUMLEIGH, or CHIMLEIGH, (Deron.) a small market town on the N. bank of the river Dart. The church was formerly collegiate, and prebends are still annexed to the rectory. This structure was much damaged by a violent storm in July, 1797; in which the force of the lightning was so great, that a stone weighing upwards of 200lbs. was carried from the S. E. pinnacle, completely over the tower without touching it. The number of houses in Chumleigh parish are 282, that of inhabitants, 1340. It is the only market town in the hundred of Witheridge.

Market Day and Fair.] Its market day is on Fri. There is an annual fair on Aug. 2.

Post.] From Exeter every morn. at 6, out at 9 in the evening.

Coaches, Waggons, &c.] The Exeter Diligences pass through Clumleigh 3 times a week, backwards and forwards. The Torrington and Southmolton waggons to Exeter, also pass backwards and forwards twice a week.

Principal Inn.] King's Arms.

Chumleigh is 22 m. from Exeter, and 194 m. from London.

CHURCH STRETTON, (Salop.) a small market town situated in the most hilly part of this country. On the hills which nearly surround the town, an immense number of sheep are fed, and produce large quantities of good wool, which is sold to the dealers in Yorkshire, and there manufactured into narrow cloths. The malting business is carried on here very extensively. The poor of the town are employed in making coarse linen cloth, which is ge-

nerally sold for the purpose of packing hops and wool. The air of this place is remarkably healthy. The soil is a fine gravel, and there are several rivulets running from the hills, which produce many excellent trout. Within 2 miles of the town, is the hill called in history, Cair Caradock, or Caractacus' Mount; on the top of which the old British camp is still visible, with its double entrenchments, &c. The prospect from this hill on a clear day, is delightful, and so extensive, that several counties in England and Wales may be seen. Population 398.

Market Day and Fairs.] The market, which is small, is held on Th.—Fairs, May 14, and Sept. 23.

Post.] There is no regular post, though the post road from London is within 8 m. of the town. A newsmen from Salop generally brings the letters on Fri. and returns on Saturday.

Waggon.] Moxey's stage waggon from Manchester to Hereford, passes through the town every Wed. and returns on Saturday.

Principal Inn.] The Talbot.

CIRENCESTER, or CICITER, (Glouc.) a large corporate and market town celebrated for the salubrity of its air, and general healthfulness. It consists of 4 principal, and 7 less considerable streets, beside several lanes, extending over an area of about 2 m. in circumference. The buildings are chiefly of stone, and the principal houses are generally detached. The streets, except on the S. side, have a very gradual descent from the centre to the extremity. The water for domestic purposes is very good; it rises from a fine gravel, at a depth of 15 or 20 feet, in such plenty, that almost every house has a pump or well. The church, which is dedicated to St. John, is one of the most magnificent parochial edifices in the kingdom, consisting of a nave, side aisles, chancel and 5 chapels, with a handsome embattled tower at the W. end, and a beautiful porch on the S. side. Here are several charitable institutions, among others, 3 hospitals, and 3 free-schools. Cirencester appears to have been a town of importance from our earliest annals, but particularly during the time of the Roman domination, when it was the seat of a colony, eligibility for which is evinced by the circumstance of the Foss way, the Iamin Street, and the Icknield Street, all meeting here. Numerous vestiges of the Roman occupation have been discovered at various times; and scarcely a year without some memorial of antiquity being found in its vicinity. The

antient city was enclosed with a wall and ditch, the circumference of which as appears by the remains, was upwards of 2 miles. The fortifications were supposed to be raised soon after the time of Henry IV. It was formerly celebrated for its rich abbey, which was seized by the Crown, at the general suppression of religious houses; and all that now remains of the abbey buildings are 2 gates, and a large barn. Representatives were sent from this borough to parliament, as early as the 11th of Ed. III. the first regular return, however, was made in 1571. The manufactures of Cirencester seem generally in a declining state, with the exception of that of curriers' knives, which are made by 3 or 4 houses in this town, and are highly valued throughout Europe and America. Here is a company of weavers, but none of their transactions has the least relation to weaving; and there is but one clothing house. A small manufacture of carpets, and two breweries, furnish some employment to the inhabitants. By the returns under the population act, the number of houses appears to be 902, that of the inhabitants, 4740. The town is now governed by 2 high constables, and 14 wardmen, appointed annually at the court leet; and the right of election for members of parliament has been decided by the House of Commons, to be in the inhabitant householders not receiving alms. This town gave birth to Richard of Cirencester, the compiler of the celebrated itinerary, and of several elaborate works of Saxon and British history.

Market Days and Fairs.] Here are two good weekly markets on Monday, and Friday, and 3 annual fairs, viz. Easter Tuesday, July 18, and November 8.

Post.] The London mail arrives every morn. at 10 o'clock, and sets out at 4 in the afternoon.

Conches, Waggon, &c.] The Stroud water coach stops at the Swan, daily. There are waggon to London, Bristol, and Gloucester, weekly.

Principal Inns.] The King's Head, Ram, and Swan.

Bankers.] Pitt and Co. draw on Esdaile and Co. J. and E. Cripps, draw on Masterman and Co.

Gentlemen's Seats.] The Abbey, (Thomas Master, esq.) Oakley Park, (Earl Bathurst,) Stratton, (the Rev. Mr. Daubigny.)

Cirencester is distant from Bristol 56 miles, Bath, 33 miles, Oxford 34 miles, Gloucester, 17 miles, Cheltenham, 14 m. Minchin Hampton, 10 m. Stroud, 12 m. and from London, 82½ m.

CLAPHAM, (Surrey,) a large village

consisting chiefly of a great number of handsome houses dispersed around an extensive common, from which there are some very pleasing views. This common, which contains upwards of 800 acres, was formerly little better than a moras, and the roads over it almost impassable: the latter are now equal to most around the metropolis; and the common itself is ornamented with plantations of trees, both English and exotic, which give it much the appearance of a park. In the N. E. corner is the new church, which was opened in 1776; it is built in the modern style, and devoid of all unnecessary ornament. The old church stood on an eminence near the Kingston road: only the S. aisle of it remains, and it is now disused, except for the performance of the funeral service in the adjoining cemetery, which is the only one in the parish. A chapel of ease is about to be erected on the site of the old church. Near it is the manor house, now a boarding school for ladies; at one end of which is an octagonal tower, of very singular appearance. Population, 5063.

Clapham is 4 miles distant from London.

CLARE, (Suff.) a market town, situated on the river Stour. Here are the remains of a castle, and an old monastery. It has a fine large church, although it is but a mean place: and the streets, which are wide, are unpaved. It contains about 253 houses, mostly built of clay, and white washed. The inhabitants 1170 in number, are chiefly occupied in the manufacture of stays.

Market Day and Fairs.] The market day is on Fri. and the fairs on Easter Tu. and July 26.

Banker.] Messrs. Ray and Son, draw on Messrs. Glynn and Co.

CLAY or CLEY, (Norf.) a small m. town, situated on a small river falling into Clay Harbour: the church is a large handsome edifice, built in the gothic style; and on the pulpit is the date of 1691. The harbour is very bad; scarcely any merchants are resident here; and no ship of any considerable burthen can come safely up to the t. for want of depth of water. There are, however, considerable salt works, from which salt is sent all over the country, and sometimes even to Holland and the Baltic. This town has of late years become frequented as a bathing place. There is a custom house with a resident collector.

Market Day, Fair, &c.] Market day is on Saturday. Fair, last Friday in July. Clay is 125 miles distant from London. Its population is 595. At

the adjacent village of Melton Constable is Melton Park, (Sir J. H. Astley, bart.)

CLEOBURY, or **CLEOBURY MORTIMER**, (Salop.) a market town, situated on the N. side of the river Teme, near a range of hills, called Clee hills. The houses are chiefly built of brick, and covered with slate. It has a neat church, and a free-school, founded by Sir Lacombe W. Child, for the instruction of all such youths of the town as chuse to attend. Population, 1589.

Market Day and Fairs.] The market day is on Wednesday, and there are two fairs in the year, viz. on April 21, and Oct. 27.

Gentlemen's Seats.] In the environs is Mawley Hall, (Sir Walter Blount, bart.) and Hopton Court, (Curtis Hale, esq.)

Post.] Arrives three times a week through Worcester from London.

Waggons.] Go through this place from Ludlow to Bewdley, three times a week.

Principal Inns.] The Eagle, and the Talbot.

Cleobury is distant from London 137 miles.

CLIFTON, (Glouc.) a village near Bristol, which has attained celebrity from the medicinal spring issuing from the base of a lime-stone rock, and forming the hot-wells. The properties of this celebrated spring, whose waters have become so renowned in cases of debility and consumption, were but little regarded until the close of the 17th century. The virtues being then announced, the society of Merchant Adventurers of Bristol, who are proprietors of the manor, in 1695, granted a lease to Sir Thomas Day, and others, who erected the hot-well house, and other buildings, for the reception of company. Since that period, the reputation and efficacy of the spring has greatly increased. The scenery near the well house is of a sublime character, but the valley is so narrow and crowded with houses, that it admits of little fore-ground. There are several excellent lodging houses.

Clifton is 1 m. W. of Bristol, over great part of which it commands a very pleasant prospect, as also of the ships and vessels passing up and down the Avon.

CLITHERO, (Lanc.) a borough and market town, situated on the river Ribbles, at the foot of Pendle hill. It has a neat church, or rather a parochial chapel, under Whalley, and a free grammar-school, which was endow'd by Philip and Mary. Its late head master, the Rev. T. Wilson, B. D. was

one of the most successful tutors of youth, and had the distinguished honor of educating some of the most distinguished characters of the age: his grateful pupils have recently erected a handsome monument to his memory. This town is famous for its lime. It is well watered by copious and wholesome springs, and is remarkably healthy; and although the buildings are in general indifferent, yet the situation is pleasant. Several factories for spinning cotton have lately been established here, which afford employment to a great number of the inhabitants. On a hill adjoining, is the remains of a castle, built by the Lacies, a Norman family who came over with the Conqueror. The town is a borough by prescription, governed by 2 bailiffs, and sends 2 members to parliament, these are elected by the resident owners of houses who have estates for life or in fee, and who are said not to exceed 42 in number. Though the lordship of Clithero belongs to the Duke of Montague, the Lords Rebblesdale and Curzon, being proprietors of the borough, have the reputation of influencing the return of the members to parliament. The number of inhabitants in 1811, was 1767. Here is a receiving house for letters.

Market Days and Fairs.] The market day is on Tuesday. Fairs are held on March 24, Aug. 1, the fourth Saturday after September 29, and December 7. There is also a fair every Sat. fortnight for cattle and sheep.

Inns.] The Swan, (where post chaises may be obtained) and the Brownlow Arms.

Gentleman's Seats.] Roe Field (C. Whitaker, esq.) 1 mile; Sladden Hall (J. Aspinall, esq.) 1 mile; Clerk Hall, (Lady Gardiner) $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; Browsholme (T. Lister Parker, esq.) 5 miles; and Downham Hall, (W. Assheton, esq.) 3 miles.

Clitheroe is 220 m. from London; 7 from Gisbarn; 10 from Blackburn; 11 from Barnley and Colne; 18 from Preston, Settle and Skipton.

CLUN, (Salop.) a village of some note on account of the ruins of its ancient castle, erected by the Normans: It was from this strong fortress, that the lord's marchers used to make their incursions into the contiguous Welch territory; and, having ravaged it, they returned thither with their spoils. Clun is distant from London 159 miles, from Bishop's Castle 5 miles, and from Mon gomery 12 miles.

CLYNOG, (Caern.) a beautiful village, situated on an excellent turnpike road, midway between Pwllheli and Caernarvon. It was formerly celebrated as

the residence of St. Beuno, founder of a celebrated abbey here, of which some ruins are still in existence. The conventual church is one of the finest sacred edifices in North Wales. The romantic wildness of the country brings numerous visitants to Clynog, which contains two inns; "where civility and comfort may be purchased at reasonable prices." The population of Clynog parish, in 1811, was 1508. Clynog is distant from London, 262 m. from Crickheith, and Dinas Dindie, 6 miles.

COCKERMOUTH, (Cumb.) a borough and market town, so called from its situation at the mouth of the river Cocker, which separates it into two parts, and then falls into the river Derwent, near the western extremity of the town. The streets are spacious, but irregularly built; yet many of the houses are neat, particularly those on the acclivity leading to the castle. The moot hall, market house, and shambles, have a gloomy appearance, and like most of these kind of buildings in the northern towns, proves a considerable obstruction to passengers, from being situated in one of the principal streets. The only late improvement made in this town, which is worthy of notice, is a handsome range of buildings on the banks of the Cocker, a little above the bridge, the property of Messrs. Stoddarts, where an extensive linen manufactory is carried on. There are also an extensive thread and cotton manufactory, another for hats, and another for coarse woollen cloths and shalloons; besides a pretty considerable trade in the tanning and dressing of leather. About a mile up the Cocker is a paper mill. These various manufactories furnish employment for a very considerable part of the population, which in 1811 amounted to 2964. The church was rebuilt of freestone, except the ancient tower, in 1711; it is spacious, but has no aisles. The parts of the town on the different sides of the Cocker are connected by a bridge of one arch. The government is vested in a bailiff, chosen annually at the lord's court by the 16 burghers who form the jury of the leet, which assist in the execution of the duties of his office. Cockermouth sends 2 members to parliament; the right of election is limited to the inhabitants having burgage tenures. The ruins of the castle occupy the summit of an artificial mount, raised on the precipice above the Derwent, near its confluence with the Cocker. From the summit of a tower still remaining, the prospect is very extensive. On different parts of it are

the arms of the Lacies, Multons, Umphrevilles, Percies, and Nevilles. The situation of Cockermouth for trade and manufacture is very excellent, the surrounding country being populous and fertile, and having a constant and plentiful supply of water by different streams. There are also several valuable coal mines, and three sea ports, within the distance of 15 miles.

Market Days and Fairs.] The markets are Monday, and Saturday. Its fairs are on the Monday after Martinmas, and Whit Sunday, for hiring servants. A fair for horned cattle on the first Wednesday in May, which continues regularly on that day fortnight till October 10, when it concludes with the fair called Michaelmas fair, where is shown a great number of good horses, this being the only annual horse fair held.

Bankers.] Stoddart and Sons, draw on Lubbock and Co. Mansion-house-street.

Post.] The receiving house is open until 11 o'clock at night. The mail arrives at half past 5, in the afternoon, and goes out at half past 11 at night.

Coaches.] A post coach daily from the Saracen's Head, Snowhill, at half past 6 o'clock in the morning.

Waggon.] Tanson's London stage-waggon by Kendal, Lowwood, Keswick, Cockermouth, Workington, & Whitehaven, arrives at the Globe Inn, on Tu. and Fri. morn. at 10 o'clock, and proceeds to Workington and Whitehaven, and returns the next day.

Principal Inns.] The Globe, and Sun.

Cockermouth is 7 miles from Workington and Maryport; 15 miles from Whitehaven; 18 miles from Wigton; 28 m. from Carlisle, and 303 m. from London.

COGGESHALL, (Essex,) a market t. partly situated on low ground, near the Blackwater, and partly on the acclivity of a hill. From a number of antiquities found here, this is supposed to have been the site of a Roman station, or at least a Roman villa. Here are the remains of an abbey, founded by King Stephen. Coggeshall was formerly celebrated for its clothing trade, and particularly for a superior kind of fine baize, called Coggeshall whites; but this business has been on the decline many years, though it still furnishes some employment to the labouring inhabitants. The population of this town, as returned in 1811, was 2471; the number of houses 521. Here is a receiving house for letters.

Inn.] The Chapel.

Market Day and Fairs.] The mar-

is on Saturday.—Fair, Whit Tues. and Wednesday.

Coggeshall is 44 miles distant from London, 9 from Colchester, 14 from Chelmsford and Witham, and 30 from Harwich.

COLCHESTER, (Essex,) an antient borough and market town, on the summit and northern aspect of a fine eminence, rising from the river Colne, which flows on the N. and E. sides, and is navigable to the eastern part of the town. The town was formerly surrounded with a wall from 7 to 8 feet in thickness, formed of stone and Roman brick, united by a very strong cement; but during the civil wars in the time of Charles I. it was dismantled by order of Fairfax, and only a few small portions of it are now remaining. Within the space inclosed by the old wall, the streets are generally regular and the houses well built. The principal street, which runs nearly E. and W. contains many large shops and respectable houses; but is much disfigured by some small buildings, and a church near the middle of it, which obstruct the passage. A new market place, for meat, fish and vegetables, has lately been erected on the north side of the high street, adjoining the Three Cups Inn. The corn and poultry market is held at the top of the same street. The town and suburbs of Colchester comprehend 16 parishes, of which 8 are within the walls; but some of the churches are destroyed: the remainder with the ruins of St. John's Abbey, St. Botolph's Priory, the castle and the Moot Hall, constitute the chief of the antient and public buildings. The castle stands on an elevated spot, to the N. of the High-street, and commands a fine view of the winding valley to the N. and E. The outer walls are nearly perfect, and by their strength and solidity evince the importance formerly attached to this situation. The erection of it is ascribed to different persons and periods: from its general structure, however, it is evidently Norman; though from the immense quantity of Roman bricks worked up in the walls, it was probably raised upon the site of a Roman building, and with a large portion of its materials. The castle, with its precincts, called the Bailey, is extra parochial, and exempt from the jurisdiction of the borough officers. Colchester was incorporated by charter of Richard I. who invested the burgesses with many valuable privileges, particularly the exclusive right of fishery on the Colne from the north Bridge to West-nesse. Among the

privileges it still enjoys from prescription, is the right vested in a married woman, to convey her estate by deed, if within the town, without being obliged to pass a fine, having previously declared her intent before the mayor. The corporate officers consist of a mayor, recorder, 12 aldermen, 15 assistants, 15 common-councilmen and inferior officers: the right of returning two members to parliament is vested in the corporation and free burgesses not receiving alms. The number of inhabitants, as returned in 1811, within the walls and suburbs, amounted to 12,544. The manufacture of baize, which was formerly considerable, is now nearly extinct: the chief portion of the present trade of Colchester arises from the oyster-fishery. Though the produce of this fishery has obtained the general name of Colchester oysters, yet these are of several kinds. The Pyefleet, which are most in request, are taken in a creek, extending from the river to the Strode at the entrance of Mersey Island.

Market Days and Fairs.] There are markets on Wed. and Sat. The former is not much frequented: the latter is well supplied with provisions of all sorts. Fairs, July 5, and 23, and Oct. 20, for cattle. Oct. 21, 22, and 23, for wares and merchandize; the last is, however, frequently prolonged for 2 or 3 weeks, to the great annoyance of the inhabitants of the High-street, where it is held.

Post.] The Ipswich mail passes through Colchester daily: letters are delivered out at 8 in the morn. and received till 9 in the ev.

Principal Inns.] The Three Cups and White Hart for families: the Red Lion for travellers.

Bankers.] Messrs. Crickett and Co. draw on Messrs. Esdalle, Hammet and Co. and Messrs. J. R. and J. Mills, draw on Messrs. Hanky and Co.

Coaches, Waggon, &c.] There are two coaches daily from the Three Cups, one at 8 and the other at 9, in the morning, to the King's Arms, Leadenhall-street, and Spread Eagle, Gracechurch-street, which return on the following mornings at the same hour. The Harwich, Yarmouth, and Ipswich coaches also pass through. A waggon from the Ipswich Arms, Cullum-street, every Saturday, returns from Colchester every Monday, 3 waggons, viz one from the Bull, Leadenhall-street; one from the King's Arms, Leadenhall-street, and one from the Cross Keys, Gracechurch-street, leave London every Thurs. and return every Mon. There

are also four vessels from Gulley Key, for the conveyance of goods to Colchester.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Berechurch, (Sir R. Smyth, bart.) and Birch Hall (J. Round, esq.)

Colchester is 16 miles from Maldon and Sudbury; 18 miles from Ipswich; 21 m. from Harwich, and 51 m. from London.

COLEBROOK DALE, (Salop.) a vil. in a winding glen on the banks of the Severn, which break into various forms, and are covered with woods.—Here are the largest iron works in England, and a large and elegant bridge of cast iron of one arch. In the vale is a spring of Fossil Tar, or Petroleum, together with a Brine spring. A work has lately been erected here for obtaining tar from pit coal. On the r. is a T. R. to Shesnal. On the r. is the seat of R. Reynolds, esq.

Colebrook dale is dist. from London 147½ miles.

COLESHILL, (Warw.) a small m. t. situated on an eminence, at the bottom of which runs the river Cole, from whence it derives its name. It consists of one long street, running N. and S. with a small one branching E. from the middle of the town and leading to the church-yard, which is the summit of the eminence, and commands a pleasing view of the country around. The church, which is an old structure, dedicated to St. Peter, and to which there is a handsome tower and a beautiful spire, forms a conspicuous object to the neighbourhood. On the N. side of the church-yard is a free grammar-school of antient foundation, with salary and privileges worth more than 100l. a year, but it has been a sinecure for almost 90 years. There is also an English school, with a salary of about 50l. a year. There is a chapel for methodists: a small hat manufactory is now carried on. The town is governed by two constables, who are chosen annually. Population, 1699.

Market Day and Fairs.] The market is on Wednesday, and here are three fairs annually, viz. on Shrove Tuesday, May 6, and the Wed. following Michaelmas day.

Post.] The Liverpool mail arrives here at 11 o'clock down, and up at one o'clock noon. Letters going downwards must be put into the office by 11 o'clock in the morn. and letters going upwards before 1 o'clock.

Coaches and Waggons.] The Birmingham and Atherstone post coach comes through Colleshill every Mon. Th. and Sat. morning, and returns the same evening through this town. The Liver-

pool post coach from the Swan with two Necks, passes through upwards at 12 o'clock at night, and downwards at 2 o'clock in the morn. There is no regular carrier between this place and London, but several waggons pass through every week. Ward's Uttoxeter waggon is the most regular conveyance: it goes from the White Horse, Friday-street, every Monday, and passes through Colleshill downwards on Fri. and returns back through the same place on Tuesday, and arrives in London on Saturday. The Birmingham and Fazely canal passes within 3 m. of the town.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Colleshill Hall, near the town. (Earl Digby), now in ruins; Blythe Hall, (— Dugdale, esq.) 1 m. Here was born the eminent antiquary, Sir Wm. Dugdale, who spent a long life in elucidating British Hist. and Antiquities. Ham's Hall (C. B. Adderley, esq.) 1 m.; Maxtoke Castle (— Delke, esq.) 1 m.; in its neighbourhood are the ruins of Maxtoke Abbey; Packington Hall (Earl of Aylesford) 3 miles.

Principal Inns.] The Swan, and Cart and Horses.

Colleshill is 12 miles distant from Coventry, 15 miles from Litchfield, 10 m. from Tamworth, Birmingham, and Atherstone, 13 m. from Nuneaton, and 104 m. from London.

COLFORD, or **COLEFORD**, (Glouc.) a small m. t. though only a chapelry to Newland. The houses in general are good buildings arranged in one wide street. In the neighbourhood are very extensive iron forges. Population, 1551.

Market Day and Fairs.] Its market is on Friday. There are two fairs, viz. on June 20, for wool, and Dec. 5, for cheese.

Post.] The London post comes in and goes out on Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday.

Principal Inn.] The Angel.

Gentlemen's Seats.] On the l. Chearwell House (late C. Edwin, esq.) and the seats of Edward Probyn, esq. and Rev. Mr. Probyn, 1 mile and a half distant is High Meadow House, (Lord Gage.)

Coleford is distant from Monmouth 6 miles, Ross 10, and from London 194½ miles.

COLLUMPTON, (Devon.) an antient m. t. on the river Culm, consisting principally of one long straggling street, badly paved, and the center of it is much disfigured and obstructed by some old shambles. Through this street passes the turnpike road from Bath and Bristol to Exeter, a circum-

stance from which the town derives some advantage; and having several manufactures of broad cloths, serges, and kerseymeres, it presents an appearance of commercial consequence. Many of the houses are well built, but the humbler dwellings are chiefly constructed of Cobb walls. The town is governed by a high constable and four petty constables. The only ornament to Collumpton is its church, a large respectable structure, with a lofty tower at the west end, the nave of which is separated from the chancel by a richly sculptured roof loft. The number of inhabitants is 2917.

Market Day and Fairs.] The market day is on Saturday, it has 2 fairs annually; one the first Wednesday in May, the other on the first Wednesday in Nov.

Bankers.] Messrs. Skinner and Co. draw on Fry and Sons, St. Mildred's-coort.

Post.] The post-office opens at 6 in the morning, shuts against the western letters at 7 in the evening, and finally at 10.

Coaches, Waggon, &c.] The mail coach from London through Bath and Bristol, to Exeter, comes in every ev. at 8 o'clock, returns every morning at 6. Two stage coaches for Bath and Bristol go through every morning, except Sun. at 7 o'clock, and return in the ev. about 5. James's and Brice's waggons set out from this place for Bath, Bristol, &c. every Monday and Thursday morning, and for Exeter every Wednesday and Saturday, return from Bristol Tuesday and Friday evening, and from Exeter Wednesday and Saturday evening.

Principal Inns.] The Half Moon, and White Hart.

Gentleman's Seat.] Paltimore (Sir C. Brampfield, bart.)

Collumpton is 11 m. from Exeter, and from London, 162½ m.

COLNBROOK, (Bucks.) an ancient market town situated on several channels of the river Coln, over each of which there is a small bridge. The market has failed for some years, and the market-house and chapel, which stood in a narrow part of the town, have been lately removed by the commissioners of the roads, and a neat chapel erected in a more convenient situation. This t. being situated on the great western road, the inhabitants are chiefly supported by the expenditure of travellers. It stands in 3 parishes, and a small part of it is in Middlesex. Here is a receiving house for letters. The principal Inns are the George and White Hart. Beyond it 1 mile on the

left is a turnpike road to Windsor, and near it Richings Park, (Rt. Hon. J. Sullivan.)

Colnbrook is 16½ miles from London.

COLNE, (Lanc.) is a market town in the north east border of the county, which, as its name seems to point out, was a colony of the Romans. The great quantity of coins which have been found near it, if it could be otherwise doubtful, would, however, establish the fact of its having been a Roman station; though the name of Colne may be derived from the British Colan, a current of water, as in many other parts of the kingdom it evidently denotes. It is situated near the distinguished hill of Pendle; and a Roman camp is still partly to be traced on the eminence of Castor cliff, about a mile from the town, which was a regular rampart encircled by a foss. There is little doubt, that it was erected by Agricola, about the autumn of 73, when the foundation of other forts were laid at Overborough, Ribchester, Warrington, Manchester, and other places in this county. It carries on a considerable trade in calicoes and dimities, which have superseded the former manufactures of woollen and worsted. An elegant cloth or piece hall has been built for the deposit and sale of their goods, the market for which commences at the ringing of a bell for that purpose, at a stated hour, according to the season of the year, and terminates at a certain period afterwards by the same signal, when all sales are closed under the penalty of a considerable fine, as in the cloth halls at Leeds and other places. The country about it is somewhat mountainous; and the town is situate over a bed of coal, having stone and slate also, very suitable for building. On the road toward Skipton, about four miles distant, is abundance of lime stone. Besides the church which has parochial privileges, with a square tower containing six bells and a clock, though within the parish of Whalley, it has a meeting for persons of the baptist persuasion, and another for methodists of the late Mr. Wesley's society. At the latter, one of the galleries gave way on the 11th of June, 1777, when many people were much injured. It has, also, a free school. The canal from Leeds to Liverpool passes within a mile of the town, at a place where a quicksand rendered it necessary to form a subterranean tunnel, at a very great expense. The manufactures of this place, which have increased of late years, consist of woollen cloths, worsteds, and cottons. There is a Piece

hall for woollen goods, upon a plan similar to that of Leeds. Population, in 1811, was 3,366.

Market Day and Fairs.] Its market is on Wednesday, and is well supplied with provisions; and it has two fairs, on the 14th of May, and 10th of October, for cattle, sheep, and woollen cloth.

Post.] Letters to and from Colne are conveyed either by Halifax or Blackburn. The postman to Halifax leaves Colne on Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday morning, at half past 8, that to Blackburn sets off on Monday, Thursday, and Saturday morning, at 11, and they both return on the following days.

Coaches, Waggon, &c.] There are no stage or mail coaches to or from this town. A cart to Manchester every Monday, returns every Thursday, and a cart to Burnley every Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday, returns the same day.

Gentleman's Seat.] Alkincoates, (T. Parker, esq.)

Colne is 6 m. from Burnley, 18. miles from Blackburn, 20 m. from Halifax, 30 m. from Manchester, and 217 miles from London.

COLTERSWORTH (Linc.) a town situated on the great N. road, and made a post town about the year 1752, when the present turnpike road from Stamford to Grantham was completed through Coltersworth, instead of Witham, which before that time was a post town. It is pleasantly situated on the E. side of the river Witham, which meanders through a pleasant valley, dividing Coltersworth from Woolsthorpe, a small hamlet belonging to it, and where that great luminary in the British hemisphere, Sir Isaac Newton, was born in 1642. Many travellers have curiosity enough to visit the manor-house in Woolsthorpe, which gave birth to so great a genius; and where grew the apple-tree, from whose falling fruit that great philosopher is said first to have derived the hint relative to the laws of gravitation. No obelisk or other memorial has been erected to commemorate the natal spot of the illustrious Newton. Population of Coltersworth, in 1811, was 746.

Post.] Letters from London arrive here about 9 o'clock every morn. except Monday.

Principal Inn.] The Angel.

Coaches, Waggon, &c.] Almost all the northern coaches and waggons pass through here, although there are none which properly belong to the place.

Gentleman's Seats.] Grimsthorpe, (the

Duke of Ancaster) and Easton (Sir M. Cholmondeley, bart.)

Coltersworth is distant from Grantham 8 m. Stamford 13, Bourne 12, and from London, by Hatfield, 102½, and by Ware, 98½. On the r. is a T. R. to Corby.

COLUMB, ST. MAJOR, (Cornw.) a market town, which has its name from an antient church, dedicated to St. Columba. This place is erected on the summit of a hill, which appears to have been an antient Danish fortification.—The houses are badly built, though the streets are broad and paved. Population, in 1811, was 9070.

Market Day, and Fairs.] The market is on Monday and Thursday. Fairs, Thurs. in Midlent, and Thurs. after Nov. 13th.

St. Columb Major is 250½ m. from London, and 19 from Bodmin. *St. Columb Minor* is a large adjoining parish, containing 1,196 inhabitants.

COLYTON, (Devon.) a small antient m. t. situated on the river Cole. The houses in general are built with flints and mostly thatched. The number of inhabitants according to the return of 1840 amounted to 1774 and that of the houses to 289.

Market Day and Fairs.] It has a market on Sat. and two fairs, May 1, and Nov. 30.

Post.] The post comes in from London on Sun. Wed. and Fri. at 7 o'clock in the morn. and goes out at 7 in the ev.

Colyton is 7 m. from Axminster, 9 from Sidmouth, 22 from Exeter, and 150 m. from London.

COMBEMARTIN, (Devon.) a t. which formerly enjoyed the privilege of a market, situated in a low deep valley on the Bristol channel. The houses extend along the dale at least a mile from the sea-shore. The surrounding scenery is magnificent, and affords ample scope for the talents of a painter. The adjacent country produces abundance of hemp. Combemartin was formerly celebrated for the quantity of silver obtained from the veins of Galena that run in numerous courses through the neighbouring hills. Eastward to the valley is an iron mine, called Hangdown Hill. Population 732.

Here is no post-office, or inn of consequence.

Combemartin is dist. from London, 204 miles.

CONGLETON, (Ches.) a small corporate and m. t. situated on the river Dane, on the borders of Staffordshire. It possesses two churches, both of

which are subject to the mother church of Astbury, a vil. 2 miles dist. This place was formerly celebrated for tagged leather laces, called Congleton points, but this has been discontinued. The ribbon weaving, which was for many years carried on to a great extent for the Coventry merchants, has of late years rather declined. A silk mill was established here in 1752 and brought to perfection by Mr. S. Pattison who died in 1756. This manufacture has of late years greatly increased, and is now in a very flourishing state: beside the capital mills of Messrs Pattison, there are not less than 16 mills for silk-throwsters, together with five cotton mills in and near the town, and one paper mill. Population, 4,616. The town is governed by a mayor and 6 aldermen. The corporation of Congleton possesses one of those antient instruments of salutary punishment for scolds, called a *bride*: it is still sometimes used.

Bankers.] J. Johnson and Co, draw on Holah and Co.

Market Day and Fairs.] The market is held on Sat. Fairs, the first Thurs. before Shrovetide, May 12, July 13, and Nov. 22.

Post and Coaches.] The Liverpool mail coach, and a horse post through Macclesfield to Buxton, take and bring letters from all parts every day in the week. Letters for the N. of England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, &c. made up in different bags at 7 o'clock every night. And letters for London and the S. of England, &c. at 10 every night. A Liverpool heavy coach and a Manchester coach also pass through Congleton.

Principal Inns.] The Black Lion and Swan.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Near the entrance of the town, on the l. (N. M. Pattison, esq.) at 2 m. on r. Eaton Hall (Richard Keymer, esq.)

Congleton is dist. from Macclesfield 10 m. from Manchester 24 m. from Liverpool 41 m. and from London 162 m. by Litchfield, and 164 by Derby.

CONISTON (Lanc.) a township in the parish of Ulverstone, nine miles north east of Broughton, 2 m. from Hawkstead, and 274 from London. Population, 460. It is frequented by lovers of picturesque scenery, on account of its vicinity to *Coniston water*, on the west side of which it is situated. The Coniston water is about 6 m. long, by 2 m. in its greatest breadth: its greatest depth is about 40 fathoms. This lake produces the finest char-

fish in the kingdom: numerous boats are employed on it by the proprietors of the neighbouring slate quarries and copper mines. About ½ m. S. W. of Conistone, near the lake, stands Conistone Hall, a venerable house nearly overgrown with ivy.

CONWAY. See ABERCONWAY.

CORBY (Linc.) a small m. t. which has but little trade and no manufactures; there is, however, a school for the sons of deceased clergymen. Population, 464.

Market Day and Fairs.] Mar. on Mon. Fairs, Aug. 26 and Mon. before Oct. 11.

At Iraham, about 1 m. from Corby is a handsome seat of Everard Arundel, esq. Corby is dist. from London 96 m. from Stamford 12.

CORFE CASTLE, (Dors.) an antient borough and m. t. situated nearly in the centre of the Isle of Purbeck. Its origin must undoubtedly be attributed to the castle, which existed previous to the year 980, though the town itself does not appear to have attained any importance until after the conquest. The castle stands on a very steep rocky hill to the N. of the t. from which it is separated by a stone bridge, of four very high narrow semicircular arches, crossing a moat of considerable depth, but now dry. The t. consists principally of two streets of mean stone buildings, at the east end of which is the church, a large and antient fabric, with an embattled tower at the W. end. The number of houses as returned under the late act was 173, its inhabitants 744, many of the latter are employed in the clay works and stone quarries for which this island is celebrated, and some few in knitting stockings. Though this is an antient borough by prescription, it was not incorporated until the 18th of Queen Elizabeth, who granted a charter to it by which the inhabitants were invested with the same liberties as those of the cinque ports, beside being favoured with various other privileges. The government of the t. is vested in a mayor and eight barons, who obtain that distinction by having served the office of mayor. It sends a members to parliament.

Market Day and Fairs.] Its market day is on Thurs. and fairs, May 29, and Oct. 29.

Post.] The post goes out on horseback every morn. at half past 9, meets the mail at Poole at 12, and returns same aft. about 4.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Rempstone Hall

I. Calcraft, esq.) Encomb, (W. Morton Pitt, esq.) and Smedmore (W. Clavil, esq.)

Corfe Castle is 18 m. from Poole, 20 from Weymouth, and 120 m. from London.

CORNHILL, (Northumb.) a town in the road to Edinburgh by Coldstream, situated at a small distance from the Tweed, over which is a large bridge of 6 arches. At Brankstone, a little to the E. of Cornhill, a pillar is erected to commemorate the spot on which James IV. of Scotland is said to have fallen during the pursuit after the fatal battle of Flodden, fought in the year 1513. Population, 725.

Fair] Dec. 6.

Inn.] The Beehive.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Cornhill house, (H. Collingwood, esq.) and Carham Hall, (Ant. Compton, esq.)

Cornhill is 335½ miles from London. Beyond it on the r. a T. R. to Berwick.

CORNWALL, the most western county in Great Britain, is wholly surrounded by the sea, except on its E. side, which is separated from Devonshire by the river Tamar, and an artificial boundary, a few miles in length at its N. extremity. The N. side is skirted by the Bristol Channel, and the S. by the British channel, which meet near the point called the Land's end, the W. extremity of the island. The circumference of the county is estimated at 200 miles: its length from N. E. to S. W. is 90 m. the breadth varies from upwards of 40 m. to less than 6 m. but 20 m. may be regarded as the medium. It contains about 780,500 acres; tradition, however, reports that a considerable tract of it, extending towards the Scilly Islands, has been swallowed up by the sea; and this is rendered highly probable if we can credit the accuracy of a survey taken in the time of Edward I. according to which it contained upwards of a million of acres.

Faça of the Country, Air, &c.] From its soil, appearance and climate, Cornwall is apparently one of the least inviting counties in England. A ridge of bare and rugged hills, intermixed with bleak moors, runs through the midst of its whole length, and exhibits the appearance of a dreary waste; and the roads being chiefly carried over the higher lands on the extensive commons they intersect, the traveller forms a much more unfavourable opinion of the barrenness of the country, than the produce of it will war-

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rant, for the sea shores and valleys display abundant fertility; the natural richness of the soil being greatly increased by the use of sea-sand and weeds collected on the beach. The air is rendered extremely moist by the surrounding body of water; and the clouds being intercepted in their passage, by the high lands in the centre of the county, occasion frequent and severe showers. These, however, are seldom of long duration, and may be considered as very conducive to the health of the inhabitants, by clearing the air of the pernicious vapours arising from the various operations to which the ores are subjected in the process of refining. The vegetable soils are exceedingly various; they may, however, be divided generally into the growan or gritty, and the shelly or slaty. The former seldom extends to any great depth, and most commonly lies upon a stratum of quartz, from four to eight inches in thickness. By digging up and removing this quartz, and then intermixing the growan with the under stratum of clayey loam, a very prolific soil is obtained. The slaty soil is most abundant on levels and gentle declivities; with sea-sand and the more viscous earths it makes an excellent compost, and produces exuberant crops.

Agriculture, Mines, &c.] Agriculture is only a secondary pursuit in Cornwall; for although in some districts there is a greater quantity of grain raised than is sufficient for the use of the inhabitants, yet the produce in others is very inadequate to the demand. The application of the land is to arable and pasture alternately: the former is sown with wheat, barley, and oats, as long as it will bear any, and it is then converted into pasture until its strength is recovered, and it is again capable of producing corn. Sea-sand and the weeds collected on the coast on the principal manure made use of in the county: to these are sometimes added damaged pilchards, and the refuse salt used in curing them. The dairy is but little attended to, and milch cows are principally kept for rearing the young stock. The cattle are chiefly of the Devonshire breed, and being in much request are sold in great numbers for fattening. The sheep also are generally of the Devonshire kind, but the Leicestershire breed has been lately introduced. The most important objects, in the history of this county, are its numerous mines, which for many centuries have furnished em-

ployment to thousands of its inhabitants, and, in distant ages, constituted, by their produce, the chief staple of the commerce of Great Britain. The principal produce of the Cornish mines is tin, copper, and some lead, all of which are found in a variety of states. Gold, silver, iron, and most of the inferior metals are also met with in this county, though their quantity is not such as to rank them with the three former metals. The miners have peculiar laws and privileges, and all matters relating to them are determined in courts called Stannary Courts, with a progressive appeal to the vice-warden and lord-warden of the society of tinners; and from the latter to the Duke of Cornwall in council. The coasts of Cornwall abound with a great variety of fish, one species of which, the Pilchard, is taken in sufficient number to constitute a considerable and productive branch of commerce. The revenue arising from this branch of trade is supposed to amount, at a medium, to 30,000*l.* annually. The fishery is principally carried on on the southern coast.

Rivers.] The principal rivers of Cornwall are the Tamar, the Lynher, the Looe, the Fawy, the Camel or Alan, and the Fal. The Tamar is one of the most considerable rivers in the west of England. It rises in a moor near Morvinstow, the most northern district in the county, and pursues a southerly course by Tamerton to the vicinage of Launceston, where it inclines eastward, and afterwards resuming its southern course, and continually increasing in importance as it winds along, forms, between Dock and Saltash the spacious basin called the Hamoaze, where a large proportion of the British navy may ride in complete security. From thence, issuing between Mount Edgecumbe and the Devil's Point, it unites with the waters of the Plym, and the conflux of these rivers with the sea produces the noble road for shipping named Plymouth Sound. The Lynher derives its source from the hills in Altonon parish, and flowing S. E. passes within 4 m. of Cellington. Thence, winding through a varied country, and receiving several tributary streams in its course, it spreads into the form of a lake, between Trematon Castle and Apthony, named Lynher Creek, which empties itself into the Tamar, about 1 m. below Saltash. The Looe is composed of two branches, one of which descends from the high lands of St. Clear, and, taking a southerly course,

flows about 1 m. W. of Liskeard: the other rises in the parish of St. Pinnoc, and is sometimes called the Trelwney River. They unite at some distance below Trebant Park, and flowing between the towns of West and East Looe, empty themselves into the British Channel. The Fawy rises between Bodmin and Launceston: its course is first southerly, but suddenly turning to the W. it meanders through a beautiful country, till it reaches Lostwithiel, from whence it resumes its southerly direction, and after forming a deep and wide haven falls into the sea, about 1 m. below Towry. It is navigable nearly to Lostwithiel. The Camel rises on the N. E. side of the county near Rough Tor, and passes Camelford in a southern direction; thence inclining to the W. it passes to the N. of Bodmin, below which it turns northward, and becomes navigable for barges near Eggeshal. It is afterwards increased by several smaller rivers, and empties itself into the harbour of Padstow. The Fal is the most considerable river in the central part of Cornwall. It rises 2 m. W. of Roche Rocks, and flowing southerly expands into a plentiful stream near Gramound. Then running westward, it swells into a large basin near Truro, in the neighbourhood of which its waters are increased by the addition of several streams. It then flows to the S. and all its branches unite in the capacious reservoir called Carreg Rode, and extending onward to the sea, from the spacious harbour of Falmouth.

Market Towns.] The county is divided into 9 hundreds, 201 parishes, and 24 market towns, viz. Launceston, the county town, Helston, Truro, Saltash, Bodmin, St. Ives, Tregony, Camelford, Fowey, St. Germans, Penryn, Calington, Bossiney, East Looe, West Looe, Gramound, Liskeard, Lostwithiel, Falmouth, Padstow, St. Columb, Penzance, and Market Jew. The population of Cornwall, in 1811, amounted to 216,667 inhabitants.

Members of Parliament.] Cornwall possesses more parliamentary boroughs than any other county in the kingdom, the number of members returned by it to the House of Commons being no less than 44, viz. 2 for the county, two for each of the towns named above, except the last five, and 2 each for St. Mawes, St. Michaels, and Newport.

Diocese, Land Tax, &c.] Cornwall is in the province of Canterbury and diocese of Exeter. It belongs to the western circuit; and the assizes are

held alternately at Launceston and Bodmin. It pays 8 parts to the land tax, and sends 640 men to the national militia. It is a duchy, and gives title of Duke to the Prince of Wales, who is entitled to the duchy from the period of his birth, and in whose name all writs are issued within it.

CORSHAM, (Wilts.) a small, well built m. t. consisting chiefly of one street. Here are a very antient church, a handsome market house, built in 1781, and a neat charity school. The woollen manufacture is carried on to a considerable extent here, and is the principal support of the inhabitants.

Market Day and Fairs.] The mar. is held on Wed.—Fairs Mar. 7, and Sep. 4.

Inn.] The Excise Office.

Gentleman's Seat.] Corsham House (P. Methuen, esq.) who possesses a superb assemblage of the most beautiful paintings.

Corsham is 96 miles from London. Beyond it, on the l. is a T. R. to Melksham.

CORWEN, (Merion.) a small neat m. t. seated under a rock at the foot of the Berwyn mountains, and celebrated in the songs of the Welsh bards for being the rendezvous of the army which stopped the invasion of Henry II. in 1165. The place of the encampment is still shown. Here are an antient church, and an alms-house, founded by W. Eyton, esq. in 1709 for six clergymen's widows of Merionethshire. This is a place of great resort for anglers, who frequent it for the convenience of fishing in the river Dee. On the other side of the river, opposite the town, is an antient British post, called *Caer Drevyn*: it is a circle of loose stones on the top of a steep hill about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile in circumference, with the remains of circular habitations within.

Inn.] The New Inn, a good house of accommodation: It is adorned with the gigantic features of Owen Glyndwr, the celebrated opponent of Henry II.

Fairs.] March 12, May 21, July 21, Oct. 10, and Dec. 26.

Gentlemen's Seats.] On the r. Rwg (Col. Vaughan) $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. Muesmor (— Lloyd, esq.) $\frac{1}{2}$ m.

Corwen is dist. from London 201 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Llangollen, 10 m. Denbigh, 2 miles, Ruthin 13 miles, and Bala 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

COVENTRY, (Warw.) a city of great antiquity, and supposed to derive its name from a convent formerly situated here, and destroyed by the Danes in the year 1016. Leofric, Earl of Mercia, who rebuilt the religious

house, and was lord of the place, about the year 1040, is said to have loaded the inhabitants with heavy taxes for some provocation they had given him; and that, being importuned by his lady, Godiva, to remit them, he consented, upon condition that she would ride naked through the town, which condition she accepted and performed; for being possessed of a long, flowing head of hair, she disposed her tresses so as to preserve her decency, having however, enjoined the citizens, on pain of death, not to look out as she passed. But tradition records the fate of a poor taylor, whose curiosity being stronger than his fears, ventured to take a single peep, and was struck blind; whence he was ever after called Peeping Tom. Whatever foundation there may be for this improbable tale, it is annually commemorated by the citizens with great splendor, and a female, closely habited in fine linen, of a flesh colour, rides through the town, attended by a very numerous and elegant procession. The window through which the taylor is said to have gratified his curiosity is still shown, with his effigy in it, which is always new dressed on the anniversary of the procession. Coventry was afterwards annexed to the duchy of Cornwall; and, growing considerable, had many privileges and immunities conferred upon it by different kings. Henry VI. made it a distinct county, independent of the county of Warwick. Edw. IV. disfranchised the city for disloyalty, but was afterwards reconciled to the citizens, and kept St. George's feast here. James I. granted them a new charter, confirming all their antient privileges, and giving them many new ones, in particular he allotted an alderman to each ward, with the power of a justice of the peace within the city and liberties. It was an open town till towards the latter end of the 14th century, when it was surrounded with walls of great strength and grandeur, furnished with 32 towers and 12 gates; all of these, however, except a few of the gates, were pulled down soon after the restoration. The cathedral was destroyed by order of Henry VIII. and so effectually was he obeyed that the only vestige of it left now forms part of a private house, and is not discernable without very minute investigation.—Coventry contains 3 parish churches, all standing within one cemetery, of which St. Michael's presents the most beautiful steeple in Europe. Every part of it is so finely proportioned that Sir C. Wren pronounced it a masterpiece of architecture. The streets of Coven-

try are in general narrow, and composed of very ancient buildings. Just within the west of Bablake gate is an hospital called Bablake hospital; one part of which is occupied by some almshouses, founded in 1506 by Thomas Bond, the mayor, for 10 poor men and 1 poor woman; the other is allotted to the Bablake boys, a foundation nearly similar to Christ's Hospital in London, which derived its origin from the following very singular circumstance.—A Mr. Wheatley having sent into Spain to purchase steel gads, when the barrels arrived they were found to contain cochineal and silver. Mr. Wheatley having kept them for some time without being able to discover the owner, at length sold them, and applied the produce, with a considerable sum of his own, to the establishment of this school, for 36 boys, who are properly educated and clothed. Here is also a free grammar school. The town-house of Coventry, called St. Mary's Hall, is a venerable pile, and much admired for its painted windows, in which are portraits of several kings, and others, who have been benefactors to the city. The principal manufactures carried on are ribbons, gauzes, &c. which have raised the city to a very considerable state of opulence. There are 4 dissenting chapels, beside a Quaker's meeting and a methodist chapel. The population of Coventry, in 1811, was 17,923. The celebrated cross, the admiration of antiquaries and the ornament of the city, was taken down about 60 years since at the expense of the inhabitants who dwelt around it. The sessions are held alternately at Coventry, and at Warwick. Coventry is governed by a mayor, 10 aldermen, 2 sheriffs, a recorder, a chamberlain, 31 common councilmen, and other inferior officers. It sends two members to parliament, and, in conjunction with Litchfield, is the see of a bishop. The diocese contains the whole counties of Derby and Stafford, except two parishes of the latter; the greatest part of Warwickshire, and nearly half of Shropshire; and has four archdeacons, viz. Stafford, Derby, Coventry, and Shrewsbury.

Market Day and Fairs.] The market is held on Fri.—Fairs, May 2, Trinity week, and Nov. 1. The first and last continue 3 days each; the second 8 days, being called the Great or Show Fair.

Post.] The post goes out every day but Sat. and comes in every day but Mon. The mail arrives every day between 8 and 9 morn. and goes out between 2 and 3 aft.

Principal Inns.] The King's Head (the post-office), and the White Bear.

Coaches, Waggon, &c.] The Coventry coach every ev. except Sat. at 8 o'clock, from the King's Head to the Castle and Falcon, Aldersgate-street. The mail coach every aft. from the same inn to the Swan with two necks, Lad-lane. The balloon coach from Birmingham, and the Liverpool light coach, to London, pass through every day. A coach between Birmingham and Leicester passes through Coventry on Tue. Th. and Sat. about noon. The Gloucester coach through Warwick, arrives at Coventry on Mon. Wed. and Friday evening at 7, and sets off the next morning at 6. A coach between Birmingham and Cambridge passes through Coventry three times a week. A coach to Birmingham every morn. returns in the ev. A coach to Warwick every Tu. and Fri. Waggon set out daily from London to Coventry from some of the following inns, viz. Castle and Falcon, Aldersgate-street; Bell, Wood-street; White Horse, Friday-street; and George, Smithfield. There are also waggons from Coventry to Bristol, Birmingham, Kendal, Chester, Leicester, Northampton, Oxford, Litchfield, and Digbeth, and to all parts of Worcestershire, Leicestershire, Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, and Oxfordshire. And by means of the canals there is a commercial intercourse with every part of the kingdom.

Bankers.] Messrs. Little and Co. draw on Messrs. Smith and Co. Messrs. Troughton and Co. draw on Messrs. Veres and Co. Messrs. Lant and Co. draw on Messrs. Glyn and Co. Messrs. Beak and Adams, on Messrs. Esdaile and Co. and Messrs. Eagle and Co. on Down and Co.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Whitley Hall, (Visc. Hood); at Alceley Park (E. of Clonmell); and also seats of W. P. Summerfield, and the Rev. Mr. Bree.

Coventry is 9 m. from Warwick, 18 from Birmingham, 27 m. from Litchfield, 23 m. from Leicester, and 92 m. from London. On the r. are T. R. to Lutterworth, Nuneaton, Tamworth, Hinckley, and Atherstone, and on the l. to Warwick.

COWBRIDGE, (Glam.) a neat m. t. consisting chiefly of one street, which is about three quarters of a mile in length from E. to W. and tolerably well built. It has a good parish church, a town hall, and the county Bridewell. The Easter quarter sessions for the county are held here; and the Glamorganshire races are alternately held here and at Cardiff. There is no manufacture carried on in this town. The in-

habitants are supplied with their shop goods from London, Manchester, and Bristol, by the Cardiff and Aberthaw boats, which trade to Bristol. The government is vested in 9 bailiffs, 12 aldermen, 12 common-councilmen, a town-clerk, and other officers. Cowbridge is situated in a fertile bottom, and the country around is so well cultivated that it is generally called the Vale of Glamorgan. The free-school, endowed by Sir Leoline Jenkins, Secretary of State to Charles II. is at present well supported and in considerable repute. The population, in 1811, was 850.

Market Day and Fairs.] Its market is held on Tu. and is well supplied.—Fairs, May 4, June 24, and Sept. 29.

Coaches, &c.] The mail coach from London to Milford Haven, &c. passes through this town every night between 11 and 12 o'clock, and from Milford to London every morn. about 2 o'clock.

Post.] Here is a regular post office: the letters are delivered out early in the forenoon.

Principal Inn.] The Bear.

Seat.] Penllyn Castle, (Miss Gwynnett.)

Cowbridge is 10 m. from Llandaff, 12 m. from Cardiff, 52 m. from Bristol, and from London 172 m.

COWES, EAST, (Isle of Wight) a thriving hamlet to Whippingham, situated on the E. side of the Medina river, immediately opposite to West Cowes. Many of the houses are respectable, but the buildings are not arranged in any regular form. From its contiguity to West Cowes it is a place of some trade, and is one of the ports for landing Tobacco, Snuff, &c. The Custom House is also in this place. On the brow of a neighbouring hill is a modern edifice, called East Cowes Castle, commanding some fine sea views. Its appearance is somewhat novel, as it consists of one square and two round towers, ornamented with battlements. The spot called Old Castle point was the site of a fort built by Henry VIII. no part of which is now remaining.

COWES, WEST, (Isle of Wight) a chapelry to Northwood, situated on the declivity of a steep eminence on W. side of the mouth of the Medina, and now a large and populous place. The streets are narrow and ill built, but from the manner in which they rise one above another from the water's edge they have a singular and not unpleasing appearance, both from the sea and from the opposite side of the river. Many handsome houses, inhabited by respectable families, have been built in the upper part of this town

and in the vicinity. The trade carried on here is extensive, particularly in provisions and other articles used in shipping. The harbour is both perfectly safe and convenient, and its road affords excellent shelter in severe weather; the anchorage being so good that vessels seldom drift with any wind. The convenience of this town for bathing has of late years occasioned it to become the resort of much fashionable company. The number of inhabitants is continually varying, but that of the general residents is upwards of 2000. West Cowes Castle, at the entrance of the harbour, was also built by Henry VIII. It consists principally of a battery, in form of a crescent.

Post.] The London mail comes to this place from Southampton every day, except Monday, but the hour of arrival is uncertain: it returns every day, except Saturday at 4 o'clock in the aft. in summer, and 3 in winter.

Vessels.] There are passage vessels daily, except on Sunday, from this place to Southampton and Portsmouth.

Principal Inns.] The Fountain and Vine.

Gentleman's Seat.] Egypt (G. Collins, esq.)

CRANBOURNE (Dorset.) a small m. t. near the N. E. confines of the county famous as early as the Saxon and Norman times for its monastery, chase, and lands. The church, which is situated at the W. end of the town, belonging to an antient priory, and is one of the oldest in the county, as well as one of the largest, being 73 feet long, 20 broad, and 29 high, with a tower 80 feet in height, and 18 feet square. The chase is such by prescription, never having been a forest, and extends almost to Salisbury. The town is well watered, and pleasantly situated: it is divided into three liberties, viz. the Tithing, Priory, and Borough, and is under the government of a constable, a bailiff of the borough, and a tithing-man of the priory. The parish is one of the largest in Dorsetshire, its circumference being about 30 miles, and its largest diameter about 12. It contains 116 inhabitants: most of the labouring classes are employed in agriculture.

Market Day and Fairs.] The market day is on Th.—Fairs, August 24, and Dec. 6.

Post.] The post goes from this place every day at 12 o'clock.

Principal Inns.] The Sheaf of Arrows and the Flower-de-luce.

Carriers.] There are two carriers from this place to Sarum every Tu. who return same night.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Cranbourne Lodge, (Lewis Tregonwell, esq.) Edmonsham House (Col. Munro.) Wimborne St. Giles's (Earl of Shaftesbury) and Critchell House (C. Sturt, esq.)

Cranbourne is dist from Wimborne 10 m. Salisbury 12 m. and London 92 miles.

CRANBROOK (Kent.) a market town in the road to New Romney, and remarkable for having been one of the places in which the weavers from Louvain first settled and established the woollen manufacture in England. It is about half a mile in length, and contains several handsome houses. The church, which is a beautiful edifice, is supposed to be one of the most antient in the western division of Kent. Its length is 166 feet, breadth 69; the altitude of the tower to the top of the vane is 94 feet. It contains some curious paintings and monuments, and the altar-piece is admirably finished. Here is a free grammar-school, endowed by Queen Elizabeth. The parish is very large, populous, and flourishing. Here are some springs resembling those at Tunbridge-Weils. Population 9994.

Market Day and Fairs.] The market day is on Saturday.—Fairs, May 30, for cattle and pedlary ware, and Sep. 29 and 30 for cattle, hops, &c.

Post.] The post from London arrives Sun. Wed. and Fri. morn. at 7 o'clock, and returns a $\frac{1}{2}$ before 5 in the aft. of the same days.

Coaches, Waggon &c.] A coach from Blossom's Inn, Lawrence-lane, to Tenterden through Cranbrook, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 6 in the morning; and from the George, Borough, every Sunday, Tuesday and Thur. at 7 in the morning. Tye's waggon to the Talbot Inn, and Elliott's waggon to the George inn, Borough, leave Cranbrook every Wed. aft. and return on Th. morning.

Bankers.] Watts and Co. draw on, Weston and Co. Borough.

Principal Inn.] The George.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Swift Place (J. Austin, esq.) on the r. near Cranbrook, Angley House (Sir Walter James James, bart.) and on the l. Hemsted Place (T. H. Hodges, esq.)

Cranbrook is distant from London 48 m. from Maidstone 13 m. Tenterden 7 m. and from Rye 30 miles.

CRAYFORD, (Kent.) A town which obtained the grant of a market from Richard II. but this privilege has been long discontinued. It derives its name from having been the principal ford over the river Cray, on the Roman road to Dover. The church is situated on an eminence to the N. W. of the town:

it is a large handsome building, with a square tower at the west end, and contains a remarkably fine altar-piece. At the E. end of the town, near the river, stood the mansion-house, which from the style of architecture, was probably erected about the time of Queen Elizabeth: this having been let on a long lease to a calico bleacher and printer, part of it has been pulled down, and the remainder converted into workshops. About a mile distant there is a water-mill upon the river for alitting iron, and rolling it into hoops. In the adjacent heath and fields are several caves, supposed by some to have been formed by the Saxons as places of security for their families and effects during their wars with the Britons, but the more probable opinion is, that these cavities have been formed in procuring chalk for building, or for manuring the soil. Population 1553.

Principal Inn.] The Swan.

Crayford is distant from London 19 m. from Dartford 2 m. and 9 m. from Gravesend.

CREDITON, (Devon.) an antient and populous market town, situated between two dells near the river Creden. The town consists of two parts, respectively denominated the E. and W. Town. Crediton was probably a place of considerable note in the Saxon times, as no fewer than 12 bishops had their seats here between the years 924 and 1049, when the see was removed to Exeter. The church is a very spacious structure, built in the form of a cross, with a tower rising from the intersection of the nave, and supported by four pillars of uncommon magnitude. Here is a free grammar-school, established in the reign of Edward VI. a charity, and 2 Sunday schools. The number of houses is 431, and of inhabitants 1846. Many of the latter derive their subsistence from the manufacture of serges, which is carried on here to a considerable extent, not less than 5 or 6 carts going from hence to Exeter daily with pieces. Great quantities of woollen yarn are sold weekly in the market. The town is governed by a portreeve, and was once represented in parliament in the 25th of Edward I.

Market Day and Fairs.] The market is on Saturday, and is plentifully supplied.—Fairs, May 11, August 21, and September 21, for cattle and pedlary ware.

Post.] The London post comes in every morn. except Tu. and goes out every ev. except Fr. There is no regular stage from this place.

Principal Inns.] The Ship, Angel and White Hart.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Downs (the Hon. James Buller) and Credy (Sir John Davie).

Crediton is distant from Exeter 8 m. from Tiverton 12 miles, from Chumleigh 14 miles, and from London 120 miles.

CREWKHERNE (Somerset) a small ancient market town, situated between a branch of the Parret, on the E. and a branch of the Ax on the S. It contains five streets, and about 3021 inhabitants, who are principally employed in the manufacture of dowlas, sail-cloth, and stockings. The church is an ancient and elegant Gothic structure. The market-house is situated in the centre of the town. Here are also a free grammar-school, a large charity school, and two alms-houses, one of which is a neat structure.

Market Day and Fair.] The market which is on Saturday, is plentifully supplied with malt and corn. At the sheep markets, which are held annually in April and May, are generally large shows of sheep and some other cattle. The fair is held on the 4th of Sept. for all kinds of cattle, cheese, linen-draperies, and toys.

Bankers.] Messrs. Hoskins, Grey and Co. draw on Messrs. Prescott and Co. Messrs. Sparks and Co. draw on Messrs. Rogers and Co. and Perham and Co. on Masterman and Co.

Post.] A daily post from London comes in here at 4 in the afternoon, and proceeds immediately westward. It goes out for London every morning at 10.

Coaches, Waggons, &c.] Two coaches pass through this town, one to Exeter and the other to Taunton: they come in from London on Tu. Th. and Sat. and return on Mon. Wed. and Fri. Two waggons go to and from London every week.

Principal Inns.] The George and the Red Lion.

Nobleman's Seat.] Two miles from Crewkherne, on the r. is Hinton St. George Park (Earl Paulett.)

Crewkherne is distant from Yeovil 9 miles, from Bridport 12 miles, from Somerton, Axminster, and Lyme, 14 m. from Taunton 20 miles, and from London 131½ miles.

CRICKETH, or CRICKHEITH, (Caern.) a small market and borough town, contributory to Caernarvon. It is governed by 2 bailiffs, and is a place of great antiquity: its ruined castle is well deserving of the travellers attention. Population, 459.

Market Day and Fairs.] Market on Wednesday.—Fairs, May 23, July 1, and October 12.

Crickheith is distant from Penmaen 3 miles, Bodelghert 10 miles, and from London 223 miles.

CRICKHOWELL, (Breck.) a small neat market town, pleasantly situated on the river Usk, over which there is a bridge of 14 arches. This place was in high repute for goat's whey, from which circumstance, added to the salubrity of the air, it is much resorted to by valetudinarians. It lies in the direct road from London to S. Wales and Milford Haven, and has lately been much improved by the erection of some handsome houses. It is an ancient borough by prescription, and is governed by a bailiff, who is annually sworn in at the lect. Many of the poorer inhabitants are employed in spinning yarn, for which the best flannel is manufactured. Coats and all the other necessaries of life are both cheap and plentiful; the river abounds with trout; and the neighbouring hills with game, particularly grouse. Population, 611.

Inn.] The Bear.

Market Day and Fairs.] The market is on Thursday and Saturday.—Fair, May 12.

Coaches and Waggons.] The Brecon, Caernarthen, and Milford stage coaches pass through twice a week, as do the London and Bristol waggons.

Gentlemen's Seats.] On the l. Mangatock Park (H. Williams, esq.) half a mile on the r. Gwernvale (Thyrone Gwynne, esq.) 1 m. on l. a handsome seat of Mr. Hotchkiss, a little further, on the l. Glanusk (Gen. Keppell.)

Crickhowell is distant from Monmouth 2 m. from Abergavenny 6 m. from Brecknock 12 m. and from London 154 m.

CRICKLADE, (Wilts.) is an ancient borough and m. t. situated in the N. W. extremity of this county, in a rich, fertile, and healthy country. It is of great antiquity, and was formerly a considerable place. Here are 2 parish churches: that dedicated to St. Sampson is a large Gothic building with a very handsome tower; the other, dedicated to St. Mary, is very ancient. Here is also a well endowed free school. The river Thames is navigable by boats to this t. and, until within a few years, goods were conveyed to and from London by this river, but there is now a canal between the Thames and Severn, which unites at Lechlade, and runs within half a mile of this t. where there is a commodious wharf, at which the inhabitants are supplied with Staffordshire coal and other commodities at moderate prices. This place is an ancient borough by prescription, governed by a bailiff, and first and second members to

parliament in the reign of Edward I. It contains about 290 houses, the occupiers of which have an equal right of voting, provided they have a lease for 3 years, and have been in the occupation of any house within the borough 40 days preceding the election. The extreme venality and corruption of the burgesses, and the number of petitions on undue elections, at length, called for the interference of parliament, and, in the year 1782, an act was passed extending the right of voting to the freeholders of the five hundreds of Highworth, Cricklade, Staple, Kingsbridge, and Malmesbury, by which the number of voters is increased to about 1200.—Population, 1556.

Market Day and Fairs.] The market is on Saturday. Fairs, the third Wed. in April and July, the third Tu. in August, and St. Matthew's Day.

Post.] The London post arrives here every Sun. Wed. and Fri.

Coaches, Waggon, &c.] A mail coach to London, and a stage coach from Bath to Oxford pass through every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, and a waggon passes through to and from Oxford by Bristol every week.

Inns.] The Swan and White Horse.

Nobleman's Seat.] Near Cricklade is an ancient monastery now the seat of Lord Elliot.

Cricklade is distant from Bath 35 m. Bristol 47 miles, Oxford 32 miles, Cirencester 7 miles, Faringdon 14 miles, and from London 83 miles. On the right is a T. R. to Cirencester; on the left to Bath.

CROMER, (Norf.) a small market t. principally inhabited by fishermen. It was formerly much larger than it now is and was surrounded with a wall, some remains of which are still to be seen. It had also 2 parish churches, one of which, with many of the houses, was swallowed up by the sea. At present it consists of about 178 houses, and 848 inhabitants, and has for some years been much resorted to for sea-bathing. The coast between this place and Yarmouth is very rocky, and so extremely dangerous as to render it necessary to have four light houses within that short space. Cromer Bay, where the greatest number of shipwrecks happen, is called by seamen the Devil's throat.

Inn.] The Chickens, where are good accommodations for visitors and travellers.

Market Day and Fair.] The market day is on Sat. Fair, Whit Mon.

Post.] Letters are conveyed to and from Norwich on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

Gentleman's Seat.] Cromer Hall, (G.

Windham, esq.) and Felbridge (late Rt. Hon. W. Windham, now the Rev. G. W. Lukin.)

Cromer is distant from London, by Norwich, 133 miles; by East Dereham, 129½ miles; from Norwich 23 m. and from East Dereham, 20½ m.

CROMFORD, (Derb.) a village situated on the river Derwent, over which there is a bridge. This was a very considerable place until the year 1789, when it was purchased by Sir Richard Arkwright, since which period its population has greatly increased from the establishment of the cotton trade, and according to the returns made in 1811, the number of houses was 230, and that of the inhabitants 1250, upwards of 1000 of whom are employed in the cotton manufactory. Adjoining to this is a paper manufactory, employing about 40 people in making brown, blue, and writing paper. This village has a good inn, and a few respectable shops, built round an open space, where a market is held every Saturday. At a small distance from Cromford is a neat chapel built by the late Sir R. and the present Mr. R. Arkwright; it was opened for divine service in 1797. The Cromford canal commences here; and, after running 14 miles in a S. E. direction, joins the Errewash canal at Langley bridge. In this vil. from 1 to 400 ton of calamine, the ore of which is obtained in the neighbourhood, are prepared annually by a Birmingham company.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Wood End House (Peter Nightingale, esq.) and Willesty (Rich. Arkwright, esq.)

Cromford is distant from London by Sandford, 140½ miles, and by Wirksworth 141½ miles.

CROSBY RAVENSWORTH (Westm.) a populous village 3½ miles from Appleby, and known for the fine hams which are cured here. There are 3 good grammar-schools, and a neat gothic church. Population, 764. Distant from London, 275 miles.

CROWCOMB, (Somers) was anciently a market town and borough, both which privileges it has now lost; it is yet however governed by a portreeve. Some woollen cloths are made here, but the chief manufacture is stockings.—Population, 611.

Fairs.] The first Friday in May, and Oct. 13.

Crowcomb is distant from Walchet, 7 miles west, and from London 159 m.

CROWLAND, or **CROYLAND** (Linc.) a town of great antiquity, situated in the fen country at the union of the Nen and Willand, over which is a curious bridge of triangular form, rising

from three segments of a circle, and meeting in a point at the top. It is so steep that neither carriage or horse can pass over it. Each base of this bridge stands in a different county, and on the S. W. wing, which faces the London road, is a statue of King Ethelbald in a sitting posture, with a crown fleur-de-lis on his head, and a glove in his right hand: it was erected about the year 860. This town contains four streets, answering to the points of the compass. It formerly had a market on Saturday, but which of late years is quite decayed. It derives its greatest gain from the sale of wild ducks, which are taken in decoys in such numbers that 3000 have been caught at one time. Another trade peculiar to this t. is the supplying the London market with live fish by land carriage. Tench, Pikes, Perch, and Eels, but especially the two former, are the species most generally conveyed in that manner. Hemp is planted in great quantity in the surrounding fens. The engines employed in draining the fens are of wonderful power, and well worthy being visited, one in particular which is worked by wind sails is said to raise 40 tons of water in a minute.—Crowland was formerly celebrated for an abbey of black monks, a noble structure founded by Ethelbald. Of this edifice the elegant west front is still remaining, and contains some fine statuary of Saints, Kings, &c. The shell of the fine west window is also extant, beneath which is the grand entrance, and over it, in a quatrefoil compartment, the history of St. Guthlac is sculptured in bas relief. The middle aisle of the nave is in part entire, and presents an interesting specimen of the pointed architecture; very little, however, remains of its fine oak ceiling.—The north aisle, which is finely vaulted, is the present parish church; at the west end of it is a very elegant tower, with a short stone spire.

Fair.] It has one fair on Sep. 4.

Post.] The post from London to Boston came through this town for many years, but in 1791 it was removed by way of Market Deeping.

Waggon.] There is a stage waggon passes through here every Wed. and Sat. from London to Spalding, which is 10 miles distant.

Gentleman's Seat.] Here is the seat of the late T. Orby Hunter, esq.

Crowland is dist. from Peterborough 12 m. from Boston 36 m. and from London 82½ m.

CROWLE, (Linc.) a small market town in the Isle of Axholmes, which has a church and a charity-school.—Population, 1424.

Market Day and Fairs.] Its market is on Sat. Fairs, the last Monday in May, and Nov. 22.

Post.] Letters are conveyed from Crowle to Thorne on Tu. and Friday, and are brought from thence on Wed. and Sat.

Crowle is distant from Thorne and Buxton 6 m. from Epworth 10 m. and from London 164½ m.

CROYDON, (Surrey,) is a populous market town situated near the source of the Wandell, on the edge of Banstead Downs. The manor has, from the time of the conquest, belonged to the Archbishops of Canterbury, who had a venerable palace here, and many of them made it their principal residence between the years 1278, and 1757. In the year 1780 it was alienated, and sold by the authority of parliament, and a new one was built at Park Hall Farm, half a mile from the town. The old palace is now converted into a manufactory. The church, which is exceeding large, is a fine Gothic structure, and has a very majestic and venerable appearance. It contains several fine monuments, particularly of the Archbishops of Canterbury. Archbishop Whitgift's hospital, for a warden, and 23 men and 1 woman, decayed housekeepers of this town and Lambeth, is a handsome building; in it is a school, founded by the same benefactor, for 10 boys, and as many girls, who are properly instructed, and provided with all the necessaries of life. The town is encompassed with hills, well stocked with wood, from which great quantities of charcoal are made and sent to London. Population, 7,901.

Market Day and Fairs.] The market, which is on Saturday, is chiefly for oats and oatmeal for London, though there is a great sale of wheat and barley.—Fairs, June 5, and October 2, the latter is much frequented by youths of both sexes, from London, for walnuts, &c.

Post.] The post-office is open till 7 o'clock in winter, and 8 in summer, Sat. excepted. Croydon lies within the limits of the threepenny post.

Bankers.] G. Smith and Co. (Surrey Bank), draw on Masterman and Co.; Harman and Tait (Croydon and Surrey Bank); on Perrin and Co. and Philipson and Co. on Spooner and Co.

Coaches, Waggon, &c.] Coaches from No. 90, Bishopgate Within, 9 morn. 8 aft. George and Gate, Gracechurch-street, 9 morn. Ship, Charing-cross, 10 morn. daily.

Principal Inns.] The Greyhound, King's Arms, and Crown.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Near Croydon

are, Ealing Park, (W. Hammond, esq.); Addiscomb House, now a seminary of Cadets for the East India Company's service; Addington Place, (Abp. of Canterbury), and Purley, (T. Leverton, esq.)

Croydon is distant from London 9½ miles.

CUCKFIELD, (Sussex) a small m. t. pleasantly situated on a considerable eminence, nearly in the centre of the county. The church is spacious and handsome, and here is a free grammar-school, founded in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, by the munificence of some private individuals. Population, 2,088.

Market Day and Fairs.] The market is on Fri.—Fairs, Thurs. in Whitsun week, and Sept. 16, for cattle and horses.

Post.] The post from London comes in about noon on Sunday, Wed. and Fri. and returns on the same aft.

Coaches and Waggons.] Coaches from Lad-lane, Charing-cross, and Piccadilly, pass through daily to Brighton; a waggon from the Queen's Head, Borough, every Fri. morn. and one from the Catharine wheel, every Wed. and returns every Mon.

Principal Inns.] The King's Head and Talbot.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Bridge House, (Admiral Douglas); Cuckfield Place, (M^rs. Serjison); and Hickstead Place, (J. Wood, esq.)

Cuckfield is distant from Brighton 16 m. and from London 39½ m.

CULLUMPTON. See **COLLUMPTON**.

CUMBERLAND. The most northern county on the W. S. of England, bounded on the W. by the Irish sea; on the N. by Scotland, from which it is separated by Solway Firth, the Scot's Dyke, and the river Liddel; on the E. by the counties of Northumberland and Durham; and on the S. by Westmoreland and Lancashire. Its greatest extent is about 80 miles, but its mean length not more than 60; its breadth is about 55 miles, and its circumference 224; and it contains 97,000 square acres.

Face of the Country, Air, &c.] The surface of this county is extremely irregular and broken. The SW. district exhibits a gigantic combination of lofty, rugged, and rock mountains, thrown together in the rudest manner, but inclosing many beautiful, though narrow, vallies, as well as fine lakes and rivers, and some extensive woodlands. On the eastern confines another range of hills stretches along to Scotland, but much less picturesque than

the former. The air, though cold, is much less piercing than might be expected from the general appearance of the county, which, owing to the extensive moors that so frequently present themselves to the eye of the traveller, has a bleak and naked aspect. The soil is in general fruitful; the plains producing corn in great abundance, and the mountains yielding pasture for innumerable flocks of sheep. The roads of this county, however, are not kept in the best repair.

Agriculture, Manufactures, &c.]

Formerly, the system of letting lands, and the culture of them were conducted on principles not at all calculated to promote the interests of the land owner or the tenant. But of late years, particularly since the institution of the Workington Agricultural Society, these defects have been in a great degree removed, by the spirited conduct of many great land-holders; who have obviated the impediments to the farmer's exertions, so far as lay in their power, by enfranchising many districts, granting longer leases, and encouraging the inclosure and division of commons.—Many of the gentry also are extensive experimental farmers, and by their judicious conduct have contributed much to improve the system of sheep-husbandry. Corn farms, with a small mixture of grass land, are very numerous; but, in the NE. parts of the county, and in the district about Aldston Moor, the dairy system chiefly prevails. The farms are generally very small, and held under customary tenures, a species of feudal oppression, which greatly retards agricultural improvement. The principal manufactures of Cumberland are the spinning and weaving cotton into calicoes, fustians, corduroys, and other articles, and the printing of cotton. In some of the market towns are small manufactures of checks and coarse linens. At Egremont and Whitehaven a considerable quantity of sail-cloth is made; and there are three or four paper mills in various parts of the county. Cumberland is rich in mineral productions; lead, copper, and iron-ores are worked here with advantage; but the peculiar mineral of the county is the Wadd or black lead, the mines of which are situated at the head of Borrowdale, and for the richness and qualities of the substance are unequalled by any in the world. Iron ore is obtained in the largest quantities at Crowgarth, near Egremont, where the most singular mine in Britain is supposed to be situated. The thickness of the band of ore, which is hard solid metal, is between 24 and 25 feet. The annual

exportation hence to the Carron Foundry, is said to exceed 90,000 tons.—About 2000 tons are annually sent from Harrington. Coal is also found in various places along the eastern mountains, but abounds most at Talkin and Thudale Fells. At Caldbeck, some manganese has been discovered; and antimony near Bassenthwaite; and cobalt has been found near Cowdale, about 4 m. S.S.W. from Kenswick. Gypsum is obtained in different parts of the county, together with lime-stone, and abundance of durable free-stone, both white and red, but chiefly the latter, which is used both for building and slating.

Rivers and Lakes.] The rivers of Cumberland are very numerous: the principal are the Eden, the Duddon, the Derwent, the Greata, the Cocker, the Caldew, the Esk, the Liddal, and the Irthing. The Eden issues from the side of a hill in Westmoreland, and enters Cumberland at its confluence with a smaller stream called the Eamont. It follows a N.W. direction in its course through this county, and runs into the Solway Firth, where it forms a fine estuary. The Duddon rises near the junction of the three counties of Westmoreland, Cumberland, and Lancashire, and forms the boundary between the two latter, from its source to its influx into the sea. The Derwent rises among the crags at the head of Borrowdale, and, after being precipitated over numerous rocks, forms the beautiful lake called Derwent-water, at the northern extremity of which it receives the Greata. Pursuing its course in a N.W. direction it forms Bassenthwaite-water, from whence it turns westward, and, after being joined by the Cocker, falls into the sea at Workington. The Greata issues from Threlkeld-tarn, or Saddle-back, and, receiving the Bure below Threlkeld, passes Keswick, and falls into the Derwent. The Cocker springs from a mountain near the black-lead mines, and, after flowing through the lakes of Buttermere and Crummock, receives the tributary stream of Lowes-water, and joins the Derwent at Cockermouth. The Caldew issues from the S.E. side of Skiddaw, and, pursuing a northerly direction, joins the Eden at Carlisle. The

Esk is a large river, which enters Cumberland, from Scotland, at a place called the Moat, and, passing Longtown, in a southerly direction, falls into the Solway Firth. This river abounds with salmon. The Liddal also rises in Scotland, and, dividing that kingdom from Cumberland, joins the Esk near its entrance into the county. The Irthing rises among the hills which separate this county from Northumberland, and after forming the boundary between these two counties, for several miles, in a southern direction, turns to the westward, and falls into the Eden near Newby. This county and the adjoining one of Westmoreland, are celebrated for their lakes, and the beautiful romantic scenery which their banks, and the adjacent country, exhibit. They have often afforded subjects for the pen and the pencil, and a visit to the lakes has of late become a fashionable tour.—Those of Cumberland are Ulls-water, Thirlmere, Derwent-water, Bassenthwaite-water, Over-water, Lowes-water, Crummock-water, West-water, Burn-moor-tarn, and Devock-water, with some smaller ones.

City and Market Towns.] Cumberland contains 1 city, viz. Carlisle, and 17 market-towns, viz. Cockermouth, Egremont, Penrith, Whitehaven, Keswick, Ravenglass, Alnchester, Holm, Brampton, Aldston-Moor, Treby, Kirk-Oswald, Long-town, Wigton, Hesketh Newmarket, Workington and Bootle. The buildings of Cumberland are chiefly of stone or brick; in the more retired country parts, some old clay or mud buildings are still remaining: but the style of building, generally, is rapidly improving. The population of this county, in 1811, amounted to 133,744 inhabitants.

Members of Parliament.] This county sends six members to parliament, viz. 2 knights of the shire, 2 citizens from Carlisle, and 2 burgesses from Cockermouth.

Diocese, Land Tax, &c.] It is in the province of York, and in the dioceses of Carlisle and Cheater. It belongs to the western circuit, pays 1 part of the land-tax, and provides 200 men to the national militia.

DAG

DAG

DAGENHAM, (Essex) a vil. to the S. of the Rumford road, remarkable for the great breach made here by the Thames in the year 1707, occasioned

by the blowing up of a small sluice, which being at first neglected an opening was formed 100 yards wide, and, in some places, 90 feet deep. Through

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this channel the waters rushed in with such violence that upwards of 1000 acres of rich land, in the levels of Dagenham and Havering, were overflowed, and nearly 100 acres washed into the Thames, where a sand-bank was formed about a mile in length, and reaching nearly across the river. Various attempts were made by the landholders to repair the breach, but, after several years of ineffectual labor, the design was relinquished as impracticable. At length, however, parliament interposed, and an act was obtained to continue the work, the expense of which was defrayed by a small tax on every vessel coming into the port of London. The first contractor having been found unable to complete the undertaking, the trustees entered into a new agreement with Captain Perry, who had been employed by Peter the Great in his works on the river Don. This gentleman commenced his work in April, 1718, and, by extraordinary exertions, succeeded in stopping the breach; but not until his works had three times nearly been destroyed and washed away by the strength and rapidity of the tides. Within the embankment a pool, of between 40 and 50 acres, still remains, where the earth has been carried off by the tides, and near it is a small circular thatched building called Dagenham Breach-house, kept by the subscription of several gentlemen who form parties to fish here occasionally. Population, 1488. A coach goes daily to Dagenham from the Blue Bear Whitechapel, at 5 in the aft. except Sundays.

Dagenham is distant from London 8 miles.

DALSTON (Cumb.) an extensive and well built village, on the banks of Caldew, which has started into consequence by the establishment of several extensive and well conducted cotton works, within the last 30 years. The river Caldew is here exceedingly rapid, and frequently commits great damage. Population, 914. Distant from London, 302 m. from Carlisle 4½ m. near this vil. is Dalston Hall (John Sowerby, esq.) a place of considerable antiquity.

DALTON, (Lanc.) a m. t. of considerable antiquity, situated in a rich vale, at the spring-head of a river, not far from the sea. On the west side of the market place is an old tower or castle, built by the Abbot of Furness as a prison, but, at present only used for holding the courts leet and baron of the lords of the leet of the manor of Furness, which is very exten-

sive. The land-holders within the parish are chiefly customary tenants under their lordships, and are perhaps possessed of the finest and most fertile ground in the kingdom. The land yields good crops, and being for the most part cultivated by the proprietors, provisions of all sorts are very cheap. The church is an antient building, but very neat, and here are four grammar-schools. About a mile on the south are the ruins of Furness Abbey, which are the most grand and beautiful of any in the kingdom, and much resorted to by strangers; and about 2 m. E. are very extensive iron works. Population, 643.

Market Day and Fairs.] The market day is on Sat.—Fairs, June 6, and Oct. 23, for the sale of horses and horned cattle.

Post.] The communication between this place and Ulverstone, the nearest post-town, is by a carrier, who goes three times a week.

Dalton is dist. from Ulverston 5 m. from Lancaster 25 m. and from London 266½ m.

DARENT, (Kent) is a vil. 2½ m. S. of Dartford, situated on the Darent river, from whence it derives its name. It is only remarkable for its antient church, on the front of which the history of St. Dunstan is curiously carved in eight compartments. Population, 439.

DARLINGTON, (Dur.) a large and populous m. t. and a borough by prescription, situated on the side of a hill, at the bottom of which flows the river Skern, over which is a stone bridge of three arches. It consists of several streets, branching from an extensive square, where the mar. is held, which have a clean and respectable appearance. The principal ornament of Darlington is the church, which stands at the S. W. angle of the market-place. It is a spacious structure, in the form of a cross, with a tower and spire, rising from the centre to the height of 180 feet. Here is a grammar-school founded and endowed by Queen Elizabeth: this as well as the building, formerly the Bishop of Durham's Palace is situated near the margin of the river; the latter is now used as a workhouse for the poor. The happy situation of Darlington, its large market, which is plentifully supplied with cattle, corn, sheep, wool, &c. and the cheapness of provisions, render it a sort of eporium for manufactures. The woollen business is very flourishing, particularly in ordinary kinds of stuffs, such as tammys, morines, &c. Here is also a large manufacture of

linens of different descriptions, but principally of diapers, huckabacks, and checks. The cotton manufacture has lately been introduced, and is in a very flourishing state. The river Skern, in the course of 13 miles, turns 12 mills, viz. 7 for corn, 2 for spinning linen yarn, 1 for wool, 1 fulling mill, and 2 for grinding optical glasses, the first of the kind ever constructed in Great Britain. The improvement of agriculture has been pursued with very considerable success, in the environs of Darlington, chiefly through the patronage of a respectable society of gentlemen who hold their meetings in the t. and vote premiums according to merit. In 1805 a sulphurous spring was discovered on Mr. Lambton's estate: its medical powers are very considerable, and the spring is much frequented. From the returns under the late act, Darlington contained 5559 inhabitants.

Market Days and Fairs.] Its mar. is on Mon. which is well supplied with corn, and all kind of provisions, and there is a large show of cattle, the first Mon. in March. The fairs are Easter Mon. Whit. Mon. a fortnight after Whit. Mon. Nov. 9, for horses, the 10th for horned cattle, and sheep, the 13th for hogs, and for all sorts of cattle &c. and a fortnight after for cattle, &c.

Bankers.] Messrs Mowbray and Co. draw on Everett and Co. and Backhouse and Co. on Esdaile and Co.

Post.] The Mail arrives between 7 and 8 morn. and goes out at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 3 aft.

Coaches, Waggon, &c.] The mail coach passes through this t. from London about 8 o'clock in the morn. and returns about $3\frac{1}{2}$ in the aft. The Highflyer coach passes on its way to London at 11 in the morn. and on its return at 3 in the aft. The Royal Charlotte passes at 12 noon, and returns about 1 in the aft. There is also a diligence from Newcastle to Leeds, which passes about 11 o'clock in the morn. and returns about 3 in the aft. There are waggons from London to the N. going to and returning from London almost daily.

Principal Inns.] The Talbot, King's Head and Golden Lion.

Darlington is dist. from Durham 19 m. and from London $213\frac{1}{2}$ m.

DARTFORD, (Kent) a m. t. situated on the Dover road which takes its name from a ford over the river Darent. The river runs through the E. end of the town the small stream which crosses the W. end being called the Crauham. In the principal street,

which is wide, and contains many good houses and shops, stands the church, a handsome building which has lately been enlarged and repaired. Part of the old burial ground which surrounded the church having been given some years ago to widen the road, another was laid out at the top of the hill, which is so high that it overlooks the tower of the church. The first paper-mill in England was erected here by Sir J. Spilman, who obtained a patent and an annuity of 200l. from Charles I. to enable him to carry on that manufacture. And the first mill for splitting bar iron, for the purpose of converting it into wire, was also erected on the Darent. Here are the remains of a nunnery founded by Edward III. At the suppression of religious houses, Henry VIII. converted it into a royal mansion, and after his death it came into the possession of Anne of Cleves, his divorced wife. It, at present, belongs to the family of Darcy, and bears the name of Dartford place. All that now remains of it is a gateway, used as a stable and a contiguous farm house. In this t. the insurrection under Wat Tyler began. Population, 3177. The Dartford Gunpowder has long been celebrated for its excellence and strength.

Market Day and Fairs.] The mar. is on Sat. and is well supplied with corn, butchers' meat, poultry, &c.—The fair is held on the 2nd of Aug.

Bankers.] Bodgen and Co. draw on Masterman and Co.

Principal Inns.] The Bull, Bull and George, Granby's Head, and Rose.

Coaches, &c.] The Dartford coach sets out from the George and Gate, Gracechurch-st. at 2 every afternoon. Besides this there are Dover, Margate, Canterbury, and Rochester stages passing up and down at different hours every day. The Dover and Canterbury waggons also convey goods to and from this town.

Gentleman's Seat.] Baldwins (Simon Frazier, esq.)

Dartford is dist. from London 15 m. from Gravesend $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Rochester 13 and 16 from Chatham.

DARTMOUTH, (Devon.) a very considerable Sea-port, and m. t. situated at the confluence of the river Dart with the British Channel. It originally consisted of three vil. viz. Clifton, Hardness, and Dartmouth, and although now united, they are in several instances still distinct with respect to local regulations. From the situation of the ground several of the streets are much higher than others, and the lower tier of houses frequently,

communicates with those above by flights of steps. Most of the streets are also inconveniently narrow. Dartmouth contains 3 churches, and a meeting house for dissenters. One of the churches, St. Catherine's, is situated on a hill about a quarter of a m. from the t. and having a tower about 70 feet high forms a good Sea mark. A considerable portion of the trade of this t. arises from the Newfoundland fishery, which is carried on to a great extent, and furnishes labour for near 3000 men. The number of vessels engaged in this trade, in catching the fish, and when cured, conveying them to foreign markets, is about 350. The chief markets are the different ports in the Mediterranean, and the returns are generally in wine, oil, fruits, salt, &c. The harbour of Dartmouth is very safe, and sufficiently capacious for 500 sail of vessels, the entrance is defended by a castle and two batteries; this fortress however is not spacious, and the cannon mounted upon its walls are but few. At the E. end of the t. are the remains of a more ancient castle, rising immediately above the water. This building appears to have been circular, but of no great strength. The quay is large and convenient; before it is a spacious street where the principal merchants reside. Most of the houses are large and convenient. The corporation consists of a mayor, recorder, 2 bailiffs, and 12 common-councilmen, with other inferior officers. It sends 2 members to parliament, who are elected by the corporation, and a number of freemen created by them. The education of the children of the poorer classes are provided for, by the establishment of three charity schools. Population about 4,000.

Markets.] It has a weekly mar. on Fri. at which the produce of the country is exposed for sale, also a good fish mar. every day but Sun.—It has no fairs.

Bankers.] Messrs. Rob. Harris and Co. draw on Brown, Langhorn and Co. 23, Bucklersbury; and Hine and Holdsworth, on Fry and Sons, St. Mildred's Court.

Post.] Comes in from London about 8 o'clock every morn. except Tu. and goes out every ev. at 7.

Coach and Waggon.] A diligence to Plymouth every Wed. and returns the following day, and a waggon from Exeter on Mon. and Thurs. returns Tu. and Fri.

Vessels.] There are 20 coasting vessels belonging to this port, 6 of which

constantly trade to London: they take in goods in rotation at Hayes's wharf.

Principal Inn.] The Castle.

Gentlemen's Seat.] Higher Fage, (C. Keyne, Esq.

Dartmouth is dist. from Totness, 10 m. from Kingsclere, 19 m. from Exeter, 30 m. and from London 203½ m.

DAVENTRY or DAINTRY, (Northam.) a very antient borough and m. t. situated near the sources of the Nen. and Avon, and supposed by Mr. Penant, from the neighbouring camp of Burrough-hill to have been built by the Britons. Here king Charles's army encamped the night before the fatal battle of Naseby. Though it sends no members to parliament, it is possessed of considerable privileges, which were confirmed and renewed by Queen Elizabeth. The corporation consists of 13 burgesses, one of whom is annually chosen bailiff, a recorder, town-clerk, 2 head and 2 sub-wardens, and 20 common-councilmen. The bailiff for the time being is a justice of the peace, as he is also the year following. These 2 justices with the record r. or his substitute, the town-clerk, constitute a quorum: they can arrest for any sum under 100l. and decide the cause in their own court. In criminal cases they can commit to the county gaol, and they hold quarter sessions for the parish as a distinct district, which has no concern with the juries, sessions, rates or magistracy of the county. A considerable number of the inhabitants are employed in the different branches of the silk manufacture; and here is also a large manufactory of whips and shoes. The Braunston canal passes within 3 miles of this town. Some ruins of an antient abbey still remain, which was formerly occupied by John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster. The parish church is a handsome edifice. Population 2,758.

Market Day and Fairs.] The mar. which is well supplied, is on Wed. Fairs, Easter Mon. June 6, Aug. 3, Oct. 2, and 27.

Bankers.] Messrs. Watkins and Co. draw on Sykes and Co. and Messrs. Hall and Oakden, on Masterman and Co.

Post.] Mail arrives between 6 and 7 every morn. goes out at 6 ev. The post-office is open for letters upwards till 5 o'clock every even. Sat. excepted, and for letters downwards till 8 every ev. Sun. excepted. The letters are forwarded by the Liverpool mail coach. A cross post goes every evening to Northampton, and returns the same night.

Coaches, Waggon, &c.] A coach from the Bear inn, Daventry, at 6 morn. on Mon., Thurs. and Sat. and from the Golden Lion, St. John's st. on Sun. Tu. and Fri. at 5 morn. A Luttenworth coach (through Daventry) goes thence to London, Tu. Th. and Sat. and from the Bull and Mouth Tu. Th. and Sat. at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 6 morn. Besides these conveyances the Liverpool, Coventry, Birmingham, Chester, and Shrewsbury coaches to and from London, pass through this place daily, as do a great number of waggons. The Daventry waggon to London sets out every Sun. and Wed. ev. to the George, Smithfield, from whence it returns every Sat. and Wed. about noon.

Principal Inns.] Saracen's Head, and Wheat Sheaf.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Norton, (B. Botfield, esq.) Catesby Abbey, (John Parkhurst, esq.) Welton, (John Clarke, esq.)

Daventry is dist. from Northampton 19 m. from Towcester, 12 m. from Banbury, 18 m. from Coventry, 20 m. from Luttenworth, 17 m. and from London, 93 m.

DAVID'S (St.) see ST. DAVID'S.

DAWLISH, (Devon.) was formerly an inconsiderable place, but which is now fast rising into notice as a fashionable watering place, particularly for invalids requiring a mild and genial air. The church is a handsome gothic edifice, beautifully shaded with a row of elms: a new chapel has just been erected; and numerous handsome buildings have been raised for the accommodation of visitors. There is a good hotel: the surrounding country is very fine. Population 1882.

DEAL, (Kent) a populous m. t. and a member of the Cinque-port of Sandwich. It consists principally of 3 long streets, running parallel to each other, nearly in a N. and S. direction, and is defended by three castles built by Henry VIII. viz. Deal Castle, Sandown Castle on the N. and Walmer Castle on the S. The church which is dedicated to St. Leonard, is in the village of Upper Deal, about a m. dist. but here is a neat chapel of ease, dependent on the mother church. The t. was incorporated by William III. by the style of the mayor, recorder, and 19 jurats; one of whom is town-clerk; there are also 24 common-council men. The mayor is chosen on the first Tu. in August. The number of the inhabitants is 7,951. Its principal trade arises from the great number of vessels constantly in the Downs. At a short distance from the t. is the naval hospital, a large commodious building.

Here also are a good public library, and reading room, together with a custom-house, and naval store-house.

Market Days and Fairs.] The marts are held on Tu. and Sat. and are well supplied with provisions of every kind, at reasonable rates.—Fairs, April 3, and Oct. 10.

Post.] The mail arrives at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 9 morn. and goes at 5 in the aft.

Coaches, Waggon, &c.] Diligences leave Deal every morn. at 9 o'clock to Canterbury, where they wait the arrival of the London coaches and return in the ev. There are also 2 coaches to Canterbury every aft. at 4. A waggon to Canterbury every Mon. and Fri. returns the following days; and one to Sandwich every Thurs. returns the same night. Two caravans to and from Dover every day, and coaches twice a day to and from Ramsgate.—Goods from London, for Deal, are brought by the Deal, Dover, and Sandwich hoys, from Chester's and Brewer's quays.

Principal Inns.] The Royal Exchange, Three Kings, and the Hoop and Griffin.

Bankers.] Messrs. May and Co. draw on Lubbock and Co. and Messrs. Hulke and Co. on Prescott and Co.

Near Deal is Sandown Castle.

Deal is 9 m. from Dover, 12 m. from Ramsgate, 15 m. from Margate, 18 m. from Canterbury, and 73 from London.

DEBENHAM, (Suff.) a neat clean m. t. situated on a rising ground near the river Deben, from which it derives its name. The roads to this town are so bad that it is very little frequented. The church is a handsome structure, and here is a free school founded by Sir Rob. Hitcham. The nearest receiving house for letters is at Eye. Here are no inns. Population 1,224.

Market Day and Fairs.] The mart is on Fri.—Fair, June 24.

Debenham is 7 m. from Eye; 14 m. from Ipswich, and 82 m. from London.

DEDDINGTON, (Oxf.) a large ancient m. t. between Oxford and Banbury. It was formerly a corporate t. and sent members to parliament in the reigns of Edward I. and III. The t. is governed by a bailiff, who is chosen annually. It is famous for the goodness of its malt liquor, whence it has acquired the name of "Drunken Deddington." In the neighbourhood are two medicinal springs of great celebrity. The canal from Birmingham to Oxford passes within $\frac{1}{2}$ m. of this t. Population 1,296.

Market Day and Fairs.] The mart is on Sat.—Fairs, Aug. 21, Oct. 11, and Nov. 22.

Principal Inns.] The King's Arms (post-office,) and Three Tuns.

Post.] The post goes through daily from Woodstock to Banbury.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Adderbury, (Duke of Buccleugh) and Ayvo (W. R. Cartwright, esq.) 2 miles on right at North Aston, the seat of Oldfield Bowes, esq.

Deddington is 7 m. from Banbury, 16 m. from Oxford, and 69½ m. from London. On the right is a t. r. to Buckingham, and on the left to Chipping Norton.

DEDHAM, (Essex) a decayed m. t. famous for its clothing trade as early as the reign of Richard II. a branch of which, the manufacture of baize, it retained till lately, when the principal in the concern dying, it was discontinued, and the persons engaged were obliged to seek employment at Colchester. There is still a small manufacture of stocking yarn carried on here. This town is situated about 1 mile S. of the river Stour, over which there is a good bridge, finished in 1790. It has but one principal street, in the centre of which on the S. side is the church, a handsome spacious building, with a remarkably fine tower of flint, under an arch of which are the arms of the two houses of York and Lancaster, and at the E. side of the battlements a statue of Margaret, Countess of Richmond. Here is a free grammar school, the governors of which were incorporated by Queen Elizabeth. The population of Dedham as returned in 1811, was 1,432.

Market Day and Fairs.] The mar. is on Tu.—Fair, Easter Tu. for horses and pedlary.

Coaches, Waggon, &c.] There are no coaches to or through Dedham, but the Ipswich, Woodbridge, and Norwich coaches convey passengers and parcels within a m. of it. The Stow-market waggon from the Ipswich Arms, Cuilani-street, stops at Dedham every Fri. night on its way down, and every Mon. on its return. There are barges employed to convey goods from Manningtree up the Stour, which is navigable to Sudbury, 16 miles above Dedham.

Post.] Letters are brought from Colchester every morn. at 11 o'clock and sent back every ev. at 5. Sat. excepted.

Principal Inns.] The Sun, and Marlborough.

Dedham is 7 miles from Colchester 12 miles from Ipswich, and 58½ miles from London.

DEEPING. See MARKET DEEPING.

DENBIGH, a county in N. Wales, bounded on the E. by Cheshire and

Shropshire; on the S. by Montgomeryshire; on the W. by Caernarvonshire and Merionethshire; and on the N. by Flintshire and the Irish Sea. It is about 40 m. in length from N. W. to S. E. 20 m. in breadth, and 170 m. in circumference, and contains about 428,800 square acres. The air of this county is esteemed healthy, but it is rendered sharp and piercing by the chain of high mountains which almost surrounds the county. The soil is various and almost in the extremes of good and bad. The western part, except the sea coast and the banks of the Conway, is healthy and barren; and the hills upon the eastern side are equally sterile, with the exception of the small tract of country bordering on the Dee. The centre of the county is, however, extremely fruitful and well inhabited, and is one of the most delightful spots in Europe. It is called the vale of Clwyd, from being watered by the river of that name. The mountains and heaths of this county afford pasture to infinite numbers of sheep and goats, and in some parts produce good crops of rye; the vallies abound with black cattle, and yield an ample supply of wheat and barley. Near Wrexham are several lead mines, which yield great quantities of ore. The principal manufactures of the county are flannels, gloves, and shoes. The principal rivers are the Clwyd, the Elwy, the Conway and the Dee. The Clwyd issues from the bottom of a hill to the S. of Ruthin, and after passing that town runs nearly N. W. by the city of St. Asaph in Flintshire, a few miles below which it falls into the Irish Sea. The Elwy rises in the S. W. part of the county, and running N. and N. W. falls into the Clwyd near St. Asaph. The Conway separates this county from Caernarvonshire; and the Dee, which crosses it in a N. E. direction from Merionethshire into Cheshire, has been already described in the latter county. The Ellesmere canal passes through the lower part of this county, but it is not yet completed, for want of water. By the institution of agricultural societies (there are two), the agriculture and sheep husbandry of this county have been much improved within a few years. The mail roads of this county are good but many of the cross roads are bad. The principal manufactures are coarse cloths, flannels made from the country wool, and worsted stockings.

Denbighshire is in the province of Canterbury and dioceses of St. Asaph and Bangor. It contains 4 market

towns, viz. Denbigh, Ruthin, Wrexham, and Llanroet; sends 2 members to parliament, 1 for the county, and 1 for the boroughs of Denbigh, Ruthin, and Holt; pays 1 part of the land-tax. Population, 64,240.

DENBIGH, (Denbighshire,) the county t. is situated on a branch of the Clwyd, called the Iishod. Its original site was on the summit of the rock, near the foot of which it now stands. The new town was erected in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. It is handsome, large and populous, and in the opinion of many people is thought to be the best t. in N. Wales. It is governed by 2 aldermen, who are justices of the peace, 2 bailiffs, acting as sheriffs, a recorder, and 25 burgesses who form a common council. Here are considerable manufactures of gloves and shoes, which are sent to London principally for exportation. The tanning business is also carried on here to a great extent. This t. has undergone many improvements of late years. The town-hall has been newly succeeded; and a dispensary has been established, with liberal support for the benefit of the poor. On the top of a rock near the t. are the ruins of a castle built in the year 1280, which from its situation and the unusual thickness of the walls, must, in those early ages, have been impregnable. The walls are of very singular construction, having been formed by building two walls in the ordinary manner, at the extremities of the intended thickness, and afterwards filling up the interval with a mixture of cement and stones of various sizes, which by drying became as hard, if not harder than solid stone. The prospect from these ruins is most delightful: it extends over the luxuriant vale of Clwyd, decorated with a profusion of noble seats, through which the river meanders in a variety of romantic vistas. At a distance are seen the t. of Ruthin on one hand, and the city of St. Asaph on the other, while the landscape is terminated by the blue tops of the distant mountains of N. Wales. Near the castle stands the chapel of St. Hilary, the common place of worship for the inhabitants; the church being a full m. dist. at the bottom of the vale. Denbigh sends 1 member to parliament, as already mentioned. Population 2714.

Market Day and Fairs.] The market which is well supplied with corn, cattle and provisions, is on Wed.—Fairs, May 3, July 13, and Sep. 4.

Post.] Letters arrive from Chester on Mon. Thurs. and Sat. about 8

o'clock in the morn. and are conveyed thither at 3 in the aft. of the same days.

Bankers.] Messrs. Clough and Co. draw on Hoare, Barnetts and Co.

Coaches, &c.] There is not any stage coach or waggon through Denbigh; but carriers go several times a week to meet the different waggons at Chester.

Inns.] The Black Bull, and Crown.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Pont Ryfith Hall (Sir E. Lloyds, bart.) Llewenev Hall (Visc. Kirkwall) and Plass Newydd (Sir W. W. Wynne, bart.)

DEPTFORD, or WEST GREENWICH, (Kent) a large t. situated upon the Thames. The name was antiently written Deptford, signifying the deep ford over the river Ravensbourne, which falls into the Thames at this place. It is distinguished into the upper and lower town, and, in the year 1730, was divided by an act of parliament into two parishes, the old, called St. Nicholas, and the new, St. Paul. Sayes-court, the mansion-house, and site of the manor of West-Greenwich, is in the former. When the Czar of Muscovy, Peter the Great, visited England, in 1698, he resided at this mansion, then the property of John Evelyn, esq. a celebrated philosopher and author of *Sylva*. Nothing now remains of either the house or gardens, except some part of the garden walls. The house was pulled down in 1728, and the parish work-house erected on its site. The church of St. Nicholas was erected in 1697 except the antient tower of flint and stone, which was suffered to remain. It consists of a chancel, nave, and two aisles. That of St. Paul, is one of the fifty new churches erected in pursuance of an act of parliament passed in the reign of queen Anne; it was not, however, opened until the year 1730. It is a handsome stone structure, consisting of a chancel, nave, and 2 aisles, supported by columns of the Corinthian order. At the west end is a taper spire. There are 2 hospitals in this t. one of which was erected in the reign of King Henry VIII. and is commonly called Trinity House of Deptford Strond. It originally contained 21 houses, but being pulled down and rebuilt in 1788, the number was increased to twenty-five; it is situated near the church: the other, which is called Trinity Hospital, is in Church street, and was built about the end of the seventeenth century, it contains fifty-six apartments, and is a very handsome edifice, in form of a quadrangle, with large gardens behind. In the centre of the quadrangle is a statue of Captain Maples, who

subscribed 1300l. towards the building. Both these buildings are for decayed pilots, and masters of ships, or their widows. The allowance to the single men and widows is about 18l. and to the married men about 28l. per annum. The royal dock, for which Deptford is most remarkable, appears to have been established about the beginning of the reign of Henry VIII. the date of 1537, being visible in the rigging loft, on what was originally the front of the store houses. The whole extent of the yard is about 31 acres. It has 3 wet docks, a double and a single one, and 3 slips, a bason, and mast pond. It also contains several ranges of store-houses, an anchor smith's shop, with about twenty forges, mast-houses, various work-shops, lofts, &c. and houses for the officers. Vessels of the second rate are frequently built at this yard. The victualling-house stands on the site of a large range of store-houses, formerly called the Red-house, from having been built with red bricks, which was burnt down in 1639; in 1745, the victualling-house was built upon this site, and burnt down four years after: it has since been rebuilt and enlarged with store-houses of various descriptions, slaughtering-houses, bake-houses, brewhouses and every other office necessary for supplying the navy with provisions. There are coaches from Charing Cross and Grace-church street, to Deptford and back to London, almost every hour of the day.

Numerous neat streets, have been erected here within a few years, for the accommodation of those connected with the Dock-yard. Population 19,835.

Deptford is 4 m. dist. from London.

DERBY, a county situated nearly in the middle of the island, at an equal distance from the E. and W. seas. It is bounded on the N. by Yorkshire and part of Cheshire; on the W. by Cheshire and Staffordshire, on the S. by Leicestershire, and on the E. by Nottinghamshire. Its extent, in its longest diameter from N. to S. is nearly 55 m. its breadth at the N. extremity is about 3 m. but it contracts as it advances southward, and near its junction with Leicestershire, almost narrows to a point. It contains about 720,640 square acres; is divided into 6 hundreds and 116 parishes, and contains 11 market towns, and 185,487 inhabitants.

Face of the Country, Soil, &c.] The general appearance of Derbyshire is extremely dissimilar. Its southern and northern parts exhibiting a striking

contrast: the former is neither particularly remarkable for its hills or vallies; but the latter is eminently distinguished by a long and continued succession of both. From this irregularity of surface, the upper and middle parts of the county are generally denominated the High Peak and the Low Peak. The ground in the southern extremity of the Peak rises gradually into hills, and these, in their progress northward, being piled upon one another, form the elevated district, called the High Peak. This mountainous tract of country extends in one great chain, varying in breadth, to the southern extremity of Scotland. The High Peak is a region of bleak, barren heights, and long extended moors, interspersed with deep vallies. Here the scenery is, in many parts, romantic and sublime; but, from the want of contrast, is on the whole, inferior in picturesque effect to that of other mountainous countries. The most considerable eminences in this part of the county are the mountains Ax-edge and Kinder-scout. The former is situated near Buxton, and is calculated to be about 2100 feet higher than the town of Derby, and 1000 feet above the valley in which Buxton-hall is situated. The latter rises near the centre of the N. W. angle. Its height has not been ascertained; but as it overlooks all the neighbouring eminences, its elevation is supposed to be yet greater. The Low Peak abounds with eminences of various heights and extent. Brassington Moor, Crich Cliff, and Alport, near Wirksworth, are the most elevated, and command very extensive prospects. From the latter, the Wrekin in Shropshire may be distinguished in a clear day. The southern part of Derbyshire, is, in general, pleasant and well cultivated, but presents no particular variety of scenery. The most common soil of the county is clay or marl of various colours, but generally reddish or yellowish, with little or no stone near the surface; in some parts, however, it is interspersed with small beds of gravel or sand; and in moist situations, land of a blackish colour and loose texture is sometimes met with. The mineral and medicinal waters are, as might be expected in a country abounding with fossils, very numerous.

Agriculture, Manufactures, &c.] The southern part of Derbyshire is appropriated to pasture and tillage in nearly equal proportions; but as the dairy is as much an object of attention as the growth of corn the same land is seldom suffered to continue long in either state.

In the neighbourhood of Derby, most kinds of grain are cultivated, and the produce is in general abundant. The wheat is particularly fine; but in no part of the county more so than in the extensive fields at Chaddesden and Chellaston. Barley is much cultivated in many districts, but particularly in the parishes of Gresley and Repton, where the farmers are induced to grow it by the consumption of malt in the neighbouring t. of Burton, whose famous ale has acquired such extensive celebrity. On the eastern side of the county the land is chiefly under tillage; but the midland tracts have a mixture of pasture and arable according to situation. In the High Peak, the grounds are principally appropriated to the grazing and breeding of cattle; very little corn, but black oats being grown: on the more elevated parts, sheep of the smaller horned kind are fed, the mutton of which is excellent. The banks of the river Dove are chiefly occupied by dairy farms, and many of the dairies are very large. The Derbyshire cheese is mostly of a good quality; yet the methods of making it vary considerably. An uncommon species of culture, as a field crop, is practised in this county, viz. the growth of camomile, to which about 200 acres are devoted. The manufactures carried on in Derbyshire are various and extensive. With Nottinghamshire and Leicestershire it partakes in the manufacture of stockings; with Yorkshire, in that of iron and woollen cloth; and with Lancashire in that of cotton. To these may be added the manufactures of silk and ornaments of Derbyshire spar. The business of hosiery is chiefly confined to the eastern borders of the county. The number of frames employed has been calculated at 1550. The wool is mostly manufactured in the High Peak, adjacent to Yorkshire. The iron, in the neighbourhood of Sheffield, and in some other places of the N. E. district, and also at Chesterfield. Cotton is manufactured in different ways, and in various parts of the county; but the principal factories are at Cromford, Belper and Derby. The silk and spar manufactures are nearly confined to the t. of Derby. Besides the sources of labour derived from the above branches of commerce, the mines of lead, iron, calamine, and coal, the quarries of marble and limestone afford employment to very many inhabitants of this county.

Rivers.] The principal rivers of this county are the Trent, the Derwent, the Dove, and the Wye. The Trent enters Derbyshire from Staffordshire near

Colton, and for several miles forms the S. W. boundary of the county, but taking an easterly direction near Newton Solney, it flows to the confines of Leicestershire, and, after continuing its course between the counties for some miles, finally quits Derbyshire near Barton. The Derwent issues from the mountainous district of the High Peak, and being increased by various torrents which flow from that dreary waste, soon emerges from its native wilds, and passing through Chatsworth Park, has its current increased by the Wye. It afterwards passes between lofty rocks which inclose the romantic scenery of Matlock Dale, and emerges at Cromford. At length it enters the cultivated vale which extends to Derby, where suddenly turning to the E. it flows on to the Trent, which it joins on the borders of Leicestershire. The Dove rises a little to the S. of Buxton. Like the Derwent, in the first part of its course it pursues a southern direction, somewhat inclining to the E. but after it emerges from the Dove-dale, it inclines westward till it reaches the vale of Uttoxeter, when again turning to the E. it hastens to unite with the Trent near Burton. The Wye descends from the bleak hills in the vicinity of Buxton, and receiving the waters of several tributary rills flows, in a S. E. direction, by the t. of Bakewell, a few miles below which it falls into the Derwent. The Errewash rises in the vicinity of Alfreton; and, after running in a southerly direction, it joins the Trent near Sawley. The Rother has its source in the junction of several small streams near Chesterfield; which town it passes, on its course; and proceeding in a north easterly direction, it enters Yorkshire between Killimarsch and Brighton.

Canal Navigation.] Derbyshire possesses not less than seven canals, which traverse it in different directions. The first executed is the Trent and Mersey Canal, cut under the direction of the celebrated engineer, Mr. Brindley, by whom it was called the Grand Trunk Canal. Its whole length is 95 miles. The Chesterfield Canal was finished in 1776, and opens an intercourse from that town into the river Trent. The Langley Bridge, or Errewash Canal, is $11\frac{1}{2}$ m. in length. The Peak Forest Canal is 15 m. in length, proceeding from Ashton-under-Lyne to the bason and lime-kilns at Chapel Milton, where it terminates: and from the latter place an iron railway runs by Chapel-en-le-Frith to Load-Knowl limestone quarries in the Peak, a line of 6 miles. The Cromford Canal begins at Crom-

ford, near Matlock; and, after running about 14 m. S. E. it falls into the Errewash Canal at Langley Bridge.—The Ashby-de-la-Zouch Canal proceeds from that town through a course of 50 m. and joins the Coventry Canal at Murston Bridge. The Derby Canal commences in the Trent at Swarkestone Bridge; and, crossing the Trent and Mersey Canal, at little Eaton, about 4 m. north of Derby: its length is about 8½ miles.

Market Towns.] Derby, the county town, Chesterfield, Wirksworth, BAKEWELL, Ashbourn, Bolsover, Alfreton, Chapel in Frith, Dronfield, Tideswell, and Winsler.

Members of Parliament, Diocese, &c.] This county sends but 4 members to parliament, viz. 2 knights of the shire and 2 burgesses for Derby. It is in the province of Canterbury and diocese of Litchfield and Coventry, and belongs to the midland circuit. It pays 6 parts of the land tax and sends 560 men to the national militia.

DERBY (Derby'sh.) the county town is situated in a fertile valley on the W. bank of the river Derwent, over which it has a commodious and elegant stone bridge of 3 arches, built by public subscription in the years 17-9-90-1-2. This is generally allowed to be a place of great antiquity: it is supposed to have been a town of some importance during the period in which the Romans were possessed of the central part of Britain; and the proximity of Little Chester, which was a Roman station, renders this supposition extremely probable; for historians have remarked that these stations were commonly fixed in the vicinage of some great town. In the time of Edward the Confessor, Derby was a royal borough, and had 243 burgesses. It was first incorporated by Henry I. but since that time the charter has been altered and renewed at several different periods; and various privileges have been granted to the town by different monarchs. The present charter was obtained from Charles II. (in 1680) for 400l. By this the government of the borough was vested in a mayor, 9 aldermen, 14 brethren, (out of whom the aldermen are selected,) 14 common-councilmen, a recorder, a high steward, and a town clerk. The mayor, recorder, and town clerk, or any 3 of them, are empowered to hold a court of record every second Tuesday to keep a quarterly sessions, and two court-leets yearly. The privilege of sending 2 members to parliament, which the town has possessed ever since 93d. of Edward I. is vested in

the freemen and sworn burgesses, now about 700 in number; and the mayor is the returning officer. This town became distinguished in the rebellion of 1745 as the farthest place in England to which the pretender's army penetrated: they entered Derby on the 4th December, and after remaining there two nights, commenced a precipitate retreat on the Ashbourn road. The entire number of effective men of which this terror-spreading army consisted, that advanced thus into the kingdom, did not exceed 8000, and their train of artillery comprised only 19 pieces.

The buildings of the t. are in general good, comprising many handsome houses, shops, &c. of modern construction. The greater part of the streets are spacious, well paved, and clean. Over the stream called Markeaton brook, which flows through a considerable part of the t. are 5 commodious stone bridges (besides others for foot passengers) most of which have been erected within few years by public subscriptions. The chief public buildings in Derby, are: the Assembly room, the Guildhall, the County Hall, the County gaol, the theatre, situate within the t. and the infirmary, and ordnance depot, in its immediate vicinity. The assembly room, a spacious and elegant structure, standing on the E. side of the market place, was built, and is still supported, by subscription of the Nobility and Gentry of the county. The building was finished about the year 1774; but the interior has lately received many additional improvements and embellishments. The guildhall is a handsome edifice of freestone, situated within the area of the market place, towards the southern side; it was built by the corporation, about the year 1730. The county hall is a large, heavy building of freestone, in St. Mary's Gate, finished the year 1660. Adjoining to it, a new house is erected at the expence of the county, for the reception of the judges at the time of the assizes. On the W. side of the t. in the beautiful and spacious street called Friar Gate, stands the county gaol, a building respectable in its appearance, and well adapted for its purpose. It was built in the year 1756. The Duke of Devonshire contributed the liberal donation of 400l. towards the expence; the residue was paid by the county. The borough gaol is a very inconvenient building, quite inadequate to the present wants of the place: but the corporate body are about to remedy the evil by the erection of another,

on a more extensive scale. The theatre was built in 1773, and is private property. But among the public buildings, the Derbyshire General Infirmary claims peculiar distinction. This noble edifice, which is almost without a parallel among buildings erected for a similar purpose, both for the elegant simplicity of its external appearance, and the admirable utility of its internal conveniences, was erected at an expense (including the purchase of the land) of 17,701. It was opened for the patients in June 1800. The building is of sufficient magnitude for the accommodation of 80 in-patients, besides those who are afflicted with infectious diseases. For the purpose of administering relief to the latter class of patients, a fever house has been constructed; the beneficial effects of which have been already manifested in the prevention of that rapid spread of contagion which is unhappily too common among the lower classes on the occurrence of disorders of that nature. One great advantage which this hospital possesses over others, is the construction of two light and spacious apartments, (one for each sex,) called convalescent rooms; in which patients are allowed (if they think proper) to eat their meals and pass the day, instead of being confined constantly to the same room, as is the usual practice. An excellent and economical method of warming and ventilating the whole has been adopted; so that no difficulty has arisen, during the most inclement seasons, in producing, through the whole building, a temperate and agreeable heat, capable of being regulated at pleasure. A very superior mode of construction has also been contrived for the water closets, which are ventilated in such a manner as to remove the objections to which offices of that description were formerly liable. Warm and cold baths have also been constructed for public accommodation, the former of which are said to be the largest artificial warm baths in the kingdom. The design of the building, and the construction and arrangement of the interior conveniences, was planned by that ingenious philosopher and mechanician, Wm. Strutt, esq.

Derby contains five parishes, each of which has a parish church. The living of All-saints is a curacy; that of St. Alkinund's, a vicarage; both are in the patronage of the corporation. St. Peter's, St. Werburgh's, and St. Michael's are vicarages, the advowsons belonging to the crown. By the last census in 1811, the number of inhabi-

ted houses was estimated at 2644, of inhabitants 13043; the increase of houses in the ten preceding years being 500, and of population, 2215.

The principal ornament to the town is All-saints' church. The beauty of this structure excites general admiration; though it displays a remarkable instance of architectural incongruity. The tower is gothic, nearly 60 yards high, erected in the reign of Henry VIII. and its upper part is richly adorned with tracery, crockets, high pinnacles, and battlements; but the body is grecian, though of the chastest proportion, and most classical design. The interior is light, elegant, and spacious. The E. end is separated from the part containing the pews, by a rich, open screen of iron, admirably wrought. The portion thus cut off is divided into 3 parts, the centre of which is an elegant chancel, and the southernmost division is the monument room of the illustrious family of Cavendish, many of whom are interred in the vault beneath. There are 7 places of worship for protestants, dissenters, and a roman catholic chapel, in this town.

The situation of Derby, on the banks of the Derwent, renders it extremely favourable for the establishment and prosecution of manufactures which require the aid of water; and the improvements in mechanism are no where more obvious than in the various and extensive works constructed here, for various purposes. The mills established by the Messrs. Strutts, for the manufacture of silk and cotton, are particularly worthy of notice; and the facility of working attained by them in these branches of business, has contributed to extend it in a very eminent degree. One of the cotton mills belonging to these gentlemen, being built on brick arches, and paved with brick, is absolutely indestructible by fire; it was erected in 1793; and was the first fire-proof mill ever built. Silk throwing is carried on here to a great extent, there being at this time (1814) no fewer than 10 mills at work, in which about 1200 hands are employed in the different branches. The original one, formerly called the *Silk Mill*, by way of eminence, being the first and largest of its kind ever erected in England, stands upon an island in the Derwent. Its history is remarkable, as it evinces the power of genius, and the vast influence which even the enterprises of an individual may have on the commerce of a country. The Italians had been long in the exclusive possession of the art of

Silk-throwing, when about the year 1715, a young mechanic and draughtsman, named John Lombe, undertook the perilous task of visiting Italy, to procure drawings or models of the machines necessary for the undertaking. He remained there some time, and obtained access to the silk-works by corrupting two of the workmen through whose assistance he inspected the machinery in private; and whatever parts he obtained a knowledge of in these clandestine visits, he recorded on paper before he slept. When his plan was just completed, his intention was discovered; and he was compelled to seek the safety of his life by a precipitate flight into England; where he arrived in safety, accompanied by the two Italians who had favoured his scheme. Fixing on Derby as a proper place for his design, he agreed with the corporation for an island, or swamp, in the river, on which he erected and established his mill, at an expence of nearly 30,000*l.* which charge he enabled himself to defray by the erection and employment of temporary machines in the town-hall and other places, before the completion of his great work. In 1718, he procured a patent for 14 years, to secure the profits arising from his address and ingenuity: but his days verged to a close; for before half this period had elapsed, treachery and poison had brought him to the grave. The Italians, whose trade began rapidly to decrease, were exasperated to vengeance, and resolved on the destruction of the man whose ingenuity had thus turned the current of their business into another channel: this they accomplished, through the machinations of an artful woman, sent from Italy for that purpose. But though suspicion was almost strengthened into certainty from her examination; yet the evidence being indecisive, she was discharged. The death of this lamented artist did not, however, prove fatal to his patriotic scheme; for the machinery was in full action, and the business became every day more successful.—John Lombe was succeeded by his brother William, who committed suicide; on which, the property devolved to his cousin, Sir Thomas Lombe, who previously to the expiration of the patent, petitioned parliament for its renewal; but the legislature, wishing to reward the promoters of national benefit, and at the same time to spread the knowledge of so useful an invention, granted him 14,000*l.* in lieu of a new patent, on condition that he would suffer a com-

plete model of the works to be taken and deposited in the tower for public inspection; which was accordingly done. The extensive fabric occupied by the machinery stands upon huge piles of oak, doubly planked, and covered with stone work; on which are turned 15 stone arches that sustain the walls. Its whole length is 110 feet; its breadth 39 feet; and its height 55½ feet. It contains 5 stories, besides the under-works, and is lighted by 468 windows. The whole of this elaborate machine, comprising about 14,000 wheels, is put in motion by a water wheel, 23 feet in diameter. All operations are performed at the various mills erected here, from the winding of the raw silk to the finishing of it in a proper state to be woven. The manufacture of silk stockings of the best workmanship is carried on here to a considerable extent; there being now employed in it about 600 hands, including the seamers and embroiderers. The manufacture of porcelain was originally established here, about 1750, by the late ingenious Mr. Duesbury: but very important improvements have been effected since his decease, both in the methods of preparing the materials, and in the beauty of the decorations. The ware is said to be of equal fineness with the French and Saxon; but the workmanship and ornaments are acknowledged to surpass those of the latter. The paintings are brilliant and well executed; the gilding is rich, and beautifully burnished. *Bisquit* figures (or white porcelain) are peculiar to this manufactory, and are produced equal in beauty and delicacy to any made in Europe. The factory gives employment to about 180 people. Messrs. Bloor and Co. are the present proprietors. Their London warehouse is in Old Bond-street. The buildings now used are all of modern construction, and occupy an extensive area of ground: a large warehouse, or show-room has been recently built at the front of the manufactory, 90 feet in length.

The manufacture of fluor spar, marble, and gypsum, (the chief part of which materials is collected in this county) into a variety of beautiful ornaments, is carried on here with great success. The principal manufactory of this description is that of Messrs. Brown and Son, who have lately erected extensive buildings for the purpose; in which the machinery for turning the lathes, sawing, polishing, &c. is impelled by a steam engine. The number of hands employed at the various works in this species of manufacture is about 80. The proprietor of one of the

spar works has lately constructed a grotto, in which many natural and artificial curiosities (both mineral and marine) are collected together, and tastefully displayed. A patent shot manufactory has lately been established, the proprietors of which have constructed for the purpose, a circular brick tower, nearly 50 yds high.— Steam engines of the most modern and improved construction are made in this town. The process of bleaching is carried on, according to the improved chemical methods. A mill for slitting and rolling iron; a large furnace for smelting copper ore, with a machine for battering and rolling the copper into sheets; a red lead manufactory; two mills for the making of tinned plates; two iron foundries; several manufactories of colours, &c. are also existing in this town, or its immediate vicinity. The neighbourhood of Derby furnishes a variety of pleasing walks, where the inhabitants may enjoy the benefit of healthful exercise, while they gratify the sight by a succession of prospects, distinguished by the softer features that attend cultivation. On Windmill Hill, a short distance from the town, a neat prospect house has been erected, from which the views over the adjacent country are extremely delightful, and very extensive. The honour of giving birth to that distinguished astronomer, Flamsteed, is generally bestowed upon this town, though it has been affirmed, by some, that he was born at Denby. His name does not appear in the parish register of either place, but it appears certain that his father resided in Derby, about the period of his birth, and that he received the rudiments of education at the free-school here. The late celebrated painter, Mr. Joseph Wright, was a native of this town, and resided here during the greater part of his life. A philosophical society is established here, of which the late Dr. Darwin was several years the president: their library has accumulated to several thousand volumes. Another Permanent Library Society is also formed here.

Market Day and Fairs.] The mar. is on Fri. Fairs, 2d Fri. in Jan. for cattle; Mar. 21, 22, 23, for cheese; Fri. in Easter week, Fri. after May 1, Fri. in Whitsun week, July 23, for cattle; Sep. 27, 28, 29, for cheese.

Post.] The post-office is open till half past 9 in the morn. for letters to be conveyed by the mails travelling southwards: and when re-opened for the admission of letters going northwards, continues so till half past one. The

London mail arrives about 9 in the aft. and returns the following morn. at 10. The mail arrives from Birmingham at 3 in the aft. and from Sheffield (on its return) at half past 9 in the forenoon.

Coaches and Waggons.] The mail coach from London leaves the Swan with Two Necks, Lad-lane, every ev. at 8. Besides the mail there are two other coaches from the same inn every day at 12 and 2; and one from the White Horse, Fetter-lane, every day at 9. Messrs. Pickford and Co.'s waggons leave the White Bear, Basinghall-street, on Tu. Thurs. and Sat.

Principal Inns.] The King's Head, George, Bell, and New Inn.

Bankers.] Messrs. Evans and Co. and Messrs. Smith and Co. both draw on Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Smiths; Messrs. Crompton and Co. on Messrs. Lees and Co.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Darley Abbey, 1 m. (Robert Holden, esq.) f Darley Hall, 1 m. (Walter Evans, esq.); Allestree, 2 m. (J. C. Girardot, esq.) Chaddeston, 2 m. (Sir R. Mead Wilmot, bart.); Osmaston, 2 m. (Sir R. Wilmot, bart.); Markeaton, 2 m. (F. N. C. Mundy, esq.); Kedleston, 4 m. (Rt. Hon. Lord Scarsdale); the Pasture, (— Peel, esq.)

Derby is 11 m. from Burton on Trent, 19 m. from Uttoxeter, 13 m. from Ashbourne, 14 m. from Alfreton, 21 m. from Mansfield, 16 m. from Nottingham, and 126 m. from London. On the r. are T. R. to Nottingham, Mansfield, and Chesterfield; and on the l. to Burton and Uttoxeter.

DEREHAM, EAST, or MARKET DEREHAM, (Norf.) a m. t. situated nearly in the centre of the county, and so called to distinguish it from a village near Downham, called West Dereham. It is a fine town, and has several hamlets belonging to it. St. Wilburgh, the youngest daughter of King Anna, founded a monastery here before the year 748, which was destroyed by the Danes in 974. From her grave, in the body of the church, issues a very fine spring of water, which runs through her tomb, and forms a bath in the church-yard: it was formerly reputed to perform miracles. The church, which is undoubtedly of great antiquity, is a very large Gothic structure, supported by pillars of various forms, and having a steeple in the centre, open to the body of the church. The font is a very fine piece of antiquity, erected in the year 1468: it is adorned with carvings, representing the seven sacraments of the church of Rome. The organ is a singular instrument, built by

a German of the name of Bernard Schmidt, for the Hon. Roger North, attorney general to Charles 2d's queen. At that time it was esteemed one of the greatest efforts of human ingenuity for the melody of its tones, although its pipes are made of wood instead of metal. This ingenious piece of mechanism was sold for a trifle by some of the descendants of its first possessor to an inhabitant of this town, from whose widow the parishioners purchased it for 30l. but so incompetent were they to judge of its merits, that for years it was accounted good for nothing, and lay neglected as useless lumber. At length, a better judge having shown its melodious properties, it was put up in the church in the year 1786, and is now esteemed one of the best instruments in the kingdom. Here, in 1800, were interred the remains of the celebrated poet W. Cowper. This town was formerly the chief town in the county; the streets being uneven, choked with mud and dirt, and full of pools of stagnant water; at present, however, the streets having been levelled and paved by subscription, Dereham is the neatest and best built m. t. in Norfolk. Population, 2,888.

Market Day and Fairs.] The market which is well supplied with all sorts of provisions, and is also the largest pig-market in the county, is on Fri. Fairs, Th. and Fri. before Old Midsummer-day, and Th. and Fri. before New Michaelmas-day.

Coaches, Waggon, &c.] The Norwich and Yarmouth coaches and waggons, by Swaffham, pass through Dereham every day.

Post.] The mail to Norwich leaves letters at Dereham, on its way down, at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 11 morn. and calls for them on its return at 5 aft.

Principal Inns.] The King's Arms and George.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Quebec Castle, (St. A. St. John, esq.) and Gorgate Hall (Rev. T. Munnings.)

Dereham is 6 m. from Swaffham, 9 m. from Norwich, and 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from London.

DEVIZES, (Wilts.) a large populous borough and m. t. situated on an eminence almost in the centre of the county. It has several streets, branching from the market-place, nearly in a direct line, and a semi-circular one on the north side, uniting with the others at the upper and lower parts of the t. On a high artificial mount to the south of the town was a very strong and handsome castle, repaired and made almost impregnable (if not built) by Roger, Bishop of Salisbury, in the year 1196.

King Stephen, who demolished many of the castles of the bishops, in order to curtail their power, took possession of this, which he found extremely rich. The government of this castle was afterwards thought very honourable, and was accepted by the first nobility. It continued to be a place of considerable strength until the civil wars, when it was several times besieged, and at length taken by Cromwell and Fairfax. All the fortifications have long been demolished, and the site of the castle is now converted into pleasure grounds. Here are 9 churches, dedicated to St. John the Baptist and the Virgin Mary. St. John's church is an ancient building, partly of Saxon and partly of Gothic architecture. At the east end of St. Mary's church is an ancient statue of the Virgin with her infant son in her arms. Here are also a chapel of ease to Bishops Canning, a village about 2 miles north, and 4 meeting-houses for dissenters. This borough enjoys many advantages from the charters of different monarchs, which were confirmed and enlarged by Charles I. The present corporation consists of a mayor, recorder, 10 magistrates, and 24 common-councilmen, who have the liberty of making what number of burgeses they please, all of whom have the privilege of voting for members of parliament, though the number of voters seldom exceeds 30. The corporation also have a right to hold a court of record every Fri. with power to arrest and determine actions of debt not exceeding 40s. The principal manufactures carried on here are waistcoat-pieces of fine Spanish wool, tobacco, and snuff. Here are also 2 breweries that have been for many years noted for excellent beer, large quantities of which are sent weekly to London.—Population, 3750.

Market Days and Fairs.] The market is on Mon. and Th. the former for butchers' meat only, the latter for provisions of all sorts, wool, horses, and cattle. Fairs, Feb. 13, Holy Th. June 19, July 5, and Oct. 2. These are very inconsiderable; but on Ap. 20, and Oct. 20, there are 2 large fairs on the Green without the borough, for sheep, cattle, hops, cheese, &c.

Coaches and Waggon.] The Bath mail-coach, and the Bath coach from the Golden Cross, Charing-cross, pass through this town downwards about 8 o'clock in the morn. and return about 7 in the ev. Another Bath coach, from the Belle Sauvage, Ludgate-hill, passes downward at 7 o'clock in the ev. and returns at 8 in the morn. Several other coaches to Bath and Frome, pass

through at different hours. The London waggons arrive at Devizes on Tu. Th. and Sat. they return on the same days and arrive in London on Mon. Wed. and Fri. morn. and return on Tu. Th. and Sat. ev. The Salisbury waggon sets out on Mon. and Fri. and returns the following days.

Post.] The post arrives from the north and east at 8 o'clock in the morn. and from the south and west at 7 o'clock in the ev.

Principal Inns.] The Bear, and the Castle.

Bankers.] The Devizes Bank, Messrs. Tyler, Salmon, and Co. and the Devizes and Wiltshire Bank, Messrs. Lock and Co. both draw on Messrs. Lubbock and Co.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Within 1 m. on the r. New Park, (F. G. Estcourt, esq.); and 2 m. from Devizes, on the l. is Eastwell House, (Wm. Hunt Grubbe, esq.)

Devizes is 14 m. from Marlborough, 18 m. from Bath, 22 m. from Salisbury; and from London, by Marlborough, 88 m. and by Andover 90 m.

DEVONSHIRE, the most valuable county in England, and, in size, exceeded only by that of York, is bounded on the N. and N. W. by the Bristol Channel; on the W. by the river Tamar and a small rivulet called Marsland water; on the S. and S. E. by the British Channel; and on the E. and N. E. by the counties of Dorset and Somerset. Its greatest extent from E. to W. is 72 m. and from N. to S. 71 m. and its circumference is about 290 m. It contains about 1,633,280 square acres, 33 hundreds, 394 parishes, 40 m. t. and 383,368 inhabitants.

Face of the Country, Soil, Agriculture, &c.] The external aspect of Devonshire is exceedingly varied and irregular; and the heights in many parts, but particularly in Dartmoor and its vicinity, swell into mountains. On approaching this tract from the S. and S. E. the eye is bewildered by an extensive waste, exhibiting gigantic torrs, and immense rocks, which seem to have been precipitated from the steep declivities into the vallies. Dartmoor, and the waste called the Forest of Dartmoor, extend from the vale of Exeter nearly to the Tamar, and include between 2 and 300,000 acres of open and uncultivated land, which, though capable of considerable improvement, at present affords only a scanty pasturage to a few thousand sheep and cattle. In the vale of Exeter the soils vary exceedingly, but a strong loam and clay, intermixed with sand and gravel, are the most preva-

lent. Wheat, barley, peas, and beans, with a small quantity of flax, are the chief products of the arable lands: in the pasture lands the dairy is principally attended to; but some farms are appropriated to the breeding of sheep and cattle. The district called the South Hams is frequently termed the garden of Devonshire from its fertility: the upper parts are appropriated alternately to pasture and tillage; the lower parts are chiefly cultivated as meadows. The principal kind of soil is a strong red loam, lying on clay; and the average produce of the arable lands is 25 bushels of wheat, or 35 bushels of barley per acre. Great quantities of cyder are made in this district, as well as in the vale of Exeter; and, as almost every farm has its orchard, the general produce affords a large surplus for exportation. In the district named West Devonshire, nearly two thirds of the inclosed lands are employed alternately in the cultivation of grasses, and raising of corn, the remainder is either in tillage, or occupied by orchard grounds. The villages, in this part of the county, are few, and in general small, the farm-houses, and many cottages, being scattered over the areas of the townships. North Devon comprehends the whole district between Dartmoor and the Bristol Channel. In this tract the ground is greatly diversified, and the scenery delightful. The land is chiefly appropriated to the growth of wheat and oats; and the soil is generally productive, except, perhaps, the summits of some of the highest hills. The orchard grounds are not extensive, but coppice wood is produced in abundance on the sides of the hills and narrow vallies. The variety of surface in Devonshire has a proportionate effect on the weather, which varies exceedingly in different situations. On the S. coasts the myrtle flourishes unsheltered; but, on the N. coasts, the weather is frequently bleak and boisterous.

Natural Productions.] The principal metallic products of Devonshire are the ores of tin, lead, iron, and manganese. Gold, silver, copper, bismuth, antimony, and cobalt, have also been found, but in small quantities. The tin-works were antiently numerous and valuable, but have in a great measure been abandoned, those of Cornwall being considerably more productive, though, in the reign of King John, Devons. produced greater quantities than that county. In the parishes of Salcombe, Branscombe and Beer, considerable quantities of free-stone are obtained of an excellent quality for building, as appears from the cathedral of Exeter, the outside of

which is built of Salcombe stone, and, though some of it has been erected 600 years, it is very little, if at all, worn by the weather. Pipe and potter's clay are procured in abundance in the vale of King-Steinton, 10 or 12,000 tons of which are annually sent from Teignmouth to London, Liverpool, and other parts. Many of the rocks on the coast of Devonshire are formed of very excellent marble. Among the products of this county should be noticed the great variety of fish which abound in its rivers and on its coasts; and, in addition to the home consumption, supply a very considerable quantity of food for the Bath and London markets.

Rivers.] The rivers of Devonshire are uncommonly numerous. The principal are the Tavy, the Torridge, the Dart, the Teign, the Exe, and the Lyn. The Tavy rises in Dartmoor, whence it follows a northerly direction, and, after passing Chumleigh and Barnstaple, turns to the W. and falls into the Torridge at Appledore. The Torridge rises near the source of the Tamar, in the northern part of Cornwall, and, after meandering in a northern direction above 30 m. becomes a very rapid river, navigable for boats near Biddeford, after which it receives the Taw, and, proceeding to the N. W. falls into the Bristol Channel near Barnstaple Bay. The Dart is the principal of the rivers which spring from the mountainous regions of Dartmoor. After a southern course of about 14 m. it is joined by 2 considerable streams, and, near Totness, becomes navigable for small vessels, and falls into the British Channel at Dartmouth. The Teign is the most eastern of the Devonshire rivers which rise in Dartmoor. Its course is generally inclining to the E. and the country through which it passes is full of rocks. It falls into the British Channel at Teignmouth. The Exe rises in a barren, boggy track of land called Exmoor, in the western corner of Somersetshire, and enters Devonshire at Exbridge. Its general course is nearly S. and about 60 m. in length. It passes Bampton, Tiverton, Exeter, and Topsham, where it becomes a grand estuary, capable of receiving vessels of considerable burthen, and flows into the British Channel near Exmouth. The Lyn, which rises in Exmoor Forest, is a small but very rapid river, pursuing its impetuous course over rocks of immense size, and at length rushes into the Bristol Channel.

City and Principal Towns.] Devonshire contains 1 city, Exeter, and 39 market towns, viz. Plymouth, Tavistock, Dartmouth, Ashburton, Barn-

staple, Tiverton, Oakhampton, Honiton, Plympton, Totness, Torrington, Crediton, Biddeford, Topsham, Axminster, Bampton, Newton-Abbot, Lyston, Bow, Bradninch, Brent, Kingsbridge, Dodbrook, Chudleigh, Chumleigh, Collumpton, Combe-Martin, Culliton, Hartland, Hatherley, Holdsworth, Ilfracomb, Medbury, Moreton-Hampton, Sidmouth, South-Milton, Teignmouth, Ottery St. Mary's, and Chagford, and 1735 villages.

Members of Parliament, Diocese, &c.] This county sends 26 members to parliament, viz. 2 for the county, and 2 for each of the following places; Exeter, Totness, Plymouth, Oakhampton, Barnstaple, Plympton, Honiton, Tavistock, Ashburton, Bere-Alston, Dartmouth, and Tiverton. It is in the province of Canterbury and diocese of Exeter, and is included in the western circuit. It pays 21 parts of the land-tax.

DIMCHURCH, or DYMCHURCH, (Kent) a vil. in Romney Marsh, joining to the sea. In a place called Newhall, built in the 17th century, are kept the records of Romney Marsh, and a court, called the Lathe, is held by the Lords of the Marsh, and the members of the corporation, who are appointed by a statute of the 33d of Edward III. meet here, or at some other place, a fortnight after Michaelmas, to regulate all differences, to make new laws for the better management of the marsh-lands and walls, and to take care that the old ones be strictly observed. Population, 424.

DINASMOUTHY, or DYNASYM-MOWDDWY, (Merion.) a decayed m. t. situated on the Dyfi, at the junction of three vales, beneath a frightful precipice called Craig-y-Dinas. It consists of but 1 street, and has no trade whatever, having only 2 shops to supply the poor inhabitants with necessaries; it is, however, governed by a mayor and aldermen. The church is a mile and a half out of the town, on the T. R. leading from Shrewsbury to Aberystwith.

Market Day and Fairs.] The mar. is on Fri. Fairs, June 2, Sep. 10, Oct. 1, and Nov. 10.

Post.] Letters are conveyed by the Aberystwith post.

DISS, (Norf.) a neat flourishing m. t. situated on the river Waveney, on the S. confines of the county. The streets are well paved, pretty wide, and always clean, and the town contains about 600 good houses. At the W. end of the town is a large lake, which abounds with eels, but is so foul as to be unfit for domestic purposes. In

the town are carried on manufactories of hempen cloth, hose, and stays. There is a large handsome church, and a charity-school, well deserving of notice. Population, 2580.

Market Days and Fairs.] The mar. which, besides provisions, is well supplied with yarn, linen cloth, and other goods, is on Fri.—Fair Nov. 8.

Bankers.] Messrs. Fincham and Co. draw on Brown and Co. and Taylor and Co. draw on Hoare, Barnetts and Co.

Principal Inns.] The King's Head, and Saracen's Head.

Post.] The mail arrives at 10 morn. goes out at 5 aft.

Diss is dist. from London, by Bury 92 m. and by Stowmarket, 8½ m. from Sudbury 31 m. from Bottesdale 6 m. and from Stowmarket 16 m.

DODBROOK, (Devon, a m. t. parted only from Kingsbridge by a branch of the Southcombe river. This town is celebrated as the first place where white ale was brewed, but perhaps it is more so from the circumstance of tythes being demandable for that liquor, a small sum being still annually paid by each innkeeper in lieu of the tythe. Population, 942.

Market and Fairs.] A mar. is held here every third Wednesday in the month, and 4 quarterly mar. for the sale of cattle. Fair, Wed. before Palm-Sun.

Dodbrook is 219 m. from London.

DOLGELLY, (Merion.) the chief and largest m. t. in the county, situated on the S. bank of the Avon, at the foot of one of the loftiest mountains of Wales, called C der Idris, for ascending which travellers may here meet with excellent guides. The buildings in general are low and irregular, and here is a modern-built parish church. This town and its vicinity are remarkable for the manufacture of a coarse woollen cloth, called webbing, or white plains, principally made for exportation. Flannels are also made here. Here are also some considerable establishments for tanning and preparing skin.

Market Day and Fairs.] The mar. are on Tu. and Sat.—Fairs, May 11, July 4, Sep. 20, Oct. 9, Nov. 22, Dec. 16.

Post.] Here is a receiving house for letters, which are conveyed to Ludlow.

Inns.] The Golden Lion, Ship Tavern, and Angel, where travellers without a carriage may obtain comfortable accommodation.

Bankers.] Messrs. T. and H. Jones, draw on Perling and Co.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Llwyn Hall (Rev. R. Nenny) Hengwrt Hall (G. Vaughan, esq.) and Manan Hall (Sir R. W. Vaughan, bart.)

Dolgelly is 211 m. from London, from Machynlleth, 15 m. Barmouth, 11 m. Bala 18 m. and Towyn, 26 m.

DONCASTER, (Yorksh. W. R.) a m. t. which derives its name from its situation on the river Don and an old castle which formerly stood here. It is a large, spacious, and populous town, and was incorporated by a Charter granted by James II. It is governed by a mayor, recorder, 6 aldermen, and a common council. Here is but one parish church, which is large and neat, and its tower is of admirable workmanship. Here are two fine lofty stone bridges over the river Don, with a long causeway beyond them, the waters of the river being dangerous to passengers when they overflow the banks, which is sometimes the case. The mansion house is a very spacious stone edifice, and it is to be remarked, that Doncaster had a magnificent mansion house for its mayor, before either London or York. Here is a free grammar-school, the town-hall, and the theatre. To the S. side of the town is the race course, on which is erected a beautiful grand stand; the races are in Sep. and for many years past have been numerous attended. At one end of the town is a remarkable ancient column, called a cross, with a Norman inscription. The town is well supplied with water which is conducted through pipes from the River. Provisions are plentiful; but the principal business of the town arises from its thoroughfare, situation, and populous neighbourhood. The labouring inhabitants are principally employed in spinning wool and cotton, and in knitting gloves and stockings. The river is navigable up to the town. Population, 6955.

Market Day and Fairs.] Mar. on Sat. Fairs, April 5, Aug. 5, and Nov. 26, for horses and black cattle.

Post.] The mail coach from London to the north arrives about 6 in the even. and goes forward a quarter after. A bye-post sets off for Thorne at the same time, and returns at night. The mail coach arrives from the north about 5 every morn. at the same time a bye-post goes to Sheffield, and returns at 5 in the even.

Couches, Waggons, &c.] Coaches and waggons to and from London and the principal towns in the north, are passing through Doncaster almost every hour.

Bankers.] Messrs. Yarborough,

Childers, and Co. draw on Gosling and Co. and Leatham and Co. draw on Denison and Co.

Principal Inns.] Old and New Angel, and Rein Deer, for families, the Green Dragon, and Woolpack (in particular) for travellers.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Wheatley House (G. Cooke, esq.) Cusworth, (W. Wrightson, esq.) Sprotborough, (Sir Lionel Copley, bart.) Elm-House, (Mrs. Childers,) Cantly Lodge, (J. W. Childers,) and Woodland House, (T. Waterton, esq.)

Doncaster is 9 m. from Bawtry, 10 m. from Thorne, 18 m. from Sheffield, 37 m. from York, 12 from Rotherham, 30 from Leeds, and 14 from Pontefract, and from London, by Ware, 158 m. by Worksop 1:34 m. and by Hatfield 162 m.

DONINGTON or **DUNNINGTON**, (Linc.) a m. t. in the fen country, which has been lately very much improved; it is noted for a large sale of hemp and hemp-seed, and has a port for barges, by which goods are carried to and from Boston and the Washes. A firm rampart of earth, of considerable breadth, has lately been made from hence through the Fens to Sempringham, by which the road has been rendered passable in winter, which before was attended with great difficulty. Here is a parish church, in the lower part of the steeple of which is a remarkable antique inscription. Here is also a large free school and two small ones, richly endowed by Lord Cowley. Population 1528.

Market Days and Fairs.] The market is on Sat.—Fairs, May 26, Aug. 17, Sep. 6, and Oct. 17, which are noted for the sale of horses, &c.

Huggon.] The Boston stage waggon passes through this town every week.

Inns] The Red Cow, Black Bull, and Peacock.

Donington is 10 m. from Spalding, 11 m. from Boston, and 106 m. from London. On the left is a turnpike road to Folkingham. Here is no post-office.

DORCHESTER, (Dorset.) the county town, is delightfully situated on an ascent above the river Frome, which bounds it on the N. side at the dist. of 6 m. from the British Channel. On the S. and W. sides it opens on pleasant down, intermixed with corn fields. The town consists principally of 3 spacious streets, which join each other about the middle, these, with the subordinate ones, are well paved, and in general adorned with handsome buildings of brick and stone. The public edifices are 3 churches, the

town hall, the county hall, and the new gaol; St. Peter's church is a large handsome structure standing nearly in the centre of the town, and consists of a chancel, nave, and side aisles; the tower, which rises to the height of 90 feet, is adorned with pinnacles and battlements; this, though only a chapel of ease to the Holy Trinity, is esteemed the principal church in the town; it possesses a few monuments of distinguished persons, and some curious reliques of antiquity. There is a curious traditional barbarous rhyme, informing us that, relative to St. Peter's church.

“Geoffrey Van
With his wife Ann
And his maid Nan
Built this church.”

The churches of the Holy Trinity and All-Saints are not remarkable either for antiquity or beauty. The town hall is situated a small distance from St. Peter's church; it was erected by the corporation in the year 1791, and is a spacious and handsome edifice, having a market-place under it, and behind it rows of convenient shops for the town butchers. The county hall is a plain neat building, commodiously fitted up, and well suited to the purposes for which it is erected. The new gaol is on the N. side of the t. its external appearance is truly handsome and characteristic, and the interior possesses every convenience appropriate to its destination; it is upon the plan recommended by Mr. Howard. Dorchester obtained its privileges from different monarchs. It was incorporated by Charles I. under a mayor, 2 bailiffs, 6 aldermen, a governor, and 24 common councilmen. This borough has returned members to parliament ever since the 23d of Edward I. Dorchester was fortified by the Romans with a wall and fosse quit round, and 2 ramparts S. and W. The Roman amphitheatre remaining in the neighbourhood of this town is allowed to be the most perfect of its kind in England; it is situated on a plain in the open fields, about a quarter of a mile S. W. from Dorchester, close to the Roman road which runs from thence to Weymouth. This town is famous for its beer, great quantities of which are sold in London. It has almost lost the manufacture for broad cloth, for which it was famous, and its serge trade is not very considerable. Dorchester contains 2 free schools and 2 almshouses, with other charitable foundations, but to no great extent. The environs of Dorchester are extremely pleasant. The immediate vi-

cinity of the t. is surrounded with agreeable walks planted with rows of lime and sycamore trees; the surrounding country is level and fruitful, every where covered with sheep, of which not less than 60,000 were computed to have formerly fed within a circle of 6 m. and that number is of late much increased. Population, 2546.

Market Days and Fairs.] The mar. is on Wed. and Sat.—Fairs, Feb. 12, Trin. Mon. and July 5, for all sorts of cattle, sheep, and lambs, and Aug. 5 for cattle, sheep, wool, and leather.

Coaches and Waggon.] Besides the mail coach, most of the stage coaches to Exeter and the different towns of Cornwall pass through Dorchester. There are also waggon passing upwards and downwards daily.

Post.] The mail from London arrives here every day about 2 o'clock in the aft. downwards, and on its return about noon.

Principal Inns.] The Antelope and King's Arms.

Bankers.] Messrs. Cox and Co. draw upon Messrs. Cox, Merle, and Co.

Gentlemen's Seats.] At the end of Dorchester on the r. (W. Churchill, esq.) and on the l. (Hon. Mrs. Damer,) within a m. on the l. Stensford (W. O'Brien, esq.) Dorchester is 7 m. from Weymouth, 17 m. from Sherborne, and 120 m. from London.

DORCHESTER, (Oxfo.) a vil. which was antiently the see of a bishopric, founded by Berinus in the year 636, which continued till the Norman conquest, when it was removed to Lincol'n. The present and only church, antiently the cathedral, is a large and venerable structure with a low tower; the windows contain some very curious old painted glass. The founder's monument, on which are 24 figures carved in stone, is on the S. side of the altar. The font is of lead, with 11 very ancient figures upon it. From the removal of the see, Dorchester began gradually to decline, and now has lost its mar. and the name of a t. Here is a stone bridge over the river Tame. Population 754.

Fair.] Basnet Tu.

Inn.] The White Hart.

Dorchester is 9 m. from Oxford, and from London 39 m. On the L. is a T. K. from Abingdon. There is no post-office here.

DORKING, (Surrey,) a pleasant little m. t. situated on a rock of soft sandy stone, on the banks of the river Mole. The streets are broad, open, well paved, and kept extremely clean, so that the whole has a very agreeable

appearance. The church is collegiate; it is a neat structure with a square tower near the centre. The great Roman causeway, called Stone street, passes through the church-yard; it is from 7 to 10 yards broad, and near a yard and half deep, and is made of flints and pebbles, like those on the beach of Sussex. The custom of borough English prevails in the manor of Dorking; that is, the youngest son inherits a copyhold estate. This town is famous for its great meal trade, the water mills in the parish and neighbourhood being very numerous, and grinding a vast quantity of corn. Some almshouses belonging to the town stand on Cotman Dean, a pleasant little heath at a short distance, which many of our most eminent physicians have described as the most healthy spot in England. Population, 3819.

Market Day, and Fair.] The mar. is on Th. and is well supplied with corn, poultry of a kind peculiar to this neighbourhood, and sea-fish from the coast of Sursex.—Fair, the day before Ascension day; it was formerly accounted the greatest fair in England for lambs, but of late years Horsham has engrossed a considerable number of them.

Coaches and Waggon.] A coach to Dorking, from George and Blue Boar, Holborn, at 2 aft. (Sunday excepted) Arrives at Dorking at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 6 ev. departs at 7 morn. and arrives in town at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 10. From the Golden Cross, Charing Cross, daily 9 morn. and 3 aft. to Dorking in 5 hours. From the Spread Eagle, Gracechurch-street daily at 3 aft. (Sun. excepted,) reaches Dorking at 8, even. and departs at 7, morn. arrives in London at 12, noon. Besides these conveyances, the Brighton and Horsham coaches pass through Dorking daily. The Dorking waggon come on alternate days to the George and Swan in the Borough, and return on the following days.

Post.] The post goes out every night, except Sat. and comes in every morn. about 3 o'clock.

Inns.] The Red Lion, White Horse, and King's Head.

Bankers.] Messrs. Piper and Co. draw on Messrs. Jones and Co.

Gentlemen's Seats, &c.] Deepden, (Lady Burrell) Denbighs (Jos. Dennison, esq.) Chart Park, (Sir C. H. Talbot, bart.) and Shrub Hill (Earl of Rothes).

Dorking is 23 m. from London, and 8 m. from Epsom.

DORSETSHIRE, a maritime county, bounded on the E. by Hampshire, on the N. by Wiltshire and Somers'tshire, on the W. by Devonshire and part of Somersetshire, and on the S. by the

British Channel. Its form is very irregular; its greatest length from E. to W. is about 56 m. and its breadth from N. to S. about 35 m. its circumference may be estimated at 160 m. nearly. The area includes about 775,000 square acres, is divided into 34 hundreds, and contains 390 parishes, 18 mar. t. and about 124,691 inhabitants.

Face of the Country, Air, Soil, &c.] The general appearance of the county is uneven, and in many parts hilly. Its most striking features are open and uninclosed parts covered with numerous flocks of sheep, who feed on the verdant produce of the downs. From the mildness of the air, and the beauty of the situation, Dorsetshire has been termed the *Garden of England*. The soils vary in different parts. About Bridport the lower lands are mostly deep rich loams; on the hills, throughout the western district, the soil is a sandy loam, intermixed with a kind of flint. To the N. of Sherborn, which affords some of the best arable land in the county, is a stone brack, which is the case in the isle of Portland and most parts of the isle of Purbeck. In the centre of the county the soil is in general good, but in a few spots cold and wet. The downs are chiefly of a light chalky soil, with a turf remarkably fine. Neither coals nor ores of any kind are found in the county, but the whole isle of Portland seems to be one entire mass of free stone, and the quarries of Purbeck are well known for their valuable produce.

Agriculture, Manufactures, &c.] The greater proportion of land in this county is appropriated to pasture; the arable is estimated at one third, and the waste at about a ninth. The general practice and management of tillage is less attended to than any other part of agriculture. The sowing of wheat is often effected with one ploughing; and symmetry and neatness are so little regarded, that, in small pieces of ground, the ploughman will frequently vary 3 or 4 yards from a straight line, and persevere in his vagrant direction as a matter of no import. Barley affords a great produce, and a large portion of malt is made for the internal consumption of the county; in some towns 10,000 or 12,000 bushels are made annually. The strong beer is famous; the ale is also particularly celebrated, and in some respects, unequalled. The growth of flax and hemp, particularly the former, is of great particular importance, especially about Bridport and towards Bournemouth, where it is chiefly grown. The best seed is annually imported from Aiga. The principal

sheep country is round Dorsetshire. Great numbers of sheep and oxen are fed in the vale of Blackmore, which is distinguished for its rich pasture. Many of the other vales in the S. W. parts of the county are also uncommonly luxuriant. Dorsetshire is supposed to contain not less than 800,000 sheep, of which number upwards of 150,000 are sold annually and sent out of the county. They are highly esteemed for the fineness, shortness, and close texture of their wool, which is much used in the manufacture of broad cloath. Many of the ewes are bought by the farmers within 40 m. of London for the sake of their lambs, which come earlier than most others, and are fattened for the London mar. Besides the peculiar Dorsetshire breed, there is a very small kind in the isles of Portland and Purbeck, and the neighbouring coast, inferior in size to the Welch sheep. The flesh of these is sweet and well flavoured, and they are not subject to the rot. Even when fat the weight of a carcase does not exceed 35 or 40 lb. The breed of horses is not particularly regarded; and very little account is made of the shape, colour, or size of the cattle. The pigs of this county are not so good as those of Hampshire. The chief products of Dorsetshire are corn, cattle, butter, sheep, wool, timber, flax, and hemp. The fish obtained on the coast are of various descriptions; but the mackerel fishery is the most considerable. The manufactures of Dorsetshire are principally flax and hemp, of which large quantities are grown, particularly about the village of Bradpole, and towards Bournemouth. A sort of white baize, called swanskin, is made at Sturminster and Shaftesbury; and in the latter, as well as at Blandford, great numbers of women and children are employed in making shirt-buttons of all kinds. At Stalbridge and Sherborne are 2 large establishments for spinning silk, and at Wemborne considerable business is transacted in the worsted stocking branch, and upwards of 1000 women and children are employed in knitting.

Rivers.] The principal rivers of Dorsetshire are the Frome, the Stour, and the Piddle. The Frome rises in the N. W. part of the county near Evershot, and keeping a S. E. direction, by Maiden Newton, Frampton, and Dorchester, falls into the sea in Poole Bay. The Stour enters this county from Wiltshire, near Gillingham, and, following first a N. and then a S. E. course towards Blandford and Wimborne runs into Hampshire near Parley. The Piddle rises N. of Piddle Tread-hyde

church, and, flowing to the SE. gives name to several small villages and hamlets; near Keyworth it unites with the waters of Poole Bay.

Principal Towns.] Dorchester, the county town, Shaftsbury, Lyme-Regis, Poole, Bridport, Wareham, Melcombe-Regis, Beminster, Wimborne, Cerne, Sherborne, Corfe-Castle, Weymouth, Cranborne, Abbotsbury, Stalbridge, Blandford, Sturminster, and Bere-Regis.

Members of Parliament, Diocese, &c.] Dorsetshire sends 20 members to parliament, viz. 2 for the county, and 2 for each of the following places, Dorchester, Poole, Lyme-Regis, Bridport, Shaftsbury, Wareham, Corfe Castle, Weymouth, and Melcombe-Regis. It was antiently a distinct bishopric, but was afterwards connected, at different times, with the sees of Oxford, Winchester, Sherborne and Sarum, from the latter of which it was separated in the 31st of Henry VIII. when it was constituted part of the newly erected bishopric of Bristol, to which it still belongs. It is in the W. circuit, and pays nine parts to the land-tax.

DOVEDALE, (Derb.) a romantic glen, rather more than 2 m. in length, through which the river Dove winds its course. On the right, or Derbyshire border, the rocks are more bare of vegetation than on the left, or Staffordshire side, where they are partially covered with a fine hanging wood, which, from its various combinations with the sundry objects, presents a succession of beautiful and romantic views, diversified by the varying forms of the rocks, and the inconstant current of the Dove, the motion and appearance of which is perpetually changing. The rugged, dissimilar, and frequently grotesque and fanciful appearance of the rocks, distinguishes the scenery of this valley from perhaps every other in the kingdom. In some places they shoot up in detached masses in the form of spires, or conical pyramids, to the height of 30 or 40 yards; in others their scattered and uncovered heads impend over the river, upheld by fragments apparently unequal to the weight they sustain: some are firm and solid throughout; others are split and dislocated, and appear ready to be scattered into atoms by the next tempest that sweeps the dale. On the right, nearly half way up the side of the dale, is a magnificent natural arch called *Reynard's Hole*: its length is about 40 feet, and its height 18; within it is a cavern, a little more than 40 feet in depth, to which the name of *Reynard's Hall* has been given. Near the northern extre-

mity of the dale is another cavern, called the *Fox Holes*.

DOVER, (Kent) a m. t. and seaport, situated at the narrowest part of the channel that divides England from France. It is a place of great antiquity, and was undoubtedly one of the Roman ports of this country; it was a t. of note in the time of Edward the Confessor, and was formerly surrounded with walls, and had 10 gates, but at present there are no remains of either. The t. consists of 2 parts, of nearly equal size, connected by a long narrow street. The harbour is not capable of receiving men of war, and vessels of any considerable size can only come in and go out at high water. Here were formerly 7 churches, but 5 of them have been long since demolished. Dover was incorporated, by Edward the Confessor, by the style of, "The mayor and commonality," and the town's-men were called burghesses, from amongst whom the mayor chose assistants for the year, who, being sworn to faithful service, were called jurats, which name and office is now common to all the cinque-ports, and some of the towns, their dependents. This charter was renewed in the reign of Edward III. but the last charter was granted by Charles II. The present corporation consists of a mayor, 13 jurats, a recorder, town-clerk, and 35 common councilmen. The town-hall is situated in the market-place, and in it the sessions for the town and liberties are holden, and all the other public business of the town transacted, except choosing members of parliament and the mayor, the poll, in these cases, being taken in St. Mary's church. The passage from hence to France being the nearest and safest, packet-boats are continually passing backwards and forwards in time of peace, and, with a fair wind, the voyage is generally made in one tide. Dover castle is built on the extremity of the stupendous cliffs which form the eastern barrier to Dover town and harbour; and is so large as to contain 35 acres of ground. There has been a fortification on this spot ever since the Romans possessed this island, and it was of great repute among the Saxon kings. It was thought a very important object by William the Norman, and, through a course of ages, succeeding kings built new towers, and increased its natural strength to such a degree, that, in the time of Henry III. it was called the key and barrier of the whole realm. This castle contains a curious specimen of antient fortification, and is well worthy

of attention. The church of St. Martin's-le-Grand is said to have been situated here for the service of the royal palace, which was in the castle. There is a tower at the west end, which, with the church, bears evident marks of great antiquity. The bells which were in it were removed to Portsmouth by Sir George Rooke. There is a well in this castle 360 feet deep, lined to the bottom with free-stone. In the castle they show two very old keys, and a brass trumpet, said to have been used in the time of Julius Cæsar. Here is a brass gun, supposed to be the longest in the world, presented to Queen Elizabeth by the States of Utrecht: it is 22 feet long, and is said to throw a ball of 15 pound weight 7 miles. It is commonly called Queen Elizabeth's pocket pistol. A little to the S. of the castle is Shakespear's cliff, which has derived its name from the fine description in that poet's tragedy of King Lear. The population of Dover, in 1811, was 9,074. This city was honoured, in June 1814, with a visit from their majesties the Emperor of Russia and King of Prussia, when they visited our happy island, on the conclusion of peace with France. The fortified cliffs, or "Heights," can only be seen by special permission of the commanding officer for the time.

As Dover is the first of the cinque ports we have mentioned, it may not be improper here to observe that this phrase is derived from *quince portus*, five havens that lie over against France, and were thus called, by way of eminence, on account of their superior importance. Our kings thought them worthy a particular regard, and, the better to secure them against invasion granted them a peculiar form of government. They are governed by a keeper, who has the title of Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, and they had a particular jurisdiction, and several other privileges, granted them by King John, which have been confirmed by most of his successors. Their warden, who was first appointed by William the Conqueror, has the authority of an admiral among them, and issues out writs in his own name. The five original cinque-ports are Dover, Romney, and Sandwich, in Kent, and Winchelsea and Rye, market-towns of Sussex, and to these five were afterwards added Hastings and Seaford, two other market-towns of Sussex, and Hythe in Kent. When the service which was required of the cinque-ports, towards their preservation became too burdensome, each was allowed a certain number of other towns in its neighbourhood as auxiliaries, that they might bear a part of this public charge. The

cinque ports claim the honour of supporting the canopy which is borne over the sovereign at his coronation, and afterwards of dining at the uppermost table, at the king's right hand; the canopy, staves, &c. are their fee. Thirty-two barons, or inhabitants of the ports, used to be summoned for this purpose, whose expences were borne by the ports, but at present they usually depute their members of parliament to that office. The lord warden of the cinque-ports is likewise governor of Dover castle. Faversham and Folkestone are the towns which are dependant on Dover as a cinque-port.

Market Days and Fairs.] The market is on Wed. and Sat.—Fairs, Nov. 22, and 3 following market-days.

Coaches, Waggon, &c.] The mail coach arrives every morning about 7 o'clock, and returns every ev. at the same hour. Stage coaches and diligences every morn. at 4, and every ev. at 7, from the Royal Hotel, Ship, and City of London, to the White Bear, Piccadilly; White Horse, Fetter-lane; Spread Eagle, and Cross Keys, Gracechurch-street; and Cross Keys, Woodstreet. A waggon from Kutley and Co.'s warehouse every Mon. noon to the King's Head, Borough; returns on Th. noon. Another waggon on the same days from the London Hotel to Blossom's Inn, Lawrence-lane. Hays to and from London every week. They clear from Chester's and Brewer's quay, and from Dover, every Sat. and sail the same ev. Besides these, there are regular stages from Margate and Ramsgate to Dover, through Deal and Sandwich, every morn. and ev.

Post.] The mail from London arrives and sets out as mentioned above; the bags to Folkestone, Hythe, and Romney, are sent from the office every morn. at 8, and return the same day.

Principal Inns.] The Royal Hotel, York House, Ship, City of London, and King's Head.

Bankers.] Messrs. Fector and Co. draw on Messrs. Minet and Co. Messrs. Latham and Co. draw on Messrs. Howe, Barnett, and Co. and the Union Bank, Messrs. Latham and Co. draw on Sir R. Herries, Rice, and Co.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Whitfield, (Sir H. P. Hayman, bart.); Old Park, (Dr. Osborne); and Archer's Court, (P. Stringer, esq.) which is held by the singular tenure of supporting the king's head, when he crosses the channel, should he be sea-sick.

Dover is 71 m. from London, 16 from Canterbury, 7 from Folkestone, 11 from Hythe, 26 from Margate, and 11 from Sandwich.

DOWNHAM, (Norf.) a m. t. situated on a hill to the E. of the river Ouse. It is a pleasant healthy t. consisting of three principal streets in the form of a Roman T. The church stands on the summit of a hill, the ascent to which, on the S. is by an avenue of lime-trees, and, on the NW. by a flight of brick steps. Here is a foundry for casting large bells, and a steam-engine for the manufacture of mustard, which breaks and dresses from 15 to 20 coombs daily. The river Ouse passes nearly a mile from the principal part of the town; over it there is an antient wooden bridge, at which the butter-market is held. Here boats receive it on Monday about noon, and convey it to Cambridge, from whence it is brought to London by waggons. This is the commodity commonly sold by the name of Cambridge butter. In spring and summer it is said that 90,000 firkins have gone hence to Cambridge, and thence to London. Population, 1771.

Market Days and Fairs.] Mar. on Mon. for butter, and Sat. for provisions of all descriptions. Fairs, March 3, for horses, cattle, &c. formerly called Winnold fair, and considered the first fair in the kingdom, May 8, and Nov. 13. Here are also 2 sessions for hiring servants, the first on the Sat. ec'nnight before Old Michaelmas Day, and the second 3 weeks after.

Coaches and Waggons.] The Lynn coach, from the White Horse, Fetter-lane, Cross Keys, Wood Street, and the Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, goes through Downham on Tu. Th. and Sat. and returns on the following days. A Lynn waggon from the Catherine Wheel, Bishopsgate street, leaves London on Wed. morn. arrives at Downham on Sat. about noon, and returns on Sun. morn. Waggons from different parts of the country attend the butter market on Mon.

Post.] The mail from London comes in every day at 11 o'clock in the morn. and goes out every day except Sat. at half-past 3 in the afternoon. The post office shuts at 3 o'clock.

Principal Inns] The Crown and Swan.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Denver, (J. T. Dering, esq.) Riston, (E. R. Pratt, esq.) and Wallington Hall, (T. Hare, esq.)

Downham is dist. from London 84 m. from Lynn, 12 m. from Ely, 18 m. and from Cambridge, 35 m.

DOWNTON, (Wilts.) an antient borough, pleasantly situated on the E. bank of the river Avon. Here is a good church, the tower of which has lately been raised more than 30 feet at the ex-

pense of the Earl of Radnor. The principal manufactures carried on here are ticking and paper, but the chief employment of the poor is in making lace. Here is also a considerable trade in malt. Downton sends two members to parliament: the right of election is in the burghage holders, and the returning officer is the deputy steward of the manor. The election takes place at a cross opposite the White Horse inn, in the front of which are busts of King John and one of his Queens placed in niches. The date on the house is 1025. Tradition says that the stables belonging to King John stood where the White Horse now is, and that he had a castle behind the mills, now called Old Court, part of the walls of which were standing within the memory of some of the present inhabitants. Downton had formerly a mar. which has been for some years disused. Population, 2624.

Fairs.] April 23, and Oct. 2, for sheep and horses.

Waggons.] A waggon from Salisbury to Poole passes through this t. every Wed. There are also 2 carts from hence to Salisbury on Tu. Th. and Sat.

Post.] Letters are conveyed to and from this t. every day from Salisbury.

Inns.] The King's Arms, White Hart, and Bull's Head.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Downton House, (Capt. Archer); Hales House, (Mrs. May); Breamore, (Sir E. Hulse, bart.) and Whichbury House, (Mrs. Templeman.)

Downton is 5 m. from Fordingbridge, 7 m. from Salisbury, and 87 m. from London.

DRAYTON, (Salop.) A m. t. situated on the river Tern, and distinguished only for its weekly market on Wed. and 3 annual fairs, viz. Wed. before Palm Sun. Sep. 19, and Oct. 24. Here is a receiving house for letters. Population, 3370.

Inn.] The Talbot.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Cloverly Hall, (R. Dod, esq.); and Peatswood, (R. Dickinson, esq.)

Drayton is 16 m. from London, and 18 from Shrewsbury.

DRIFIELD, GREAT, (Yorks.) E. R.) a m. t. formerly called Dryfield, situated in a fine sporting part of the country. There is a navigation from hence into the Humber, by which upwards of 20,000 quarters of corn are annually conveyed in large keels, or vessels, to Hull, from whence they return with coals. Here are several manufactures for woollen and cotton goods, and a large bleaching ground, all introduced within the last 15 years. Population, 3695.

Market Day.] Here is a good mar. on Th. for corn, butchers' meat, calves, and pigs, and it is also well supplied with sea-fish.

Coaches and Waggon.] A diligence from Hull and Scarborough arrives every Tu. Th. and Sat. and returns the same days: and, in the summer season, a diligence from Bridlington and York arrives every Mon. and Fri. and returns the same days. Two waggons set out every Mon. and Fri. for Hull, and return the next day; and two carts to York every Fri. morn. return the next day.

Post.] The post comes in on Mon. Th. and Sat. and goes out Sun. Tu. and Th.

Inn.] The Red Lion.

Driffield is 14 m. from Bridlington, 23 m. from Scarborough, 30 m. from York, and 192 m. from London.

DRIFFIELD, LITTLE, (Yorks. E. R.) a vil. about 4 miles west of Great Driffield. In 1784 the society of antiquarians, having had undoubted information that the remains of Alfred, King of Northumbria, who died in 705, were deposited in this parish church, deputed two of that learned body, accompanied by some other gentlemen, to take up and examine the same: accordingly, on Tues. Sep. 20, 1784, the above gentlemen, with proper assistants, entered the church for that purpose, and were directed to the identical spot by a secret history. After digging some time they found a stone coffin, and, on opening the same, discovered the entire skeleton of that great and pious prince, together with most part of his steel armour, the remainder of which had probably been corroded by rust and length of time, after satisfying their curiosity the coffin was closed, as well as the grave, that every thing might remain in the same state as when found. Population 82. Four chartered fairs are now annually held here on Easter Mon. Whit. Mon. Aug. 26, and Sep. 19.

DROITWICH, (Worc.) an ancient borough and m. t. situated on the river Salwarp. The town consists of 424 houses, inhabited by 2,079 persons. It has long been celebrated for its salt-works, for its salt-furnaces are mentioned in the year 816, and, at the time of the conquest, it was a populous town. The brine-pits are immense, and constantly running over, the brine is supposed to be the strongest in the world: it contains about 1-4th salt, while those of Nantwich, in Cheshire, yield only 1-6th. The duty on salt made here was upwards of 200,000*l.* per annum before the last addition. There is a canal

from this town to the river Severn, which is navigable for vessels of 60 tons burthen; by this canal the greatest part of the salt manufactured here is conveyed into the river Severn, and from thence to different parts of the kingdom. The vessels generally return loaded with coals, great quantities of which are consumed in the salt-works. Here are 4 churches, only 3 of which are now used. The exchequer house, where the duties on salt are paid every Wed. morn. is an ancient building, and in the windows are some curious painted glass. Droitwich was originally incorporated by King John, from whom it received great privileges. It was also highly favoured by Henry III. and other princes, and all its privileges were confirmed by a charter of *insuperimus* from James I. It is governed by a recorder, town-clerk, 2 serjeants at mace, and a third-boroughs. It sends two members to parliament: the right of election is in 2 bailiffs, the recorder, and 11 burgesses who are styled the corporation of the salt-springs of Droitwich.

Market Day and Fairs.] The mar. is on Fri.—Fairs, April 15, June 18, Sep. 22 and 24, and Dec. 31.

Coaches and Waggon.] The coaches to and from Birmingham and Bristol go through this town every day.—Waggon from the same places pass twice a week. A carrier to Worcester and back 3 times a week.

Post.] Letters are conveyed to and from this t. by the Bristol and Birmingham mail coach, which passes through every night at 8 o'clock on its way to Bristol, and every night at 9 o'clock, on its way from thence to Birmingham. There is a cross post from Stratford-upon-Avon through Alcester, which brings the London letters, on Sun. Wed. and Fri. and takes them to London on Mon. Thu. and Sat. morn. at 8 o'clock.

Principal Inns.] The George, White Hart, Black Boy, Star and Garter, Barley Mow, and Red Lion.

Droitwich is 6 m. from Bromsgrove, 7 m. from Worcester, 12 m. from Alcester and Kidderminster, and 118 m. from London.

DRONFIELD, (Derby) a small neat t. pleasantly situated in a valley, and remarkable for its salubrity, which has occasioned it to be made the place of residence of many respectable inhabitants. The church is a handsome building, having a tower at the west end terminating in a spire. Henry Fanshawe, esq. Remembrancer of the Exchequer, founded an excellent free-school here in the reign of Queen Eli-

zabeth. The number of inhabitants in this town, as ascertained by the late act, was 1343. Here was formerly a market on Thurs. but, owing to the vicinity of the town to Chesterfield and Sheffield, it is now disused. There is no post. Here is a seat of J. Cecil, esq.

Principal Inn.] The Swan.

Dronfield is 6 m. from Chesterfield, 7 m. from Sheffield, and 157 m. from London.

DUDLEY, (Worc.) a large and populous m. t. situated in a part of the county which is surrounded by Staffordshire. It contains 2 churches, and 13,925 inhabitants, most of whom are employed in the manufacture of nails, fenders, and other articles of iron. Near the town, but in Staffordshire, are the ruins of the castle, built about the year, 700 by Dodo, or Dudo, a Saxon prince, whence the word Dudley is supposed to have been derived. A little to the W. of the castle are the remains of a priory, founded about the year 1161 by Gervase Parnel; it consists chiefly of the walls of the conventual church and part of the offices, now converted into dwelling houses. There is no regular post to this town. In the vicinity of Dudley there are some extensive coal mines. This town contains three charity schools, beside several Sunday schools: there are also places of worship for the Methodists and other dissenters. Dudley canal forms a navigable communication between the Birmingham and Stourbridge canals.

Market Day and Fairs.] Mar. on Sat.—Fairs, May 8, Aug. 5, and Oct. 2.

Principal Inn.] Dudley Arms.

Bankers.] Messrs. Dixon and Co. draw on Masterman and Co. and Hordern and Co. on Sansom and Co.

Dudley is dist. from Birmingham 10 m. from Bridgenorth 16 m. and from London 127 m.

DULVERTON, (Som.) a small m. t. situated in a valley near the junction of the Dunsbrook with the Exe. It consists of 2 principal streets, which are paved, and have small streams of water running through them. The chief employment of the inhabitants is in the manufacture of blankets and coarse woollen cloth. Near Dulverton are some lead mines, but the ore is barren, and the lead that comes from it is harder than that of the Mendip Hills. Here is neither inn nor post-office. Population, 1035. One m. on the left is Pixton, the seat of the Earl of Caermarvon.

Market Day and Fairs.] The mar.

is on Sat. the tolls of which are distributed among the poor annually.—Fairs, July 10, Nov. 8.

Dulverton is 24 m. from Barnstaple, and 165½ m. from London.

DULWICH, (Surrey,) a pleasant retired vil. in the parish of Camberwell, to which it is a hamlet. This vil. was formerly much celebrated for a medicinal spring, found here in 1739 in a public house called the Green Man, to which there was soon such a resort of company, that the master of the house erected a handsome building for their accommodation. In time, however, the water, which was a simple cathartic, lost its reputation: the house became the residence of a private family, and was occupied by Lord Thurlow, before his neat villa at Knightshill was erected. Opposite to this house is a fine avenue through the wood, from the top of which is a delightful prospect. The manor of Dulwich belongs to the college founded there in 1614, by Mr. Edward Alleyn, who named it the College of God's Gift. This college was for a master and warden, who must be of the blood and surname, or, for want of such, of the surname only, of Alleyn; (of late years, however those of the name of Allen have been admitted) with four fellows, three of whom are to be divines, and the fourth an organist, 6 poor brethren, and 6 poor sisters, 12 scholars, 6 assistants, and 30 out-members. Upon the death of the master, the warden succeeds him, and, out of the candidates, duly-qualified according to the statutes, a new warden must be chosen by lot; both master and warden continue unmarried, upon pain of forfeiting their situations. An act of parliament, however, is about to be passed, allowing the master to marry. The 2 senior fellows must be masters of arts, and officiate as preachers; the 2 juniors, who must be graduates, and in holy orders, are to act as schoolmaster and usher, they must be unmarried. The poor brethren and sisters must be 60 years of age, and unmarried at their admission: they are to be chosen, as vacancies occur, from the 30 out-members, who are to be of the parishes of St. Saviour, Southwark, St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, and St. Giles, Cripplegate, 10 of each parish, and are to be lodged in almshouses which he built, or ordered by his will to be built, for their reception. The poor scholars are to be 6 or 8 years of age at their admission, and are to be educated till they are 18; and, when their school education is finished, are either to be

apprenticed at the charge of the college or sent to the university, where there are never to be less than four. The Arch-bishop of Canterbury, for the time being, is visitor of this college, and the churchwardens of the three parishes from which the out-members are chosen are appointed assistants in the government of it. The endowments of this college consist in the manor of Dulwich, with some lands and tenements there, of some lands in Lambeth parish, some messuages in St. Botolph, Aldgate, and the Fortune play-house. The original edifice was after a plan of Inigo Jones, in the old taste, and formed 3 sides of a quadrangle. In the front are the apartments of the master and warden, and also the hall, kitchen, and offices at the west end; and at the east end the chapel; the wings are occupied by the other inhabitants. The west wing consists of the apartments of the poor sisters, on the ground floor. In the first floor are a picture gallery, in which are a number of scarce and valuable portraits, the library, and the audit room. In the centre of the east wing, which was rebuilt in 1740, is the school-room, and on each side are the fellows' chambers: on the ground floor are the apartments of the poor brethren. The chapel is a plain unornamented building, and serves the inhabitants of the hamlet as a chapel of ease; the parochial duties being performed by the senior fellow; the founder, his wife, and his mother are buried in it, and a clause in the statutes permits the master, warden, and fellows to be buried here, but excludes all others. There is, however, a cemetery about a quarter of a mile from it, which was consecrated at the same time with the chapel. An idle tradition is assigned as a motive of the founder for this endowment, that once personating the devil, he was so terrified at seeing a real devil, as he imagined, on the stage, that he quitted his profession and devoted his life to religious exercises. This marvellous narration is scarcely deserving of contradiction; if, however, refutation be thought necessary, it will be found in his retaining the Fortune Theatre, till his death, and leaving it as a part of the endowment of his college. The college has lately received a very valuable donation of paintings from the late Sir Francis Bourgeois, by whom they were executed; a gallery is to be built for their reception. The population of Dulwich in 1811, was returned with that of Camberwell, of which parish it is a hamlet. Dulwich and its

vicinity contain numerous handsome seats.

Coaches.] Daily at 11, 4, and 7½ from the Pewter Platter, Gracechurch-st. and from the top of Fleet-market at 3¼ daily, except on Sun.

Dulwich is dist. from London 5 m.

DUNMOW, GREAT, (Essex) an ancient corporation and m. t. situated on an eminence near the river Chelmer, and consisting principally of 2 streets. The government is vested in a bailiff and 12 burgesses, chosen under a charter granted by Philip and Mary. Population in 1811, was 2015; the poorer class derive employment from the manufacture of balze and blankets. Here is a receiving house for letters. The mail arrives 8½ morn. and goes out at 6½ even.

Market Day and Fairs.] The mar. is on Sat.—Fairs May 6 and Nov. 8.

Inn.] Saracen's Head.

Coaches.] Daily from the Blue Boar, and Bull, Whitechapel, Tu. Th. Sat. at 11 morn.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Brick House (Sir Geo. Beaumont, bart.) and Little Easton (Visc. Maynard.)

Dunmow is dist. from London, by Epping, 37½ m. by Ongar 40 m. 14 from Harlow and 6 from Thaxted.

DUNMOW, LITTLE, (Essex), a vil. about 2 m. E. of Great Dunmow, remarkable for the ancient and well known custom of this manor of delivering a gammon or flitch of bacon to any married couple who would take a prescribed oath. The custom is supposed, by some writers, to have originated in the Saxon or Norman times, others attribute its institution to be Fitzwalter's. The earliest delivery of the bacon on record occurred on the 23d of Henry VI. when Richard Wright, of Bradbourne, in Norfolk, having been duly sworn before the Prior and Convent, had a flitch of bacon delivered to him, agreeably to the tenure. The ceremonial established for these occasions consisted in the claimants, kneeling on two sharp pointed stones in the church yard, and there, after solemn chanting and other rites performed by the convent, taking the following oath:

You shall swear, by custom of confession,

That you ne'er made nuptial transgression;

Nor, since your were married man and wife,

By household brawls, or contentious strife,

Or otherwise, at bed or board,
Offended each other, in deed or in word,

Or since the parish clerk said amen,
Wished yourselves unmarried again,
Or, in a twelvemonth and a day,
Repented in thought any way,
But continued true, in thought and
desire;

As when you join'd hands in holy
quire,

If to these conditions, without all
fear,

Of your own accord you will freely
swear,

A whole gammon of bacon you shall
receive,

And bear it hence with love and good
leave,

For this is our custom, at Dunmow
well known,

Tho' the pleasure be ours, the bacon's
your own.

In the Chantry of the Priory, now in the British Museum, three persons are recorded to have received the bacon, previous to the suppression of religious houses. Since that period also the bacon has been thrice delivered; in these cases the ceremonies have been performed at a court baron for the manor, held by the steward. The last persons who received it were John Shakeshanks, wool-comber, and Anne his wife, of Wethersfield, who established their right on the 20th of June, 1711. Mr. Gough mentions the custom as abolished, but we understand it is only dormant, either through the want of claimants, or from their neglect to enforce the demand. Population, 254.

DUNSTABLE; (Bedf.) a m. t. situated near the entrance of the Chiltern Hills, at the junction of the Ikenild and Watling streets. The town consists of 4 principal streets, intersecting each other at right angles, and running nearly in the direction of the cardinal points. The houses are mostly of brick, and some of them have the appearance of considerable antiquity. As the soil is destitute of springs, the inhabitants are principally supplied with rain water from large ponds, none being to be obtained from wells but at the depth of 116 feet. The town being situated on the great thoroughfare to the N. and N. W. counties, the inhabitants are principally supported by the passage of travellers; many of the poor derive subsistence from the manufacture of straw hats, baskets, and other articles of the same fashionable substance, and a few women make lace. Formerly the breweries established here raised many of the inhabitants to affluence, but most of the trade is now concentrated in the metropolis. The govern-

ment is at present vested in 4 constables, a church warden, and 2 overseers; but it appears, from the chronicle of Dunstable, that the civil authority was once directed by a mayor. The glory of Dunstable was its once celebrated Priory, yet of this extensive building little remains but the part now appropriated for the parish church, and a few fragments in the adjoining wall. It was founded by Henry I. about the year 1131, and, at the dissolution of religious houses, its revenues amounted to 344l. 13s. per annum. There are several charitable institutions at Dunstable: the principal of these are, the charity school, at the S. end of the town, and some alms-houses for women. The centre of the town was formerly adorned with one of those beautiful crosses erected by Edward I. to the memory of his Queen Eleanor. Population 1616.

Market Day and Fairs.] The market is on Wed.—Fairs, Ash-Wed. May 22, Aug. 12, and Nov. 12, for horses and all sorts of cattle.

Coaches and Waggons.] A great number of stage coaches pass and repass almost every hour of the day. A wagon from the Nag's Head every Mon. and Fri. morn. to the Golden Lion, St. John's street, and returns every Wed. and Sun. morn.

Post.] The post comes in at 2 every morn. except Mon. and goes out every evening except Sat. at 3 past 6.

Principal Inns.] The Bull, Crown and Sugar Loaf, and Nag's Head.

Dunstable is 9 m. from Wooburn, 18 m. from Newport Pagnel, and 23½ m. from London.

DUNSTER. (Som.) a small m. t. situated in a rich valley about a mile from the British Channel. It was formerly a borough and town of considerable trade in the clothing branch, and sent members to parliament, but is now gone to decay: its only manufactures are Kerseys. The church, which is large, has a handsome tower. Here is not any post-office. Population, 858.

Inn.] The Luttrell Arms.

Gentleman's Seat.] Dunster Castle (J. F. Luttrell, esq.)

Dunster is 2 m. from Minehead, 20 m. from Taunton, and 160 m. from London.

DUNWICH, (Suff.) one of the most ancient m. t. in the county, but now a very inconsiderable place. It is pleasantly situated on the sea coast, having an extensive view of the German Ocean and is very convenient for sea-bathing. This place is so reduced by the encroachment of the sea that 7 of its 8 parishes have been destroyed, and, as

the inroads of this destructive element still continue, it is possible, that in a few years, the constituents will be obliged to betake themselves to a boat, whenever the king's writ shall summon them to exercise their elective functions. The corporation consists of 2 bailiffs and 12 capital burgesses. The right of election is in the freemen resident within the remains of the borough, and not receiving alms. There being no post-office in this town, letters are sent to and from Blythburgh. Population, 208.

Market Day and Fair.] The mar. is on Mon.—Fair July 25.

Dunwich is 4 m. from Blythburgh, 11 m. from Saxmundham, and 100 m. from London.

DURHAM, a county palatine, possessing extensive privileges, which appear to have originated in the grant made to St. Cuthbert, the apostle of the north, by Egfrid, king of Northumberland, in the year 685, of all the land between the rivers Wear and Tyne, to hold in as full and ample manner as the king himself held the same. All its revenues and privileges were confirmed by parliament in the reign of Edward VI. and though many of its rights have been since abrogated, it still possesses peculiar immunities and power. It is nearly of a triangular form, and is bounded on the E. by the German Ocean, on the N. by Northumberland, from which it is separated by the Tyne and the Derwent, on the W. by Cumberland and Westmorland, and on the S. by Yorkshire. Its greatest extent from N. to S. is about 36 m. and from E. to W. about 45 m. its circumference nearly 180. Its superficial area is about 610,000 square acres, and it contains 1 city, 10 m. t. 29185 houses, and 177,625 inhabitants.

Face of the Country, Soil, &c.] The general aspect of the country is hilly and mountainous, particularly the western angle, which is bleak, naked, and barren; the eastern and central parts, however, include some beautiful and fertile vallies, and are pleasantly varied with hill and dale. The soils are various; near the Tees, and in some spots bordering on the other rivers and brooks, loam or a rich clay prevails; but at a distance from these streams the soil is inferior, with here and there spots of gravel interspersed. The hills, in the centre and eastern districts, are for the most part, covered with a dry loam, the fertility of which varies with its depth. The summits, as well as the sides of the western hills, are moorish wastes.

Agriculture, Natural Productions,

Manufactures, &c.] In a country possessing such a variety of soil, the produce is, of course, proportionably various. The produce of the wheat, on good lands, is from 20 to 30 bushels per acre; of barley from 30 to 40 bushels; and of oats from 20 to 40 bushels. On some few spots of gravelly soil turnips and barley are grown in almost perpetual succession, a crop of clover being sometimes interposed. The manures are chiefly lime, and the produce of the fold-yard, and though abundance of sea-weed might be collected on the coast, and, properly applied, constitute valuable manure, yet, the farmers, in general neglect, or are unacquainted with its use. The woodlands are not of any considerable extent, and chiefly confined to the parks and seats of the nobility; the banks of the rivers and brooks, however, particularly in the vicinity of Durham, are fringed with wood of long growth and much value. The cattle of Durham are in great repute; being equal to any in England for form, weight, produce of milk and butter, and quickness of fattening. The sheep are mostly large, and covered with long wool: those denominated the Tees water breed are most celebrated. In Weardale the breed is small, but the meat highly flavoured. Sir W. Appleby observes, that "Durham, taking its small dimensions into consideration, is not to be equalled by any other county in Great Britain, except Middlesex, for its numerous and important coal, lead, and iron mines; its large cast-metal foundries and iron manufactories; its potteries, glass-houses, copperas-works, coal-tar, and salt works, quarries of marble, fire and free-stone; lime, brick, and tile kilns; grindstone and mill-stone, linen and woollen manufactures, trade, agriculture, and population."

Rivers.] The principal rivers of Durham are the Tees, the Wear, and the Derwent. The Tees rises in the vast moors which form the district wherein the counties of York, Cumberland, Westmoreland, Durham, and Northumberland nearly unite. Issuing from the moors, it flows in a S. E. direction for nearly 30 m. to Sockburne, where it turns suddenly to the N. E. and falls into the German Ocean, some miles below Stockton. The Wear rises in the same range of moors as the Tees, but, flowing considerably to the N. of that river, it crosses the central part of the county and falls into the sea at Sunderland. The Derwent rises still further N. in the same range of moors, and pursuing a course nearly parallel with the Wear, passes through the wild

and mountainous track on the northern borders of the county till it falls into the Tyne near Smalwell.

City and Principal Towns.] This county contains 1 city, Durham, and the following towns of consequence, viz. Barnard Castle, Darlington, Stockton, Sunderland, Hartlepoole, Auckland, Marwood, Walsingham, Stanhope, and Staindrop.

Members of Parliament, Diocese, &c.] It sends 4 members to parliament, viz. 2 for the county and 2 for the city. It is in the province of York and the diocese of its own name; and is included in the northern circuit. It pays three parts to the land tax.

DURHAM, (Durh.) a city situated on a singular rocky eminence, almost surrounded by the river Wear. From all the neighbouring points of view, its appearance is unique and striking; its public edifices exhibiting a degree of magnificence, unexpected at a distance so remote from the metropolis, and its situation and figure being so peculiar as to have occasioned its being emphatically denominated the *English Zion*. The center of the eminence is occupied by the cathedral, and castle, which, with the streets called the Baileys are included within the remains of the ancient city walls. Below the walls, on one side, the slope is ornamented with hanging gardens and plantations descending to the river; on the other, the acclivity is high, rocky, and steep. The rich meadows, the cultivated sides of the adjacent hills, and the various seats in the vicinity, add greatly to the beauty of the prospect. The earliest historical notice of this city, is contained in the Monkish Legend of St. Cuthbert, from whose votaries Dunholme, as it was then called, accumulated all its celebrity, and riches. According to the Legend it appears that the saint departed this life on the 20th of the calends of Mar. 667, and was buried in the church at Lindisfarne, or Holy Island, at that period the see of a bishop; but in the year 876, the Danes having ravaged this part of the country, the bishop and inhabitants gathered together their holy reliques, and fled from the island of Lindisfarne. They met with a number of miraculous adventures, by which they were conducted to a variety of places, but, at length, after much fasting and prayer, and the assistance of an old woman and her cow, Dunholme was the place fixed on for the lasting abode of St. Cuthbert's remains. In the early wars between the Scotch and English, Durham was a place of considerable importance. It was several

times besieged by the Scotch, and was frequently the residence of our monarchs during their preparations to invade Scotland. The present magnificent cathedral of Durham, is indebted for its original to Bishop William de Carlepho, by whom the foundation was laid Aug. 11th, 1093, with a solemnity suitable to the occasion. It is a more regular edifice than is generally to be found in structures of the like age. The whole length of it, exclusive of the Gallilee, is 411 feet; the length of the nave is 200 feet; its width 74 feet, of which the center aisle is 28 feet; at the west end of the nave is a short cross aisle or transept, in length 90 feet, and 18 feet wide from the centres of the columns, over the end of which rise the west towers, by a late measurement found to be 133 feet in height. The middle of the nave is 69 and a half feet high; the great cross aisle, or middle transept, has an aisle towards the east at both ends, and is 170 feet in length, and 57 in width, including the aisle. The height of the middle tower is 214 feet; the choir is 120 feet long, and equal in width to the centre aisle of the nave; the east transept, commonly called the nine altars, is 130 feet in length, and in width 51 feet: the Gallilee, at the west end, is, from east to west, 50 feet; from north to south, 80 feet wide. Its situation is extremely grand, the building stretching along the crown of an eminence, above 80 feet perpendicular from the surface of the river which washes its base; on the W. this church rises on the points of rocks, which show themselves on the summit of the mount, and almost overhang the stream: from the palace-green, the whole north front appears at once: on entering the great north door, the visitor is struck with an awful solemnity. In the inside is preserved much of the clumsy, yet venerable magnificence of the early Norman style: the pillars are vast cylinders, 23 feet in circumference, some adorned with zigzag furrows, others lozenge shaped, with narrow ribs or spirals, the arches around are carved with zigzags; above are two rows of galleries, each with round arches or openings; a row of small pilasters runs round the sides of the church, with rounded arches intersecting each other; the windows are obtusely pointed. Near the west end is the font, an elegant marble basin, covered with a fine piece of tabernacle work of red oak, of an octagonal form, richly ornamented and supported by 4 columns about 8 feet high, the whole being about 20 feet, and terminating in a pinnacle, decorated with a dove

extending her wings: a little below, is a long cross of blue marble laid in the floor, beyond which women were prohibited from advancing to St. Cuthbert's shrine. Near the cloister door, are the mutilated tombs of John and Ralph, Lords Neville, which were sorely defaced, as well as several other ancient monuments, by the Scots, of whom about 4000 were kept as prisoners in this church after the battle of Dunbar, in 1650. The present elegant clock which now stands at the south end of the middle transept, was erected by Dean Hunt, and the chapter, in 1632. The south aisle is inclosed with a wood screen, and is used for the early morning prayers: the north aisle is also enclosed with a screen of wood, but is not at present used. The front of the choir, which was formerly decorated with the effigies of the saints, and patrons of this church, is now inclosed with a screen of oak, curiously carved, with festoons of fruits and flowers; the ascent is by two marble steps. Over the choir door is an excellent organ, beautifully painted and decorated. The stalls for the bishop, dean, prebendaries, &c. are finished in a magnificent style, with tabernacle work; beneath sit the lay-singers, alms-house men, and scholars, on the foundation: at the end of the stalls the pavement is raised one step, on the right of which is the bishop's throne, erected by Bishop Hatfield, about 1370: it was repaired by Bishop Crew in 1700, and in 1762, it was new painted and gilt by Bishop Egerton. Under the throne, on the south side, is the tomb of the founder, with his effigies yet entire; and towards the choir, is a large pew for the prebendaries' ladies. On the north side of choir, are the seats for the ladies of the bishop, dean, and others; and near those seats is the pulpit, finely ornamented with the figures of the apostles, almost as large as life. The sounding board is supported by one column, the descent into the side aisles, by 5 marble steps, is by a gate and 2 side lights of open tracery work in wood, and finished above with tabernacle work. On each side of the high altar, are four stalls of stone, originally designed for the resting places of sick votaries, or perhaps of officiating priests. The screen, which is in pinnacle work of plaster of Paris, with pedestals for statues, richly canopied, was made in London, and sent down by sea; it was the gift of Lord John Neville, and cost him 600 marks; it was put up by seven expert masons, who were almost one year in doing it, to whom the convent allowed diet and

wages, and was finished in 1380, when the high altar was dedicated. Behind the high altar stood the shrine of St. Cuthbert, the entrance to which is by a small door on each side: it projects 27 feet into the nine altars, and is elevated about 8 feet from the pavement. This shrine, which was one of the richest in Britain, is now stripped of every ornament: in the middle is a large blue stone, under which the saints' remains are supposed to rest; in several parts the floor is much worn by the feet of his numerous votaries. It is now surmounted with wainscot, formed with apertures divided by columns, and ornamented with an entablature: the pillars are finished with light pinnacles of tabernacle work. The descent into the eastern transept is by gates from the side aisles of the choir; this part of the church which is called the Nine Altars, from there having formerly been an altar under every window, is allowed to have been the work of a later age than the body. All the windows are narrow, lofty, and sharply arched: in the centre, at the top, is a large circular window, called St. Catherine's window; on the outside of this part of the fabric are two projections, in which are the statues of a bishop, and a prior. In the vestry room are preserved five superb vestments, formerly used at the altar; four of them are of great antiquity, the fifth was given by King Charles I. Upon a survey of this church in 1778, several parts having been found extremely ruinous, they were in 1782 restored, without the least deviation from their ancient form, when a new basso-relievo, representing the milk maid and her cow, were set up in the place of the ancient one. The Gallilee, or St. Mary's chapel, is at the west end of the cathedral: the entrance is by two doors from the end of the side aisles of the nave: it was built for a place of worship for the women, who were not allowed to enter the cathedral farther than the blue cross. It is divided into five aisles by four rows of pillars; the north aisle is now walled up, and used as a repository for wills, where the register office is also kept: in the middle aisle was the Virgin Mary's Altar, close to which is the tomb of Cardinal Langley, who died in 1438; in the next aisle is the large marble which covers the remains of the venerable Bede. The south side is now stilled and benched, and used as the bishop's consistory court. On the S. side of the church is the cloister, a quadrangle of 147 feet; there have been 11 windows in each front, for-

merly glazed, but now open : this cloister was erected by Bishop Skirlaw, and Cardinal Langley, between the years 1389 and 1438 ; the former contributing 600*l.* the latter 238*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* On the east side is a council-chamber, adjoining which is the chapter-house, erected in the form of a theatre, about the year 1136, by Bishop Geoffry Rufus. On the south side was the old frater-house, converted into an elegant library by Dean Sudbury, about 1680 ; on the west is the old dormitory, under which is the treasury, and song school ; and on the north, were formerly cases for books for the use of the Monks. In 1765, the cloister was thoroughly repaired by the dean and chapter. From the cloisters you pass to a spacious oblong square, called the College, in which are the deanery and prebendal houses : the deanery kitchen is curious, being of an octagonal form, vaulted with a cupola light, the chimney concealed, and greatly resembling the abbot's kitchen at Glastonbury. At the upper end is a fountain, which was repaired and greatly beautified in 1791 : at the lower end is the gate way, above which is St. Helen's chapel, afterward the Exchequer, built by prior Castell, 1515 ; behind the west side is a pleasant terrace, called the Prebend's Walk, from whence is a delightful view of the Wear, and its banks. From the cathedral, on the north, extends an open area, called the place, or palace-green, on the north side of which is the castle, now the residence of the bishop whenever he visits Durham. It stands on the continuance of the same rocky eminence on which the cathedral is built, and from its upper apartments, commands some very fine views of the city, and surrounding country. Whether this spot was fortified before William the Conqueror is uncertain, but its favourable situation for defence, renders the affirmative extremely probable. The most antient part of this structure is the keep, or tower, which occupies the top of an artificial mount, and is supposed to have been of Norman construction : it is now a mere shell, but appears to have contained originally 4 stories, or tiers of apartments, exclusive of a series of vaults which rise from the foundation. The angles are supported by buttresses ; and a parapet, defended by an embattled breast-work, has run round the summit of the whole building, but this having become very ruinous, was taken down in the year 1789. The perpendicular height of the mount on which it stands, is 44 feet ; round this space 3 pleasant terraces have been formed,

each 10 feet wide, and communicating with each other by flights of steps.—The buildings which now constitute the castle have been erected at various times, and by different persons, and have consequently very little uniformity. Contiguous to the keep, on the east, is the great north gate-way, a very strong fabric, erected by bishop Langley, and now used as the gaol. On the west side of the palace-green is the Exchequer, a strong square stone building, in which the courts of Chancery, Exchequer, Auditor, &c. are now held : it was erected by Bishop Neville, about the year 1450. Adjoining is the bishop's library, and a little farther distant, the courts where the assizes, quarter sessions, &c. are held. From the palace-green is an avenue leading to the public walks, called the banks, which skirt the river, and were made and are kept in repair by the dean and chapter. Independently of the cathedral, Durham contains 6 churches, the principal of which is that dedicated to St. Nicholas, an antient structure, situated on the south side of the market place : here are seats for the body corporate, and the various city companies. St. Oswald's, which is an antient structure, occupying a very elevated situation on the eastern banks of the river, in that part of the suburbs, called the new Elvet : it has a curiously vaulted roof of wood, and in the windows is a great quantity of painted glass. The church of St. Mary-le-bow, or bough, is situated on the east side of the north Bailey ; it is a neat uniform building without aisle, and was erected about the middle of the 17th century. The other three churches, viz. St. Giles's, St. Margaret's, and little St. Mary's, display nothing remarkable. Here are 4 meeting-houses for dissenters, and 2 Roman Catholic chapels. The market place is a small square, having a Guildhall on the west side, a conduit to supply the inhabitants with water near the centre, and a piazza where the corn market, &c. are held on the south.—The Guildhall was originally built by Bishop Tunstall, about the 1555, but has since been repaired and much improved. The conduit is a stone building, of an octagonal form, with a statue of Neptune on the summit ; the water is brought under ground from an inclosed spring, about half a mile distant. The piazza, or corn market, was constructed with the materials of an old cross, which stood near the conduit, and was removed in the year 1781. The new bridge is an elegant structure, erected between the years 1779, and 1777, at the expense of the dean and

chapter: the old bridge, which stood at some distance higher up the river, and was only of sufficient width for the crossing of foot passengers, and horses, was carried away on the 16th of Nov. 1771, by a dreadful flood, which rose 10 feet 8 inches higher than had ever been recorded in the annals of Durham. Besides the new bridge, there are 2 others at Durham, called Framwell gate bridge, and Elvet bridge: the former was erected by Bishop Flambard about the year 1120, and is a very excellent piece of masonry; it consists of a pier, and two elliptical arches of 90 feet space. Elvet bridge was built by Bishop Pudsey. The trade of Durham is not extensive: a few years ago it had a woollen manufactory, which found employment for several hundred persons, but has since been wholly abandoned, it also possessed a large cotton manufactory, which was destroyed by an accidental fire on the 7th Jan. 1804, and has not been re established. The population of Durham, as returned under the late act, was 6763. The original denomination of Durham after its civil establishment, was that of Borough, and its local police was exercised by a bailiff, whose appointment remained with the bishops. The first charter of incorporation was granted by Bishop Pudsey. Since his time different charters have been granted, and the government has frequently varied. In the year 1780, Bishop Egerton granted a new charter, by which the government is vested in a mayor, aldermen, and common-council, with some inferior officers, and the rights of the citizens, were explained and confirmed. Neither the county, nor the city of Durham, was represented in parliament, until the reign of Charles II. a circumstance which undoubtedly may be ascribed to the vast power and influence of the bishop, as returning members to parliament, was antiently considered as more grievous and expensive, than either useful or honourable. In the year 1673, an act was passed, by which the city and county was each authorised to send 2 members, and from that period the returns have been regularly made. The right of election for the city, is vested in the mayor, aldermen, and freemen. Among the eminent natives of this city, may be enumerated the present Lord Auckland, and Dr. Richard Gray, author of several works, and particularly the *Memoria Technica*, or new method of artificial memory: he was born in the year 1693, and having received an early education at Oxford, was promoted to several valuable benefices: he died on the 28th Feb. 1771.

Market Day and Fairs.] The mar. is on Sat. and is extremely well supplied with corn, butche's meat, poultry, vegetables, and all other kinds of provisions: great quantities of fish are also brought here 3 or 4 times a week, from Hartlepool and Sunderland. There are 3 fairs here, which usually continue 3 days each: the 1st day for horned cattle, the 2d for sheep and swine, and the 3d for horses: they begin Mar. 31, Whit. Tues. and Sep. 15.

Coaches and Waggon.] Besides the mail coach, which passes through here daily, the Charlotte coach for London arrives at 2 in the morn. and returns on its way from the north about 3 in the aft. and the Highflyer arrives about 8 from Newcastle, and in its way north about 5 in the aft. A Diligence from Manchester and Leeds arrives every morn about 10 o'clock, and sets out again about noon. A Diligence to Newcastle at 8 o'clock every morn. and returns about 8 in the even. and a Diligence from Newcastle arrives every morn. about 11, and returns at 4 in the aft. a coach from and to Sunderland at the same hours.

Post.] The London mail arrives here every morn. about 10, and sets off immediately for the north; the mail from the north arrives every day about noon, and sets off immediately for the south.

Principal Inns.] The Queen's Head, Red Lion, Wheat Sheaf, and Three Tuns.

Bankers.] Messrs. Mowbray and Co. draw on Messrs. Lubbock and Co.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Newton Hall, (Sir T. H. Liddell), Aycliff Heads, (J. Dunn, esq.) and Axwell Park, (Sir T. Clavering, bart.)

Durham is 15 m. from Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 19 m. from Darlington, and from London, by Boroughbridge, 259½ m. and by York, 16½ m. On the right is a turnpike road to Sunderland, and on the left to Wolsingham.

DURSLEY, (Glouc.) a small m. t. irregularly built, and situated at the base of a steep hill, covered with a fine hanging beech wood. The church is an elegant building, with a tower of modern Gothic at the W. end, and a handsome portal on the S. Near the centre of the town is a market house, built with free stone, about the year 1738, at the expense of the lord of the manor, whose arms are displayed on the front: at the east end is the statue of Queen Anne. Dursley is enumerated as one of the 5 antient boroughs in Gloucestershire, and so it was returned by the sheriff in the time of Edward I. It is governed by a bailiff, who is elected annually at the manor,

court, but is authority his limited to the examination of weights and measures, and the superintendence of the police. The number of inhabitants of this township, as returned under the late act, was 958. The chief support of Dursley is the coating manufactory, which is now carried on with every advantage that can be derived from machinery: the business of making cards for the clothiers is also flourishing here; and near the town is a large paper mill. On the S. E. side of the church-yard some springs arise out of the ground, like boiling water, in so copious a manner as to drive a fulling mill at about 100 yards distance.

Market Day and Fairs.] The mar. is on Th.—Fairs, May 6 and Dec. 4.

Bankers.] Messrs. Vizard and Co. draw on Lubbock and Co. and Bloxsome and Co. on Whitehead and Co.

Waggons.] There are waggons to

London, Bristol, Tetbury, and Gloucester weekly.

Inns.] The Lamb, and Old Bull.

Dursley is 10 m. from Stroud, 15 m. from Gloucester, 20 m. from Cirencester, and 108 m. from London.

DYMCHURCH, See **DIMCHURCH**.

DYMOCK, (Glouc.) a vil. which, in former ages, was of much greater extent and consequence than it now is. In Henry 3d's time it had the privilege of a market and fairs, but these have been long disused. From the rye land in this parish the sheep were sent to Spain, which now produce their fine wool. In this parish was born the celebrated John Kyrie, better known by the appellation of the *Man of Ross*.—Population, 1342. Large quantities of cyder are annually made here.

Dymock is 16 m. N. W. from Gloucester, and 121 m. from London.

EAL

EALING, (Midd.) a vil. situated near the Uxbridge road, one part of which is called Great, and the other Little Ealing. The old church having fallen down on the 27th of Mar. 1793, an act of parliament passed for re-building it, but it was near 10 years before the new church was completed. It is a brick building of an oblong form, and at the W. end is a square tower with a turret: this is the mother church to Brentford. The Sunday schools in this parish, instituted in 1786 by the Rev. C. Storges, the then vicar, have been particularly efficacious, in consequence of the persevering attention of the late Mrs. Trinmer, so well known by her useful treatises, tending to increase the comforts, and reform the manners of the poor; about 60 boys, and more than 100 girls, are now educating in these schools, which are conducted upon a plan that affords great encouragement to the meritorious, and is admirably calculated to excite a spirit of emulation and improvement. A school of industry for girls has been some time established: at present they are 40 in number, and are employed in making coarse shirts. A school of industry for boys has also been opened. The population of Ealing (with Old Brentford), in 1811, was 5,361. The neighbouring common contains numerous elegant villas.

Coach.] Daily from the Red Lion, Strand, at 3 a. except on Sundays.

Ealing is 64 m. dist. from London.

Inns.] The Old Harts.

EAS

EASINGWOLD, (York. N. R.) a m. t. which, being in an inland situation, without any navigable communication, has but very little trade, except in the articles of bacon and butter, considerable quantities of which are sent to York, and from thence forwarded to London, by water. Population, 1576.

Market Day and Fairs.] The mar. is on Fri. Fairs, July 6, Sept. 26.

Coaches, Waggon.] The mail coach from London passes through about 2 o'clock every morn. and returns about 7 in the evening. The Highflyer passes through to the N. about 8 every morn. and returns about 6 in the evening.—There is a carrier to York, who receives goods from the London waggon, which arrives there on Tu. and conveys goods to it on Th.

Principal Inns.] The Rose and Crown, and Post Boy.

Post.] The mail arrives between 2 and 3 morn. and goes out at 7 ev.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Benning Borough (Giles Earl, esq.) and Nunmonkton (Gilbert Crumpton, esq.)

Easingwold is 13 m. from York and Helmsley, 10 m. from Thirsk, 11 from Boroughbridge, 13 from Malton, and 208 m. from London.

EASTBOURNE, (Sus.) a vil. which formerly was a m. t. situated at a small distance from the sea, in a valley almost surrounded by hills, and much frequented as a watering place. The hills at the back of this vil. are beautiful, commanding an extensive prospect of the wolds of Sussex, and the

numerous flocks of sheep that are fed thereon. These hills are famous for large flights of birds called Wheat Ears, which are looked upon as a great dainty; they are taken by the shepherds, who cut a hole in the earth, and, having laid a horse hair noose in it, cover it with turf, the grassy side downwards; the birds are so timorous that, upon the approach of any thing, they run into these cavities, and are caught. At the entrance of the vil. barracks have lately been built, capable of holding a troop of horse.—About 3 m. to the S. W. of Eastbourne is the remarkable promontory, called Beachy Head, the extreme point of that extensive ridge called the South Downs. Population, 2623.

Fairs.] Mar. 12, Oct. 10.

Post.] There is a bye-post from Lewes to this place every day in the summer, and every day, except Mon. in the winter.

Coaches and Waggon.] A coach sets out from the Lamb inn to Lewes three times a week, in the summer season, to meet the Brighton coaches in their way to London, and wait their return in the afternoon. Two waggon go from hence to London every week.

Inns.] The Lamb, the Ship, and the New Inn.

Bankers.] Messrs. Michell and Co. draw on Fraser and Co.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Compton Place, (Lord Geo. Cavendish), and Ratton Lodge, (J. F. Thomas, esq.)

Eastbourne is 8 m. from Seaford, 16 m. from Lewes, 20 m. from Brighton, and from London by Uckfield, 59½ m. and by Tunbridge 64½ m.

EAST GRINSTEAD. See GRINSTEAD.

EAST HAM. See HAM.

EAST LOOE. See LOOE.

ECCLES, (Lanc.) a populous vil. 4 m. west of Manchester: it has a venerable gothic church. This place has very rapidly increased within a few years; and its population is equal to that of many market towns. It has neither market nor fair; the cotton manufactory is carried on to a great extent here.

ECCLESFIELD, (Yorks. W. R.) a populous parish, the inhabitants of which amounting to 5405 are chiefly employed in manufactures similar to those of Sheffield. In the vicinity of this place are the remains of a Roman fortification, with a deep trench which is vulgarly called the Devil's Ditch. Ecclesfield is 4 m. from Sheffield, 7 from Rotherham, and 10 m. from Barnsley.

ECCLESHALL, (Staff.) a small m.

t. situated near the river Stow. It is an agreeable place, noted for pedlars' wares, and has a good charity-school. Here is a castle, or seat of the Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, which, in the civil wars, was held for the King, and taken by the Parliament, when it was so much damaged, that it was untenable at the Restoration: it was rebuilt by Bishop Lloyd. Population, 1016.

Market Days and Fairs.] Mar. on Fri. Fairs, Mid-lent Th. Holy Th. Aug. 16, and the 1st Fri. in Nov.

Coaches and Waggon.] The Chester mail coach passes through every ev. about 6 o'clock, and returns every morning about the same hour: another Chester coach passes through 3 times a week in the summer, and twice a week in the winter. The Chester waggon arrives from London every Tu. morn. and returns on Th. about noon.

Post.] Letters to and from this town are conveyed by the Chester mail, which arrives between 7 and 8 morn. and returns between 5 and 6 morn.

Principal Inns.] The Royal Oak, Crown, and King's Arms.

Gentlemen's Seats.] The Castle, (the Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry); Hilleot Hall, (F. Eid, esq.), and Sugnell Hall, (late—Thomas, esq.)

Eccleshall is 9 m. from Stafford, and 149 m. from London.

EDGWARE, (Midd.) is a mean market t. consisting merely of 1 long street; yet it is frequently mentioned in history, from the ancient Wailing-street passing through it to Verulam, or St. Alban's. The west side of the street of Edgware is in the parish of Whitchurch, or Little Stanmore, which was formerly noted for the magnificent seat called Canons, built by James, first Duke of Chandos; but all that now remains of the mansion is the elegant little church, the body of which was built by the Duke, who would also have erected a new tower, but the parishioners having sold their bells, in expectation that this munificent nobleman would provide a new set, his Grace took such offence at this circumstance, that he would proceed no further in his design than decorating the inside. The organ is placed at the E. end of the church, in a recess behind the altar, and not much elevated above it; it is viewed through an arch supported by Corinthian columns, and forming an opening over the communion-table, which produces a fine effect. The ceiling and walls are painted by La Guerre with various subjects from the Old and New Testament. The Nativity, and a Dead Christ on the side of the altar,

are by Belluchi; and at the W. end of the chapel is a gallery, which was erected for the use of the Duke and his family. Canons were sold in separate lots, in the year 1747, and, after deducting the expenses, produced 11,000 pounds. The marble staircase was purchased by the Earl of Chesterfield, for his house in May Fair; the fine columns form part of the portico of Wansted-house, or Epping Forest; and the equestrian statue of George II. is now the ornament of Leicester-square. The estate was purchased by a Mr. Hallett, a cabinet maker, of Long-acre, who erected the present villa with part of the materials of the old mansion. Population, 543.

Market Day and Fairs.] The mar. is on Th.—Fair, May 4.

Coaches.] The Watford, Pinner, Tring, and St. Albans coaches pass through, at different hours, every day. The Aylesbury, Buckingham, Birmingham, and Warwick coaches also pass through.

Inns.] The White Hart and Crane.

Seats.] Canons Park, above mentioned (Sir Tho. Plumer), and a newly erected house (— Bone, esq.)

Edgware is dist. from London 8 m. from Watford $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Berkhamstead, 16 m.

EDMONTON, (Midd.) a long straggling vil. in the road to Ware. The church is a large structure, consisting of a nave, chancel, and north aisle, and at the W. end is a square embattled tower of stone. The windows of the chancel are Gothic. The nave and aisle, which are of brick, were in a great measure rebuilt in 1772. Population, 6824.

Fair.] A customary fair, called a statute-fair, is held in this town, on Sep. 14, and 2 following days, for hiring servants.

Inns.] The Cross Keys and Angel.

Coaches.] There are coaches to and from Edmonton to the Flower Pot and Four Swans, Bishopsgate-street, the Bell, Holborn, and the Saracen's Head, Snow Hill, every hour in the day.

Edmonton is 6 m. from London.

EGHAM, (Surr.) a neat village, containing a population of 2823 inhabitants: lying on the great western road, it is a place of very considerable thoroughfare. The church is a neat building; here is an alm's-house founded in 1706 for 6 men and 6 women.

Fair.] May 29.

Inns.] There are many good inns: the principal is the King's Head.

Gentlemen's Seats.] These are numerous: the chief is Egham Park (— Parry, esq.) on Egham Hill which

commands a beautiful view of the surrounding fertile country.

Egham is dist. 18 m. from London, 4 m. from Windsor, 8 m. from Bognor and 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ from Farnham. The western coaches and waggon pass through, at almost every hour in the day. Egham races are much celebrated.

EGREMONT, (Camb.) a m. t. pleasantly situated about 2 m. from the sea, on the N. side of the vale watered by the river Ehen. Egremont was an ancient borough, and possessed the privilege of returning members to parliament, but was disfranchised on the petition of the burghers, who thought the expence of representation exceeded its benefits. The origin of this town appears connected with that of a castle, erected here about the beginning of the 12th century, by William de Meschines, the ruins of which occupy the summit of an eminence on the W. side of the town. The houses are chiefly disposed into one long street; many of them have a piazza in front, and bear the appearance of considerable antiquity. The government of the town is vested in a jury and chief magistrate, called a serjeant, who is elected annually. The principal manufacture of this town is sail cloth. The number of the inhabitants is 1556.

Market Day and Fair.] The mar. is on Saturday which is well supplied with barley and oats—Fair Sep. 19.

Gentleman's Seats.] Gill Foot, (Thos. Hartley, esq.) Birch Hall, (Mrs. Mainwaring) and Oakley Park, (Mrs. Vaughan.)

Egremont is 5 m. from Whitehaven, and 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from London, and 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ from Ravenglass.

ELEHAM, or ELHAM, (Kent) a t. situated between Wye and Hythe, on the Lesser Stour. Here is a charity-school, founded by the late Sir J. Williams, kn't. for the clothing and instructing of 6 boys. It had formerly a mar. on Mon. which is deserted. Letters for this place are brought by the newsman, on Tu. and Fri. from Canterbury.

Fairs.] Palm-Mon. Easter-Mon. Whit-Mon. and Oct. 20.

Gentleman's Seat.] Acrise-Place, (David Papillon, esq.)

Elham is 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from London.

ELLESMERE, (Salop.) a m. t. of Saxon origin, situated near a large lake of upwards of 100 acres in dimension, belonging to the Duke of Bridgewater. The name of the town is derived from the lake, which was antiently called Alsinere, or the greatest mere, it being the chief in this part of the coun-

try. It has little to boast of except its situation. The principal trade is that of malt, the barley in this neighbourhood being remarkably good. Near the mere is a house of industry for the poor of 5 parishes. A new canal is cut to this town, called the Ellesmere Canal, which joins the Severn on the N. side of Shrewsbury; the course of this canal is through a country abounding with slate, lime, coal, and other minerals, which, for want of water carriage, have hitherto been unattended to. Population, 5639.

Market Day and Fairs.] The mar. is on Tu.—Fairs, 3d Tu. in Ap. Whit-Tu. Ap. 14, and Aug. 25.

Coaches and Waggon.] A coach to Shrewsbury, Tu. Th. and Sat. and one to Chester, on Mon. Wed. and Fri. and a waggon to Wrexham every Mon.

Post.] Letters are dispatched for London on Tu. Th. and Sat. even. at 6 o'clock, and arrive from thence on Mon. Th. and Sat. morn. between 6 and 7 o'clock.

Principal Inn.] The Royal Oak.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Birch Hall, (Mrs. Mainwaring) and Oakley Park (Mrs. Vaughan.)

Ellesmere is dist. from Shrewsbury 16 m. from Chester 23 m. from London 176 m. from Oswestry 8 m. from Wrexham, 12 m. and from Chirk, 6½ m.

ELTHAM, (Kent) a m. t. pleasantly situated on a hill, on the road to Maidstone, which had formerly a weekly mar. and 2 annual fairs. The church, which is situated nearly on the summit of the hill, consists of a chancel, nave, and 2 aisles; and, at the W. end, is a lofty spire. The manor of Eltham was held under the crown, by Alwold, in the time of Edward the Confessor; William the Conqueror gave it to his half brother Odo, who being disgraced, and his estates being confiscated, it again reverted to the crown. Part of it afterwards belonged to the Mandevelles, and Edward I. gave his moiety to John de Vesie, who also obtained the other part by exchange with Walter de Mandeville; after this, Anthony Bee, Bishop of Durham, obtained it fraudulently from the heirs of de Vesie, whose trustee he was, and who is said to have built the manor-house or palace of Eltham, where he died, having some time before given Eltham house to Edward II. or to his Queen Isabel, reserving only a life interest to himself. Here the Queen was delivered of a son in the year 1313, who had the name of John of Eltham. Perhaps it may be from this prince that the house ac-

quired the name of King John's palace, unless it obtained the appellation from the sumptuous entertainment given here, by Edward III. to the captive King John of France. Two parliaments were held here in the reign of Edward III. one in 1329, and the other in 1375. Succeeding princes, and particularly Henry VII. enlarged and improved this palace, but it was neglected after Greenwich became the favourite country residence. Our princes often celebrated their festivals at Eltham with great pomp. One of the last of these feasts was held here at Whitsuntide, in 1515, when Henry VIII. created Sir Edward Stanley, Baron Monteagle, for his services at Flodden Field. He also kept his Christmas here in 1526, but there being but few attendants, on account of the plague, it was called the *Still Christmas*. Part of the stately hall, which was the scene of those feasts, is still in good preservation, and is used as a barn: it is 100 feet in length, 36 feet in breadth, and 53 feet in height; the roof, in particular, is somewhat like that of Westminster-hall, it is of wood, wrought with Gothic ornaments. The large moat round the palace, although the greatest part of it dry, and covered with verdure, has still 2 stone bridges over it, one of which consists of 4 arches. The farm-house, in the enclosure, though somewhat modernized, or rather disguised, by plaster and whitewashing, was part of this ancient palace. Queen Elizabeth, who was born at Greenwich, was frequently carried thence to Eltham, when an infant, for the benefit of the air; and this palace she visited in a summer excursion round the country in 1559. The last visit it received from the royal family was from James I. in 1619. During the civil wars it was seized by the parliament, but, reverting to the crown on the restoration, it was granted, with the manor, for a term of years, perpetually renewable, to one of the ancestors of Sir John Shaw, who has here a seat and plantations at the Manor Lodge, in the great park, called Eltham Lodge; but the trees in the park are the property of the crown. At the NE. extremity of this parish is Shooter's-hill, over which is the high road from London to Dover. On the S. side of the road is a triangular tower, about 45 feet in height, called Severndroog Castle. It was erected by Lady James, the relict of Sir William James, bart. who, having the East India Company's marine forces under his command, reduced a strong fort of that name belonging to Angria, in the year

1786. From this tower, and from different parts of the hill, there is a very extensive and beautiful prospect of the metropolis, the river Thames, and the counties of Middlesex, Kent, Surrey, and Essex. Population, 1813.

Market Day and Fairs.] Mar. is on Mon.—Fairs, Palm Mon. Easter Mon. Whit Mon. and Oct. 10.

Gentlemen's Seats.] A little beyond Eltham Church the seats of the late Sir R. Welsh, and of Capt. Gardener; Park Place (Lord Radcliffe); and opposite, Eltham Park (Sir J. G. Shaw, bart.)

Coaches.] A coach from the George, Borough, every Mon. Wed. and Sat. aft. at 4 summer, and 3 winter. The Maidstone and Tunbridge-Well coaches pass through Eltham.

ELY, (Camb.) a city situated on a considerable eminence in the tale of Ely: this city is the only one in England, not represented in parliament. The streets are irregular, and, with the exception of the principal one, neither paved nor lighted. Many of the houses are of stone, and some of them have a very antient appearance. The principal building is the cathedral, which is the workmanship of very different periods, and displays a singular admixture of various styles of architecture; yet, notwithstanding the dissimilarity of its parts, when considered as a whole, it must unquestionably be regarded as a very magnificent structure. The north and south transepts are the oldest parts of the cathedral, and were erected in the reigns of William Rufus, and Henry I. The great west tower was erected about the latter part of the 12th century. The foundation of the elegant structure, which now forms the choir, but was originally the presbytery, was laid by Bishop Northwold, in the year 1234, and finished in 1250. The three more western arches were destroyed by the fall of the lofty stone tower in the night of the 19th of Feb. 1322. This tower stood in the centre of the building, on 4 arches, which gave way, and precipitated it to the ground. To prevent the recurrence of a like accident, Alan de Walsingham designed and erected the present magnificent octagonal tower, which is supported on 8 pillars, covered with a dome, and terminated by an elegant lantern. This tower is probably unequalled by any other of the kind: the stone-work was completed in six years, and the wood-work raised thereon, and covered with lead, in about fifteen. The whole was perfected in the year 1342. The wood-work of the dome and lantern, with part of the roof, was repaired between

the years 1757, and 1762, by Mr. J. Essex of Cambridge, and the choir, which was under the lantern, was also removed, by his direction, to its present situation. This very improvement greatly contributes to the beauty of the cathedral. The altar-piece is a fine old painting, representing St. Peter delivered from prison by the angel: it was purchased in Italy, by the Earl of Grantham, and presented to the dean and chapter of Ely by the late bishop. The font is very elegantly worked in marble, and adorned with several small statues. The extreme extent of the cathedral, from E. to W. is 539 feet, but the interior length is only 517; the length of the transept is 190 feet; the height of the lantern over the dome 170; the extreme height of the western tower 270; the two towers on the S. wing of the latter 120; the length of the nave is 203 feet, and the height of the roof over it 104; the height of the eastern front, to the top of the cross, is 112 feet. Near the east end of the cathedral, on the north side, is St. Mary's chapel, now Trinity church; it having been assigned to the use of the inhabitants, soon after the restoration, by the dean and chapter. This elegant structure was commenced in the reign of Edward II. and is one of the most perfect buildings of that age; it has neither pillars nor side-aisles, but is supported by strong spiring buttresses. About the year 673 Etheldreda, daughter of Anna, King of East Anglia, erected a monastery and church, near the site of the present cathedral; a considerable part of the church still remains, and has been formed into prebendal houses: the cloisters and other buildings belonging to the monastery have long been destroyed, with the exception of the Refectory, which has been converted into the deanery. A castle was built here by Bishop Nigelus, in the reign of Stephen, of which there are no vestiges, but the name of castle-ward, and probably the high artificial mount on the south side of the cathedral, which might have been the keep. The bishop's palace is a neat brick structure; it was built by the Bishops Alcock and Goodrich. The inhabitants of Ely are indebted to the philanthropy and public spirit of Bishop Mawson for many advantages. When his lordship was promoted to this see, in 1754, the city and its neighbourhood were greatly on the decline, from the adjoining lowlands having been under water for several years, and the wretched situation of the public roads, which were in so bad a state that they could not be travelled with safety,

Under the patronage and support of B. shop Mawson, aided by several acts of parliament, the river was embanked; mills were erected for draining the land; and a free and safe communication was opened throughout the almost impassable levels with which the city of Ely was environed. The public gaol was also repaired and strengthened at his expense. Here is a grammar-school, appendant to the cathedral, for the education of 24 boys, commonly called King's scholars; and also a charity school for 24 boys, who are clothed as well as educated. The police of Ely is regulated by the magistrates, who are appointed by the bishop, and are justices of peace within the island. They meet for the dispatch of business every mar. day. The chief employment of the inhabitants is gardening, which is carried on in this neighbourhood to a great extent; Cambridge, St. Ives, and even London, receive considerable supplies of vegetables from hence. The Lent assizes are held here, and the summer assizes at Wisbeach. Population, 4249.

Market Day and Fairs.] The mar. day was formerly on Sat. but in the beginning of the year 1801 it was altered to Th.—Fairs, Ascension-day, and Oct. 29.

Coach and Waggon.] A coach goes from hence to Cambridge on Mon. Wed. and Sat. morn. a waggon sets out for London on Mon. and returns on Fri.

Post.] A bye post goes to Cambridge every aft. at 4 o'clock, and returns again the next morn. at 10.

Principal Inns.] The Lamb and the Bell.

Gentlemen's Seats.] New Barn, (E. Tattershall, esq.) 18 m. from Downham.

Ely is 17 m. from Cambridge, and 64 m. from London. On the r. is a turnpike-road to Newmarket; on the l. to Wisbeach.

ELY, THE I-LE OF, that large tract of high land encompassed with fens, that were formerly overflowed with water, of which Ely is the principal place, and gives name to the whole; in which are included also the villages of Stretham and Thetford, Wilburton, Hadenham, Sutton, Mepal, Whiteham, Wentforth, Whichford, Downham, and Chetisham, making collectively but one island. Littleport, Coveney, and Stuntney, though sometimes reckoned part of it, were, in their original state, disjoined by small intervals of fenny ground, and, therefore, were distinct islands of themselves. This

tract is about 7 miles in length, and 4 in breadth, but the whole district now called the Isle of Ely, extends from the bridge, at Tyd, on the N. to Upwere on the S. 28 m. in length; and from Abbot's, or Bishop's Delf on the E. to the river Nene, near Peterborough, on the W. 25 m. in breadth. This district, besides the places above mentioned, includes several considerable towns and villages, as Wisbeach, Whittlesey, Dodington, March, Levington, Newton, Chatteris, &c. Numerous acts of parliament have been passed within the last 15 years, for draining, making new roads, and otherwise improving this district, whose population, in 1811, amounted to 32,443.

ENFIELD, (Midd.) a t. famous for its chase, a large tract of woodland, the remains of an ancient forest, that belonged to the citizens of London in the reign of Henry II. This forest extended from that part of the city called Houndsditch, to above 12 m. N. and was the joint property of the whole corporation. In this forest the citizens enjoyed the diversion of hunting, and such other exercises as were common in those times; but, when commerce, and a love of industry increased, these diversions were neglected; the forest was gradually laid open; and, at last, became, in a great measure, the property of private persons. Enfield Chase, which is now the only part remaining of this extensive forest, has been many years the property of the crown, and is at present annexed to the Duchy of Lancaster. When King James I. resided at Theobald's this chase was well stocked with deer; that prince being exceeding fond of hunting; but the army of the parliament, during the civil wars, destroyed all the game, and cut down the trees, and the ground was let out in small farms. In this state it continued till the Restoration, when young trees were planted, and the whole was again stocked with game; but in 1777 it was disforested by act of parliament, since which time the greater part of it has been cultivated. The church stands about the middle of the town, and is a low Gothic structure, with a square embattled tower at the west end. In the town is part of an ancient royal palace, respecting the building of which antiquaries are not agreed. It was the manor-house of Enfield, and, either in this, or another ancient house, called Elsyng Hall, (now demolished) Edward VI. on his accession to the throne, kept his court for five months before he removed to London. Mr. Lysons is of opinion (Vol.

11. page 283) that the palace underwent considerable repairs, or perhaps was wholly rebuilt, in the reign of this prince, and most probably upon occasion of the manor being granted to the Princess Elizabeth. One of the rooms still remains in its original state, with oak panels, and a richly ornamented ceiling. The chimney-piece is supported by columns of the Ionic and Corinthian orders, and decorated with the cognizances of the rose and portcullis, and the arms of France and England, quartered, with the garter and royal supporters. Underneath is the motto, "*Sola salus servire Deo, sunt cetera fraudes*." In the same room is preserved part of another chimney-piece, with nearly the same ornaments, and this motto; "*Ut ros super herbam, est benivolentia regis*." When the Princess Elizabeth became queen she frequently visited Enfield, and kept her court there in the early part of her reign.—The palace was granted in fee, to trustees for the City of London, by Charles I. and was shortly after conveyed to Sir Nicolas Raynton, Knt. Since that time it has passed through a number of hands, and, in the year 1792, great part of it was taken down, when some small houses were erected on the site of it. Among its possessors was Mr. afterwards Dr. Uvedale, master of the grammar-school, who hired it in 1570; and, being much attached to botanical pursuits, planted a Cedar of Libanus which is still standing, and is one of the finest trees of the kind in this kingdom. When it was measured in 1793, its girth, at 3 feet from the ground, was 12 feet. The grammar-school, adjoining to the church-yard, was founded in the year 1507, by John Carew, esq. and endowed with divers lands and tenelements in the parishes of South Benfleet, Hadley, and Thundersley, in Essex. The present school-house was built about the year 1620 by the parishioners. Enfield wash is formed by a stream which takes its rise on the Chase, and falls into the river Lea. Enfield had formerly a market on Sat. but it has been some years disused. Population, 3055.

Fairs.] Sept. 23, and Nov. 3.

Coaches.] There are coaches to Enfield from the Flower Pot, and from No. 96, Bishopsgate-street, daily, at 9 every morn. and 4 aft.

Inns.] The George, at Enfield; the Rose and Crown, at Enfield Highway; and the Bell at Enfield Wash.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Enfield Park, (S. Clayton, esq.) Trent Place, (J. Wiggan, esq.) Four-Tree Hill, (E. Arm-

strong, esq.) South Lodge, (— Gundry, esq.) and North Lodge, (T. James, esq.) Enfield is 9 m. from London.

EPPING, (Essex) a m. t. which gives name to the adjoining forest: it is but small, and the houses in general are very irregularly built. Henry II granted the manor of Epping to Waltham abbey, but, reverting to the crown, it was afterwards made part of the Duchy of Lancaster. The butter made in this part of the country, and known by the name of Epping butter, is in particular esteem, and sells at a higher price than any other. Epping forest, which is a royal chase, extending from Epping almost to London, was antiently a very extensive district, and under the name of the forest of Essex, included a great part of the county. It had afterwards the name of Waltham forest, which has long since yielded to its present appellation. To this forest that of Hainault, which lies to the SE. was once an appendage: both these forests are adorned with many seats and villas. A stag is annually turned out on this forest on Easter Mon. for the amusement of the London sportsmen. Hainault forest has for several centuries been celebrated for an antient tree called the "Fairlop Oak." The stem, which is rough and fluted, measures, at 3 feet from the ground, about 36 feet in circumference. Beneath the shade of its branches, which covers an area of upwards of 100 feet in diameter, an annual fair has long been held on the 1st Fri. in July, which is said to have originated from a Mr. Day, of Wapping, a man of singular character, going there annually to dine with his friends on beans and bacon. Some years ago this venerable tree, which, says Mr. Gilpin, in his remarks on forest scenery, "the tradition of the country traces half way up the Christian era," was fenced around with a close paling, and Mr. Forsyth's composition was applied to the extremities of its decaying branches; to one of which was fixed a board, with this inscription, "All good foresters are requested not to hurt this old tree, a plaster having been lately applied to its wounds." But these precautions were insufficient to protect it from an injurious custom, practised by many of its thoughtless visitors, of making a fire within the cavities to cook their provisions, and, in the beginning of last summer, the stem was thus set on fire, and burned till the following day. A considerable part of this tree however is still preserved. The Hainault foresters, one of the societies formed a few years ago on the revival

of archery, held their meetings near the Fairlop oak. During the time the manor of Epping belonged to Waltham Abbey, the monks erected a private mansion on the forest, which they called Coppice, or Copped Hall. The site of this mansion having come into the possession of the late John Conyers, esq. he erected a villa on the hill, above where the original building stood, which is greatly admired, as well for its convenience, as the elegance of the architecture. Population, 1473.

Market Days and Fairs.] The markets, which are on Thursday for cattle, and on Fri. for provisions, are kept in Epping-street, a hamlet about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the church. Fairs, Whit. Tu. and Oct. 13.

Coach.] The Epping stage sets out every morn. at 8 o'clock, and returns from the Three Nuns, Whitechapel, at 4 o'clock in the aft. in summer, and 3 o'clock in winter.

Inn.] The Cock.

Post.] Mail arrives between 10 and 11 night, and goes out at 5 morn.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Through Epping on the r. is the Grove, (—Black, esq.) ; and about 2 m. on r. Hill Hall (Sir W. Smyth, bart.)

Epping is 17 m. from London, 7 from Harlow, and 13 from Hockerill. On the right is a T. R. to Chelmsford.

EPSOM, (Surrey) a well-built handsome t. which had lately a mar. on Fri. but now discontinued. It was formerly a small vil. but, from its delightful situation in the vicinity of Banstead Downs, and the repute of its medicinal waters, it became surrounded with elegant villas, and having experienced a consequent increase, its present extent is not less than a mile and a half. On the downs above the t. are annual horse races, which, from the vicinity to London, are always namerously attended. The wells issue from a rising ground SW. of the t. near Ashsted. They were discovered in 1618, and soon became extremely famous; but, since the progress of science has taught the analysis and artificial composition of mineral waters, they have been neglected, and the public rooms are gone to decay. Their virtue, however, is still in repute; and Epsom salt, which formerly was obtained only from these wells, retains its place in our dispensaries. Population, 2,515.

Fair.] July 5.

Post.] Mail arrives and goes out at 12 aft.

Coaches.] A coach daily from the Belle Sauvage to Epsom and Ewell; beside which there are numerous Brighton

and other coaches which pass through this t. daily.

Principal Inns.] The Spread Eagle, and King's Head.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Woodcot Park, (L. Tessier, esq.) and North House, (Lord Arden.)

Epsom is dist. from London 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.; 2 m. from Ewel; $\frac{3}{4}$ from Dorking, and 23 m. from Horsham.

EPSWORTH, or EPWORTH, (Linc.) a long straggling m. t. in the Isle of Axholme. The inhabitants are mostly employed in spinning flax and hemp: the fine yarn they carry to mar. for sale, and the coarse, is employed in a large manufacture of sacking and bagging, which has been some years established here. Population, 1502. This town is distinguished as being the birth place of the late Rev. and learned John Wesley, A.M. founder of the Society of Methodists; whose father was rector here for 50 years. And here, when a child, he providentially escaped being burnt to death, when the parsonage house was consumed by fire. At Epworth, also, was born Mr. Alex. Kilham, who was the cause of a secession from the Society of Methodists, and instituted what is now called the New Itinerancy. Epworth church is a neat edifice; there are also chapels for the Methodists, Baptists, and Quakers.

Market Days and Fairs.] The mar. is on Thurs. Fairs, the first Tu. after May day, and the first Th. after Michaelmas.

Waggon.] A waggon from the Bull and Mouth, Bull-and-Mouth-street, every aft. at 4.

Post.] Letters are brought to Epworth from Thorne, every Tu. and Fri. and the postman returns on the same days.

Principal Inns.] The King's Head, and Red Lion.

Epworth is 6 m. from Crowle, 10 m. from Thorne, 11 m. from Gainsborough, and 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ from London.

ESHER (Surr.) a pleasant vil. commanding a fine prospect of the surrounding country. It has a fair on Aug. 1. Esher Place (the seat of John Spicer, esq.) is an antient building, the grounds of which are well laid out. Its vicinity abounds with handsome villas.

Inns.] Bear, White Lion.

Esher is dist. from London 16 m. from Kingston, 4 m. from Walton-on-Thames, 3 m. and from Guildford, 13 m.

ESSEX, a maritime county bounded by the German ocean on the E. by the river Thames, on the S. by Middlesex

and Hertfordshire on the W. and by Cambridgeshire and Suffolk on the N. Its length from E. to W. is about 60 m. and its breadth from N. to S. about 50: its circumference is estimated at 225 m. It contains about 900,000 square acres, 14 hundreds, 5 half hundreds, and a royal liberty, 27 market towns, 415 parishes and townships, 43,084 houses, and 252,473 inhabitants.

Face of the Country, Air, Soil, &c.] Essex composes part of that tract of country on the eastern side of England, which forms the largest connected space of level ground in the whole island; not one considerable eminence or rocky ridge being found in several contiguous counties. The surface of Essex is not, however, totally flat, but diversified with many gentle hills and dales, and, towards the NW. whence most of the rivers proceed, the country rises and produces a continued inequality of surface. The sea-coast is broken into a series of inlets and peninsulas, deeply cut in by arms of the sea, and exhibiting evident tokens of the force and effects of that restless element. This county lies under the imputation of being unhealthy; but this character can only apply to a small part of it, as the middle and northern districts are justly noted for a fine dry soil, with a wholesome clear air. Almost every species of soil is to be found within the limits of Essex, from the most stubborn to the mildest loam. By embanking, draining, making new roads, &c. the general face of this county has been very much improved of late years.

Agriculture, Manufactures, &c.] The system of farming in this county is as various as the soil which it contains: the principal productions are wheat, barley, oats, beans, peas, turnips, raves, rape, mustard, rye-grass, and trefoil; many acres are also appropriated to the cultivation of hops, carraway, coriander, teasel, and various horticultural plants and roots; the latter, however, are confined to the large towns, and the lands adjacent to the metropolis. Though Essex is not celebrated for its dairies, yet those in the parish of Epping and its vicinity are famous for the richness of their butter and cream. The butter is mostly sent to London, where it bears a high character and price. Essex is proverbially distinguished for its calves, of which more are bred or fattened here than in any other English county. The principal manufactures of Essex are baizes and inferior woollen goods.—This branch of the art was introduced

here during the religious persecution in the Low Countries, under the Duke of Alva, when many of the artisans, who were compelled to quit their homes, settled in Colchester and its neighbourhood, and commenced the manufacture of baize: this flourished considerably, and soon extended its influence to several neighbouring towns and villages, and many of the poor inhabitants were then initiated in the arts of weaving, spinning, and dressing of wool. Latterly, however, this manufacture appears to be on the decline. Essex derives many advantages from its maritime trade, as well as from its vicinity to the metropolis. The convenience of water carriage, and the goodness of its roads, give it a commercial superiority over many other counties.

Rivers.] The principal rivers properly belonging to the county, are the Colne, the Blackwater, and the Chelmer. Besides these, Essex partakes of other rivers, which serve as natural boundaries, and irrigate and fertilize its land. These are the Thames, the Lea, the Stort, and the Stour. The Colne rises in the N. W. part of Essex, and pursuing a south easterly course, passes Castle Hedingham, Halstead, and Colchester, whence it turns nearly S. and after forming a wide estuary, falls into the German Ocean, near the Isle of Mersey. It is navigable from the sea, to within two miles of Colchester. The Blackwater, called also the Pant in the first part of its progress, rises also in the NW. part of Essex, near the borders of Cambridgeshire. It likewise pursues a south easterly direction, and, after passing Bocking and Braintree, unites with the Chelmer, a little below Malden, and then joins the waters of the Ocean. The Chelmer rises near Thaxted, a few miles S. of the source of the Blackwater, and, running nearly parallel to it, passes Chelmsford, where it turns directly to the E. and continues its course to Malden, below which it joins the Blackwater.

Principal Towns.] Colchester, Harwich, Malden, Saffron Walden, Rochford, Chelmsford, Manningtree, Witham, Epping, Barking, Kumbord, Billericay, Harlow, Dunmow, Waltham Abbey, Bradfield, Braintree, Brentwood, Rayleigh, Ongar, Coggeshall, Dedham, Grays, Halstead, Horndon, and Thackstead.

Members of Parliament, Diocese, &c.] Essex sends 6 members to parliament, viz. 2 for the county; 2 for Malden; 2 for Harwich, and 2 for Colchester. It

is in the province of Canterbury, and diocese of London; and is included in the Home Circuit. It pays 24 parts of the land-tax.

ETON. (Bucks.) a vil. situated in a healthy and fertile valley. It consists principally of one street, connected with the town of Windsor, by a bridge thrown over the Thames. It has of late years been considerably improved, many of the houses having been rebuilt, and others repaired in the modern style. Eton has been long famous for its royal college and school, founded in the year 1440, by the unfortunate Henry VI. The foundation was originally endowed for a provost, 10 priests, 6 clerks, 6 choristers, 25 poor grammar scholars, with a master to teach them, and 25 poor old men; and though some of its endowments have been taken away, it still subsists in a flourishing state, and now supports a vice-provost, and 70 scholars, besides various assistants. The scholars on the foundation are annually elected to King's College, Cambridge, on the first Tues. in Aug. but are not removed till there are vacancies, when they are called according to seniority; and after they have been 3 years at college, are intitled to a fellowship. Besides the scholars on the foundation, there are seldom less than 300 noblemen and gentlemen's sons, who board with the masters, and receive their education at this seminary. The college buildings consist of 2 quadrangles. One of them is appropriated to the school (which is divided into the lower and upper, and each sub-divided into three classes) and the lodging of the masters and scholars: the other contains the apartments of the provost and fellows, and likewise the library, which is regarded as one of the finest in Europe; its original stock of books having been augmented at different periods, with collections bequeathed or given to the college by various literary characters. Some very valuable drawings, paintings, and oriental manuscripts, are numbered with the rare and curious articles here preserved. The chapel is a fine structure, ornamented with large abutments, pinnacles, and embrasures; and very similar, in the disposition of its parts, with that of King's College, Cambridge. In the middle of the first quadrangle, is a statue in brass, well executed, of the royal founder. The origin of the singular custom celebrated at Eton every third year, on Whit-Tues. under the name of the *Mentem* cannot be satisfactorily ascertained, but may be traced as far back as the reign of Eliza-

beth, who, when on a visit to the college, desired to see an account of the ancient ceremonies observed there from the period of its foundation. In the list was an annual procession of the scholars, who on those occasions, repeated verses, and gathered money from the public, for a dinner, and other purposes. The ceremony of late years has been conducted with more regard to decorum than formerly, and the institution has been patronized by their Majesties, who frequently honor the celebration with their presence, as well as a liberal subscription. On these occasions the whole school are assembled, and arranged in military order, with music and colours. The fancy dress of the salt bearers, and those denominated Scouts, are of different coloured silks. Every person in the vicinity of Windsor, is expected at these triennial assemblies, to give something which is called salt money; and different parties are stationed on all the neighbouring roads, to levy contributions from passengers, whose refusal to buy salt, would perhaps be attended with danger. The amount of the sums collected, is generally from 600l to 800l. This is given to the captain or senior of the boys, on the King's foundation, previously to his removal to Cambridge. Population, 2279.

Fair.] On Ash Wed.

Coaches.] Coaches from London to Eton several times in the day. The chief inns are at Windsor.

Eton is dist. from London 22 m.

EVERSHOT, (Dors.) a small inland t. on the borders of Somersetshire, near the source of the river Frome. Here is a free grammar-school, and a charity-school. The chapel is a large ancient structure, with a high tower. The hamlet is 6 miles in circuit. A weekly market was formerly held here on Fri. but has been discontinued for upwards of 50 years. Population 425.

Fair.] May 12, for horned cattle.

Post.] The post arrives from London on Mon. Thur. and Sat. at 1 o'clock in the aft. and returns on the same days.

Inn.] The King's Arms.

Gentlemen's Seats.] About 1 m. E. is Metbury Samford, the ancient mansion of the Strangeways.

Evershot, is 8 m. from Yeovil, 15 m. from Dorchester, and 13½ m. from London.

EVEESHAM, (Worc.) a neat m. t. and borough, situated on a gentle ascent from the river Avon. over which there is a handsome stone bridge, and near it a convenient harbour for barges. Evesham was antiently cele-

brated for its monastery, which was a mitred parliamentary abbey. built about the year 701, by Egwin, the 3d bishop of Worcester. There are no vestiges of the abbey, church, cloisters, or chapter-house; but in the cemetery near St. Lawrence's church, the remains of an old arch are yet standing, supposed to have been some part of the abbey buildings. The abbot's tower is a very beautiful and regular structure, raised on a base 22 feet square, and 117 feet in height, entire in every part: it was erected by the last abbot but one, apparently for the purpose of a clock or bell tower. The external ornaments are chaste, simple, and beautiful: above the dial are 2 figures in wood, representing men in armour, whose business is to note the time by striking 2 bells with their spears. This edifice escaped the general wreck at the dissolution of religious houses, being purchased by the town's-men for their own use. There are 8 parishes within the town, and a third in the division of Bengworth, which is part of the borough on the opposite side of the river. Among the public foundations, are a well founded free grammar-school, and a school for 30 boys, who are annually clothed in blue uniforms. Evesham is an ancient borough, and enjoys many privileges, some by prescription, and others by charters. It was governed by a bailiff, till the third year of James I. who granted it a new charter of incorporation, to be governed by a mayor, 7 aldermen, 12 capital burgesses, a recorder, and chamberlain, who are all of the common council, to these he added 24 other burgesses, called assistants, and included the division of Bengworth within the limits of the borough. Four of the leading men, and the mayor, for the time being, are justices of the peace, and justices of oyer and terminer, and gaol delivery, with power to try and punish all offences committed within their liberties, except high treason. From this town there is an open prospect of the spacious valley, denominated from it, "the vale of Evesham," which affords such abundance of the best corn, as well as pasture for sheep, that it is justly stiled the granary of these parts. It extends along the banks of the Avon from Tewksbury in Gloucestershire, across the S. E. part of this county to Stratford upon Avon in Warwickshire. Evesham is famous in our history, for the complete and decisive victory obtained here on the 4th of Aug. 1265, by Prince Edward, afterwards Edward I. over Simon Montfort, the great Earl of Leicester,

by which he restored his father and uncle to their liberties, and crushed the power of the barons who had taken up arms against the king. This returns 2 members to parliament: the right of election is in the burgesses; and the number of voters about 800. The principal manufacture carried on here is worsted stockings, but the poor are chiefly employe in gardening; the town being nearly surrounded with gardens, the produce of which is taken to Tewksbury, Cheltenham, and other large markets. Population, 3068.

Market Day and Fairs.] Here is a good weekly market on Mon. Fairs, Feb. 2, the first Mon. after Easter, Whit Monday, and Sept. 21.

Coaches and Waggon.] The Worcester coaches pass through here daily; the Kidderminster, Ludlow, and Worcester waggons, all pass through Evesham to London, every week.

Post.] The post from London to Worcester, passes through every day at 10, morn. and goes out at 5, aft.

Principal Inns.] The Crown, Unicorn, and White Hart.

Bankers.] Messrs. Oldaker and Co. and Harland and Co. both draw on Messrs. Barclay and Co.

Evesham is 7 m. from Worcester, 13 m. from Tewksbury, and 96 m. from London.

EWELL, (Surrey) a small m. t. which has little deserving of notice, except its mar. on Th. and 2 annual fairs on May 12, and Oct. 9. A small stream, called Hogsmill river, rises from several springs in the vicinity of this town, and uniting into one current, falls into the Thames at Kingston. Population 1155.

Inn.] The Bull's Head.

Ewell is 15 m. from London. On the r. is a T. R. to Kingston, and on the l. to Sutton.

EXETER, (Devon.) a city of great antiquity, situated on an eminence on the eastern bank of the river Exe, which flows in a semi circular direction round the S. W. side of the city. The episcopal see was seated at Crediton, previous to its establishment at Exeter; but Æthelric, who was bishop of the see, and Lord Chancellor of England, prevailed on Edward the Confessor to remove it to the latter town, in the year 1049. The number of religious houses within the walls of Exeter, at one period, occasioned its acquiring the appellation of Monkton. Among the buildings and antiques of Exeter, the venerable and magnificent cathedral claims our first and principal attention. This noble memorial of religious zeal and national science is

singularly interesting to the admirers of ancient English architecture; the variety of styles discovered in it, and the ambiguity and silence of our early historians concerning its foundation, have been fruitful themes for various and opposite opinions. An accurate observer will, however, be enabled to determine the various eras of its erection, from the styles which characterise the different parts of the structure. It consists of a nave, with 2 side aisles, 2 short transepts, a chapter-house, a choir with side aisles, and 10 chapels or oratories, with a room called the consistory court. The nave presents a magnificent and grand appearance on entering it from the western door, though much of its grandeur is destroyed by the seats and pews in this part of the fabric. It measures 76 feet in width, within the walls, and 175 feet in length, from the west door to the organ screen. The roof is supported by 14 massive clustered columns, from which spring 16 pointed arches. The choir is the same width as the nave, and near 198 feet in length. St. Mary's chapel is 61 feet in length, and between that and the altar screen is a space of 25 feet. The whole cathedral measures 408 feet from E. to W. including the walls; the height of the roof, or vaulting, is 69 feet; and the Norman towers, which form the transepts, 130 feet to the top of the battlements. The windows of the cathedral are very large, and many of them are adorned with tracery and painted glass; yet the 2 large ones to the E. & W. are more pre-eminently so; the former was repaired and beautified in 1490, and is still in good preservation; the great west window, measuring 37 feet high, and 27 broad, was fitted up in 1766. In the north tower is a curious clock, given to the cathedral by Bishop Courtenay, which is worthy of notice, from the singularity of its ornaments, and the ingenuity of its mechanism: on the face or dial are 2 circles marked with figures; the figures on the outer circle mark the hour of the day and night: the interior circle is marked from 1 to 30, to show the age of the moon, which is represented by an artificial ball revolving within the circle, and changing its aspect with the varying phases of that satellite. In the centre is a globe representing the earth. The most elegant ornament of the choir is the Bishop's throne, the whole of which is composed of wood, carved in a very delicate and tasteful manner: its height is 52 ft. The screen, or rood-loft, which separates the nave from the choir, is sup-

ported in front by 4 Purbeck stone pillars, from which spring the groins of 3 flat arches; above these is a row of 13 small arches, or niches, filled with some curious specimens of ancient paintings, representing different events in sacred history. The screen supports a large and very grand organ, esteemed among the finest instruments of the kind in England; it is remarkable for having some lateral pipes attached to the side columns of the building, and independent of those inclosed in the case; these are said to be the largest in this country, and belong to a stop called the double diapason, which is an octave below the common pitch. The great bell of Exeter, given by Bishop Courtenay, is an object of much notoriety, it weighs 12,500 lb. and is suspended at the very top of the north tower. In the south tower are 11 bells, 10 of which are rung in peal. In 1763 the cathedral was repaired, beautified, and new paved, when, in removing the old pavement, was found the leaden coffin of Bishop Briton, who died in 1307, the top of which being decayed, afforded an opportunity of viewing the skeleton lying in the proper form; near the bones of the finger was found a sapphire ring, set in gold, the stone considerably large, but of no great value, on account of several flaws in it. Near this stood a small neat chalice and patten of silver gilt, but the damp had destroyed the greatest part of the gilding. In the centre of the patten was engraved a hand, with the two fore fingers extended, in the attitude of benediction. The top of the crozier was found also, but totally decayed. The Bishop's palace is a venerable fabric, standing near the S.E. side of the cathedral: it was built or enlarged by Bishop Courtenay, who held the see in the reign of Edward IV. Besides the cathedral, Exeter contains 15 churches within the walls, and 4 in the suburbs, but most of them are small, and present nothing particular for description. It has also several chapels for different christian denominations, and a Jew's synagogue. The ground inclosed within the walls is 4 f. in length and 3 in breadth; this space is intersected by the 4 principal streets, which meet near the centre, and, diverging at right angles, connect the city with the suburbs. The whole extent of ground occupied by buildings is about 12 m. in length, and 1 m. in breadth. In the year 1769, the walls were entire, but many parts have been since destroyed. There were 4 gates, called E. W. N. and S. of these only the S. and W. remain; the others have been ta-

ken down to make the entrances into the city more convenient. In the highest part of the city, on the N. side, are the remains of Rougemont Castle, formerly the seat of the West Saxon kings, and afterwards of the Dukes of Exeter. The ruins of the exterior walls are nearly all that remain: the ramparts of the castle command a most delightful view over the adjacent country. Within the area, on the N. W. side, a sessions-house was erected a few years ago. Among the ancient buildings of Exeter, may be specified one in Water Lane, which is said to have been formerly the Guildhall; but Ducarel asserts it was the first christian church in Exeter: it has been much altered at different times, yet the simple, but strong, arches still remain, which bespeak great antiquity. The Guildhall is a spacious and convenient building in the High-street, erected in its present form in 1593, and repaired in 1780: it contains several valuable portraits of illustrious personages. On the N. side of the city, below the castle-hill, is the new gaol for the county of Devon, and, were it not for the massy iron window frames, and its concomitant gloominess, it might be mistaken for an elegant mansion. It is of brick, and has been finished about 15 years: its situation is healthy and pleasant; and the interior part of the building is conveniently disposed. Near it are the barracks, a recent establishment for the reception of cavalry. The streets and houses of Exeter have in general the appearance of antiquity; various handsome buildings have, however, been erected within the last 40 years, and many considerable improvements have been projected, which are delayed for the present on account of the expense. The charitable institutions are very numerous, and no fewer than 8 regular schools for educating and clothing, and 2 for maintaining poor children, besides various Sunday-schools, are supported in this city; but the principal benevolent establishment is the Devon and Exeter Hospital, for the benefit of the sick and indigent poor, founded in the year 1740, by Dr. Alured Clarke, Dean of Exeter, and opened on New Year's Day, 1747. Various alms-houses for the decayed and aged also exist in different parts of the city: one of the chief is the Hospital called Wynard's, or God's house, built and endowed in pursuance of the will of William Wynard, Recorder of Exeter, in the Reigns of Henry V. and VI. for the maintenance of 19 poor people, each of whom have a neat habitation,

with a small garden annexed, and a stipend both weekly and annually. Exeter has been, time immemorial, and still is, vested with great privileges. At the period of the Norman survey, it was found to be exempted from paying taxes, except when London, York, and Winchester did: since this it has received many charters and grants of immunities from different monarchs. Henry VIII. constituted Exeter a county of itself, which rendered it independent of Devonshire, and he vested it with corresponding privileges. The corporation consists of a mayor, 24 aldermen, a recorder, chamberlain, town-clerk, sheriff, and several inferior officers, who have cognizance of all pleas, hear all causes between party and party, and determine them with the advice of the recorder, aldermen, and council of the city; but criminal causes and breaches of the peace are determined by 8 aldermen, who are justices. The corporate bodies within the city are 19, each of which is governed by officers annually chosen among themselves. Exeter was one of the first cities that returned members to parliament; the right of election is in the magistrates and freemen; the number of voters is about 1200. The trade of Exeter is extensive; it would have been, probably, more so, but for an unfortunate quarrel between the inhabitants and Hugh Courtenay, Earl of Devon, which deprived the city of the use of its river for navigable purposes for several centuries. This dispute has been recorded to have been occasioned by some pots of fish being exposed for sale in the market-place, which were seen nearly at the same time by the purveyors of the Earl and the Bishop of Exeter, both of whom wanted the whole; the mayor, to whom the difference was referred, adjudged one pot to the earl, another to the bishop, and the third to be kept for the use of the market; this decision, and a subsequent determination of the mayor and council that no freeman of Exeter should wear any foreigner's livery or badge, without the mayor's licence, offended the earl, who immediately impeded the navigation of the river, with great trees, timber, and stones, so that no vessel could pass or repass. Previously to this occurrence, the tides flowed beyond the city, but they now only reach Topsham, a town between 3 and 4 miles nearer the sea; the advantage of which was probably the chief object of the Earl's measures, as that place was part of his estate, and became exceeding flourishing in consequence. The river was so

completely choaked up, that though many attempts were made to restore the navigation, scarcely any thing was accomplished till the year 1675, when a canal was cut from Topsham to the city, and about 90 years afterwards the present haven was constructed; and, by means of sluices and flood-gates, vessels of 150 tons burthen are admitted to a good quay, formed near the city walls. The new bridge over the Exe, at the W. entrance of the city, was erected about 90 years since; it is a handsome stone fabric, and supposed to have cost near 20,000*l*. The principal employ of the labouring classes arises from the woollen trade, and the city has derived immense profits from the exportation of serge, kerseys, and other articles, the value of which together has been computed at the average sum of 600,000*l*. per annum; the chief markets are Spain, Germany, Portugal, and Italy. About 300 persons are also employed in manufacturing cotton, at a large factory, lately established on the bank of the river. The number of inhabitants, as returned under the population act, was 18,896, that of the houses 2,900. Exeter had antiently a mint, which was granted to the city by King Athelstan, and money has been coined here as late as William III. the place of coinage being denoted by the letter E under the bust.

Market Days and Fairs.] The mar. are on Wed. Fri. and Sat. the latter is the greatest mar. for yarn and woollen goods in England, except Leeds.—Fairs, Ash Wed. Whit-Mon. Aug. 1, and Dec. 6, but if Aug. 1, happen on a Sun. or Mon. the fair is held on the following Tues.

Coaches and Waggon.] The mail coach every morn. at a quarter before 5 o'clock, and a light coach every morn. at 4 o'clock to the Swan with 2 Necks, Lad Lane. A coach every morn. at 4 o'clock to the Saracen's Head, Snow Hill. Two coaches every morn. except Sun. to Bath and Bristol. Two coaches every morn. at 7 o'clock to Ashburton, and Plymouth. Two coaches every Mon. Wed. and Fri. to Falmouth. Two coaches every Sun. Tues. and Thurs. morn. and one every Mon. Wed. and Fri. aft. to Teignmouth, and a coach every day, except Fri. to Exmouth. Rice's waggon, through Bristol, sets off on Wed. and Sat. Russel's waggon to London, through Salisbury, sets off on Tues. Wed. Thurs. and Sat. and Clapcott's waggon on Tu. and Fri. morn. There are waggon to all parts of the west of England every day.

Post.] Letters for all parts of the

kingdom, must be put into the post-office before 9 o'clock in the even. The mail arrives at 9, night, and goes out at 5, morn.

Principal Inns.] The Half Moon Hotel, the New London, the Old London, the Valiant Soldier, and the Hotel.

Bankers.] The Exeter bank, Messrs. Sanders and Co. draw on Barclays and Tritten, Lombard-street. The Exeter City bank, Messrs. Milford and Co. draw on Roberts and Co. Lombard-street. The Exeter general bank, Messrs. Williams and Co. draw on Hankeys and Co. Fenchurch-street. And the Exeter and Devon County bank, Russell and Co. draw on Lefevre and Co. Cornhill.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Barley House, (Captain Graves,) Cleave, (T. Northmore, esq.) Hattombe House, (J. Dennis, esq.) and Haldon House, (Sir L. Palk, bart.)

Exeter is 12 m. from Exmouth, 14 m. from Tiverton, 91 m. from Dartmouth, 45 m. from Plymouth, and 172½ m. from London.

EXMOUTH, (Devon.) seated at the mouth of the Exe, called by the Britons Isk, and by the Romans Ica, was, in the days of Edward the Black Prince, a considerable Port; which furnished him with several vessels, to convey his troops to the continent. But circumstances occurred, in after times, to diminish the prosperity of Exmouth, so that it at length, became little more than an abode for fishermen: now, however, owing to the beauty of the situation, the salubrity of the air, and the encouragement given to builders, by lord Rolle, to whom the manor belongs, the town of Exmouth abounds with excellent lodging houses: those on the beacon hill command a view generally deemed the finest in England; as it embraces, on one side, a range of beautifully shaped and richly wooded country, interspersed with handsome seats and villas, and extending from Exeter to the Berry-head; whilst the other side exhibits a magnificent expanse of ocean; and the fore-ground is adorned with a broad and rapid river, enlivened by those most picturesque of all vessels, stone-boats, and a considerable number of merchant-ships. The lodging-houses in Bicton-place, though they cannot boast so extensive a prospect, possess many local advantages; and those in the vicinity of what is called the square, are greatly benefited by a spacious flower garden, belonging to Lord Rolle, which not only embellishes the town, but increases its healthiness. The parish church said

to be one of the oldest in England, is above two miles distant from Exmouth; therefore to remedy this inconvenience, a chapel was some time since erected, near the beacon, and recently enlarged by Lord Rolle; who has very handsomely enriched it with communion-plate, a font, and an organ; and he also (among other acts of kindness towards the town of Exmouth) instituted in December, 1811, a school for the education of the infant-poor, according to Dr. Bell's plan; the expense of fitting up, and keeping in repair the school-room, together with the annual rent, being defrayed by Lord Rolle. Exmouth is screened from the east wind by lofty hills; and preserved, by the heights of Haldon, which powerfully attract the damps too common in our island, from that unpleasant humidity of atmosphere which prevails in other parts of South-Devon. The night air at Exmouth is peculiarly dry and warm; the skies, during summer, resemble those of Italy; and the climate is so mild that winter seldom begins till after Christmas; neither does it usually continue above six weeks: and even during winter, myrtles, pomegranates, tree-carnations, and a great variety of what are called conservatory-plants, in other parts of England, live and flourish out of doors at Exmouth. The beach abounds with shells, some of which are well worth collecting. The bathing machines are placed within the bar, and so much protected by it that there seldom is a day when ladies may not bathe at Exmouth with safety. Mr. Rand, surgeon and apothecary, has a commodious warm sea bath; and Messrs. Black and Rowe, surgeons and apothecaries, have one likewise. There is a safe and well attended ferry from Exmouth to the opposite side of the Exe, and there likewise are several pleasure boats, for the accommodation of lodgers. Here are two good libraries. Most of the women in the labouring class here are lace-makers. The population in 1811, was 2301, including that of Libbleham in which parish it is situated. The illustrious Sir Walter Raleigh was born at Hayes near Exmouth.

Antiquities and Natural Curiosities.] The remains of the church of St. John in the Wilderness, (rather more than 2 m. from Exmouth) are an interesting monument of antiquity; and the adjacent venerable yew-trees appear to be co-eval with the church. Between Exmouth and Exeter, (near the latter place) the mouths of extinct volcanoes are discoverable; together with a

quantity of lava, in Killerton Park. *Principal Inns.]* The Globe for families; and the Dolphin and Swan for travellers.

Bankers.] Messrs. Yeates and Co. (the Exmouth and Devon general bank) draw on Fry and Sons, St. Mildred's Court.

Post.] The post from London and Scotland arrives every morn. except Tuesdays, and returns every evening except Fridays. The post from all other parts of the united kingdom arrives every morn. The post sets out from Exmouth, every evening at 9 o'clock: all letters put in after 8 pay 1d. letters are delivered out from the Exmouth post-office at 7 every morn. during summer, and at 8 in the winter.

Coaches and Waggons.] Two stages and a carrier go from Exmouth to Exeter every Mon. Wed. Fri. and Sat. morn. and return on the same evenings.

Noblemen's and Gentlemen's Seats.] Bickton Lodge (Lord Rolle) 6 m. a very beautiful place, erected in the style of an Italian villa: the gardens are laid out in the Italian style; and the house contains some beautiful pictures, particularly four, by N. Poussin, Cuypp, Peter, Naff, and Vander Werf: Nupwell Court (— Elliott, esq.) between 3 and 4 m. from Exmouth.

Exmouth is 166 m. dist. from London, by Wincanton and Andover; 10 m. from Exeter, and 12 m. from Honiton.

EYE, (Suff.) a m. and corporate t, situated on what is called an island, being almost surrounded by a brook. It was incorporated by King John, and is governed by 2 bailiffs, 10 principal burgesses, 24 common council men, a recorder, and town-clerk. It sends 2 members to parliament, and the right of election is in the corporation and the inhabitants paying scot and lot. It is a mean built place, and the streets are narrow; it has, however, a large handsome church, near which are the ruins of an ancient castle and monastery. The chief manufacture is bone, lace, and thread. Population, 1893.

Market Day and Fair.] The mar. is on Sat.—Fair on Whit-Mon.

Waggons.] Waggons to and from London pass through Eye four times a week.

Post.] Here is a receiving house for letters.

Eye is 22 m. from Ipswich, and from London, by Brookford, 91½ m. and, by Debenham, 89½ m.

FAI

FAIRFORD, (Glouc.) a m. t. situated on the banks of the river Colne, near the foot of the Cotswold Hills. It consists of 2 streets, neatly and regularly built. The great celebrity of this town has arisen from the beauty of its church, and the exquisitely fine painted glass of which that is the repository. This elegant building owes its foundation to an opulent merchant of London, named John Tame, who is recorded to have taken a vessel, about the year 1492, bound from a Flemish port to Italy, and laden with painted glass, which he determined to have put up in a large edifice built expressly for this purpose. Making choice of Fairford, where he had been some time settled, he commenced the present church in 1493, but dying in 1500, it was completed by his son Sir Edmond Tame, knt. The glass was disposed in 22 windows, with 4 or more compartments in each; but, in several of them, the figures are now mutilated or displaced. The principal subjects are scriptural, and display the most important events in the life of our Saviour, with a few of the most remarkable transactions recorded in the Old Testament. The beautiful execution of these paintings may be inferred from the testimony of Vandyke, who inspected them, and affirmed that they could not be exceeded by the best pencil. The church is a very fine specimen of the style of architecture that prevailed about the close of the 15th century. It consists of a lofty nave, a chancel, and side aisles, with a tower rising from the centre, but so low, in proportion to the other parts of the structure, as to excite the idea of its having been originally intended to terminate in a spire. The internal architecture is extremely fine, and highly embellished. The pavement is chequered with blue and white stone, and, together with the pews, has an extremely neat appearance. Near the church is a handsome built free-school. The population of this parish was returned in 1811, at 1444.

Market Day and Fairs.] The mar. is on Th.—Fairs, May 14, and Nov. 12.

Coaches and Waggon.] The mail coach, through Oxford, comes in every morn. about 9 o'clock, and returns every evening at 5. The Cirencester and Hampton coaches pass through from London about 9 o'clock every morn. The waggon goes out every

Tu. morn. and returns from the Oxford Arms, Warwick Lane, every Sat. several other waggons pass through here weekly.

Post.] The post comes in at 9 o'clock in the morn. and goes out about 5 in the even.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Fairford Park (J. R. Barker, esq.)

Fans.] The Bull, and George.

Fairford is 4 m. from Lechdale, 9 m. from Cirencester, 26 m. from Gloucester, and 79½ m. from London.

FAKENHAM, (Norf.) one of the best m. t. in the county, situated on the side of a hill, on the N. side of the river Yar. On a hill in the neighbourhood is kept the sheriff's town and court for the whole county. Here were antiently salt-pits, but they have not been worked for many years. The church is a large handsome structure, with a ring of 8 bells. Population, 1362.

Market Day and Fairs.] Here is a mar. on Tu. for provisions, and on Th. for corn and cattle.—Fairs, Ash Wed. and Nov. 11.

Coaches and Waggon.] A coach from the Bull, Bishopsgate-street, every Tu. and Sat. even. at half past 6, and on Sun. at half past 5; another from the Golden Cross, Charing Cross, every ev. at 6 (Sun. 5) and from the White Horse, Fetter-lane, Cross Keys, Wood-street, and Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, Mon. Wed. and Fri. aft. at 4. The Fakenham waggon goes on Th. morn. to meet the London waggon at Swaffham, and returns on Sat.

Post.] The mail arrives at half past 1, aft. and goes out at 2, aft.

Bankers.] Messrs. Gurney and Co. draw on Messrs. Barclay and Co.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Rainham-Hall (Marchioness Townshend) Houghton-Hall (Earl Cholmondeley).

Principal Inns.] The Red Lion, and Crown.

Fakenham is 16 m. from Swaffham, 22 m. from Lynn, 25 m. from Norwich, and 104 m. from London.

FALMOUTH, (Cornw.) a m. t. situated at the bottom of an embuence, at the mouth of the Fal, from which it derives its name. This town is of no great antiquity; it was known by the name of Penny Come Quick, and Smithike, until about the year 1660. It was incorporated by Charles II. in Oct. 1661 by the name of "the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the town

of Falmouth," with power to hold a court, and with a confirmation of 1 m. in every week, and 2 fairs in the year. In 1664 Falmouth was made a distinct parish, by act of parliament, at which time it was asserted, in the preamble, that a church had been lately built, and the number of houses amounted to 200. In 1691 they appear, from a map then taken, to have been about 350; and, according to the returns made in 1811, the number is now about 470, with a population of 3,935. The improvements and progress of Falmouth, during the last century, have, in a considerable degree, been connected with the establishment of the packet-boats here for Spain, Portugal, and the West Indies. From the facilities these vessels have afforded to the merchants, of transporting their respective commodities, and receiving returns in a short time, the commerce of the t. has been very much increased, and it is now the residence of many opulent families. Considerable quantities of gold, both in specie and in bars, are brought into this port by the packets from Spain and Portugal. The pilchard trade has likewise been a source of much emolument to the inhabitants. The houses of the town are principally disposed in one street, nearly a mile in length, and running by the side of the beach. The quay is exceedingly convenient, as the water is of sufficient depth to admit vessels of considerable burthen to land their goods upon the wharf. The harbour is capacious, and the security it affords to the shipping, from the high lands that environ it, is equal to that obtained in any port in the kingdom. The custom house and salt-office for most of the Cornish towns are established at Falmouth. The harbour of Falmouth is defended by 2 castles, the easternmost of which stands on a point of land about 3 m. across the harbour, and is called St. Maw; it will be noticed when we come to speak of that borough. The westernmost, called Pendennis, occupies the brow of the hill which forms a peninsula between the British Channel and Falmouth harbour, and appears to rise from the bay like an island. It stands on a rock upwards of 300 feet high above the sea, and from its elevated situation, has a complete command over the entrance to the harbour. The fortifications are of an irregular shape, including an area of rather more than 3 acres. On the N. or land front, the hill is defended by 4 cavaliers, mounted with 70 pieces of cannon, in excellent order; and at a short distance, are some traces of a horn and crown-

work, which were constructed in the time of Oliver Cromwell. The banks and ditch of the citadel still remain, the situation of which was admirably calculated to protect the castle from the approach of an enemy over the isthmus. On the east face is a half moon battery; and close to the water's edge another battery of 5 guns, called the Crab Quay. On the S. the hill slopes to the sea, and forms a kind of glacis. Within the works are barracks for troops, and various store-houses and magazines; and in the S. part of the garrison stands the old castle built in the reign of Henry VIII. It consists wholly of granite, and over the door-way is the arms of the monarch. The works were afterwards strengthened and enlarged by Queen Elizabeth, but have undergone many alterations and repairs of late years. The inside of Henry's castle has also been modernized, and is now a very convenient residence, where the lieutenant governor resides. This castle, during the civil wars, was garrisoned for the king, and bravely defended against the parliament's forces, in the year 1646, by John Arundel, of Trenc, who was then nearly fourscore years of age. The garrison refused to treat till their provisions were almost exhausted, and then conducted the negotiations with such seeming indifference, that the enemy, ignorant of their real situation, granted them as good conditions as had been given to any fortress in the kingdom.

Market Days and Fairs.] The markets are on Tu. Th. and Sat. but the principal one is Th.—Fairs, Aug. 7 and Oct. 10.

Coach and Waggon.] The coach sets out from the King's Arms every Mon. Wed. and Fri. morn. at 6 o'clock, for Exeter, and comes in on Tu. Th. and Sat. aft. about 9. A London waggon sets out from Falmouth every Mon. and Wed. morn. at 5 o'clock, and comes in on Th. and Sat.

Post.] The post-office opens at 8 o'clock in the morn. and shuts at 10 at night. The mail arrives at 8, ev. and goes out at 6, morn.

Bankers.] Messrs. Banfield and Co. draw on Messrs. Down and Co. Bartholomew-lane; and Praeds and Co. (Cornish naval bank) draw on Praeds and Co. Fleet-street.

Principal Inns.] The Hotel and King's Arms.

Falmouth is 12 miles from Truro, 19 miles from Grampound, 26½ from London, by Launceston, and 280 by Plymouth.

FAREHAM, (Hamp.) a respectable

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and populous m. t. situated at the N. W. extremity of Portsmouth Harbour, and chiefly inhabited by persons employed in maritime occupations; being indebted for its whole importance to the naval establishment at Portsmouth. The church is at the entrance of the town, in the London road; and here is a well endowed charity-school. Sloops and small vessels are built here, and a considerable trade in coals and corn is carried on. In the vicinity is a manufacture of bricks and tiles; the bricks in particular are of a peculiar red kind, and the finest in the county. The government of this town is vested in a bailiff, 2 constables, and 2 ale-tasters. The number of houses, as returned under the population act, was 616, that of the inhabitants 3325.

Market Day and Fair.] The mar. is on Tu.—Fair, June 29, for cheese, corn, &c.

Coaches and Waggon.] A coach from Gosport to London, through Fareham, every day, and a diligence every day, that returns in the evening: a diligence from Southampton, through Fareham, to Gosport and Portsmouth, every day, except Sun. and returns in the evening: a coach from Portsmouth to Salisbury every Mon. and Fri. and returns on the following days. The Gosport waggon to London pass through on Mon. and Sat. and returns on Fri. and Sat. a caravan from Winchester every Mon. Wed. and Fri. and returns on Tu. Th. and Sat. Market carts to Gosport and Portsmouth 3 times a week.

Post.] To London, and also to the eastward and westward, goes out every day.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Rochcourt, (Sir J. W. S. Gardener, bart.) Blackbrook, (G. Purvis, esq.) and Cam's Hall, (Mrs. Delne).

Fareham is 5 m. from Gosport, 9 m. from Portsmouth, 12 m. from Southampton, and 73 m. from London.

FARINGDON, or FARRENDON, (Berks.) a m. t. in the N. W. part of the county, situated about 2 m. from the Thames. Robert Earl of Gloucester erected a castle here, in the reign of King Stephen, but the monarch, after some resistance, reduced and levelled it with the ground. In the year 1192, king John granted the site of it, with all its appurtenances, to build an abbey of the Cistercian order. Edward VI. granted the possession of the abbey, with the manor of Faringdon, to Thomas Lord Seymour; but, after his execution, they reverted to the crown, and were bestowed by Queen Mary on

Sir Frederick Englefield. The church, which stands on the hill, is an ancient and spacious edifice, displaying specimens of different kinds of architecture: it was built in the form of a cross, but with a double transept; part of the spire was destroyed during the civil wars, the remainder is very little higher than the body of the church. In the immediate vicinity of the town is Faringdon Hill, an eminence rising gradually from the vale of the White Horse, and surmounted by a small grove, which forms a kind of landmark for the surrounding counties, being seen at a great distance in every direction. This charming place commands a rich and extensive view over different parts of Oxfordshire, Gloucestershire, and Wiltshire, in addition to the whole of the beautiful and interesting vale beneath. About 2 m. N. of Faringdon is Radcot Bridge, of great antiquity and venerable appearance, but more particularly interesting from the relation it bears to history. On this spot a memorable battle was fought in the year 1587, between Robert de Vere, Marquis of Dublin, the highly-honoured favorite of Richard II. and the discontented barons, headed by Thomas, Duke of Gloucester, the Earl of Derby, afterwards Henry IV. &c.—The troops of the favourite were routed, and he himself only escaped by plunging on horseback into the Thames, and swimming across the stream. Population, 1845.

Market Day and Fairs.] The mar. which is well supplied, is on Tu. Fairs, Feb. 13, and Whit Tu. for pedlery, &c. and Oct. 29, for hiring servants.

Coaches and Waggon.] The Stroudwater and Tetbury coaches pass through from London, and return every day. A waggon from the Bell inn, Faringdon, to the Oxford Arms, Warwick-lane, every Tu. and Sat. morn. at 11 o'clock, and returns every Sat. morn. and Mon. aft.

Post.] The post-office opens every day, for the reception and delivery of letters, at 7 o'clock in the morn. and shuts at 6 in the ev. The mail arrives at 7 morn. and goes out at 7 ev.

Bankers.] Messrs. Ward and Co. draw on Ladbroke and Co.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Faringdon-House, (Wm. Hallett, esq.) and Wadley House (B. Stead, esq.)

Inns.] The Crown, the Bell, the Swan, the Red Lion, and Bell and Dragon.

Faringdon is 10 m. from Wantage 14 m. from Abingdon, 17 m. from Oxford, and from London, by Abingdon,

69 m. and by Wantage, 67½. There are turnpike-roads from hence to Burford and Highworth.

FARNHAM, (Surrey) a large and populous m. t. situated on the river Wey, supposed to have derived its name from the fern which abounded here. It was granted by Ethelred, King of the West Saxons, to the Bishops of Winchester, who have a palace here, built like a castle, by Henry de Blois, brother of King Stephen, and Bishop of Winchester. The Dauphin, Lewis, seized it in the year 1216, but it was soon after taken and destroyed by Henry III. It was, however, soon rebuilt by succeeding bishops in a style of great magnificence, with a deep moat, strong walls, and towers at convenient distances. In the civil wars of the 17th century it was garrisoned for the king, under Sir John Denham, but he retiring to Oxford, where the king then was, it was soon taken by Sir William Waller, who blew it up in Dec. 1642. In the year 1648, the Commons ordered an enquiry to be made into its state, and gave orders to dismantle it, and render it incapable of defence. At the restoration, Morley, Bishop of Worcester, being translated to Winchester, raised, by leases, a considerable sum of money, which, with much more of his own private fortune, he laid out in purchasing a palace at Chelsea, and repairing the other mansions belonging to the see, in particular he expended 8000l. in repairing and building this castle, but without the least taste or judgment; the edifice being neither handsome nor convenient.—The situation is lofty, but much exposed, and the apartments are numerous. Adjoining to the park is Jay's Tower, said, probably without truth, to have been built by the Romans, which was in great part destroyed by the Parliament army. The town, which has many handsome houses, and good streets, is governed by 2 bailiffs, appointed annually by the Bishop of Winchester, and 12 burgesses. The church was formerly a chapel of ease to Waverley Abbey. Here are a free-school, and a charity-school. From Michaelmas to Christmas here is a good market for oats, and one of the greatest wheat mar. in England, especially between All Saints Day and Midsummer, when, on an average, 400 loads have been sold in a day. The Hampshire white wheat, which is sold here, is accounted best for meal, but Sussex for weight and spending. The toll-dish here was reckoned worth 900l. a year, but it is much diminished since the

people about Chichester and Southampton began to send their meal to London by sea; but this loss is amply made up by the vast growth of hops, of which there are 900 acres planted around this town. They are so productive as to be said to outdo the Kentish hop-yards, both in quantity and quality. On the other hand, it is observed that this nursery has quite supplanted the clothing trade, and thrown numbers of the poor upon the parish, who used to be employed in spinning, weaving, &c. Here is also a great market for Welch hose. Population, 2911.

Market Day and Fairs.] The mar. is on Th. Fairs, Holy-Th. June 24, and Nov. 2.

Coaches and Waggon.] The Southampton and Poole mail, and several other Southampton and Gosport coaches pass through at different hours every day. A waggon every Mon. and Th. morn. at 10 o'clock, to the George Inn, Snow-hill, and every Th. morn. to the Spur Inn, Borough.

Post.] The post-office opens at 8 o'clock in the morn. and shuts at 9 in the ev. The mail arrives at ½ past 1 morn. and goes out at ½ past 2 morn.

Bankers.] J. Stevens and Co. draw on Lubbock and Co.

Principal Inns.] The Bush, the Lion, and Lamb, and the Goat's Head.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Willey-House, (Mr. Marsh), and More Park (W. Tinson, esq.); this was originally the seat of Sir W. Temple, whose heart, by his desire, was buried in the garden in a china basin.

Farnham is 9 m. from Alton, 10 m. from Guildford, 15 m. from Basingstoke, and from London, by Egham 38 m. and by Guildford, 40 m.

FAVERSHAM, See **FEVERSHAM**.

FENNY-STRATFORD, (Bucks.) a m. t. so called from the situation of the surrounding lands, though the town itself is built on the rising of a hill. It stands in 2 parishes, the N. side being in the parish of Simpson, and the W. in that of Bletchley. The chapel, which is in that of Bletchley, was rebuilt and endowed at the expense of antiquarian Brown Willis and his friends. The houses are disposed into 2 streets, one on the main road, or Watling-street, the other on the cross road leading to Aylesbury. The skirts of the town are washed by the little river Lofield, over which there is a large stone bridge. The inhabitants derive their chief support from the passage of travellers, and the manufacture of white thread lace. The SE. entrance

of the town has been lately improved by a new road, and its trade is much improved by the proximity of the Grand Junction Canal.

Market Day and Fairs.] The mar. is on Mon. Fairs, April 19, July 18, Oct. 10, and Nov. 28.

Coaches and Waggon.] This t. being situated on the great West Chester road, coaches and waggon are continually passing and repassing.

Post.] The post goes out every ev. at 11 o'clock, and returns next morn. at 9.

Gentleman's Seat.] Whaden-Hall (J. W. Fleming, esq.)

FERRYBRIDGE, (York. W. R.) a considerable vil. situated on the great north road; here is a good stone bridge over the river Aire, and a receiving house for letters.

Coaches and Waggon.] From its situation there is a continual passage of coaches and waggon through this place.

Principal Inns.] The Angel, Greyhound, and Swan.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Grove Hall (W. Lee, esq.) and Byram (Sir J. Ramsden, bart.)

Ferrybridge is dist. from London, by Ware, 173 m. and by Hatfield, 177 m. on the l. is a T. R. to Pontefract, and on the r. to York; 2 from Pontefract, 9 from Abberford, 11 from Snaith and Selby, 12 from Tadcaster, 15 from Doncaster and Leeds, and 24 from York.

FEVERSHAM, or **FAVERSHAM**, (Kent) a m. t. situated on a navigable creek, communicating with the East Swale, and on the l. of the turnpike-road to Dover. The parish church seems to have been built about the latter end of the reign of Edward I. It is dedicated to St. Mary of Charity, and built in the form of a cross: the walls are of flint, quoined with Normandy stone. It has no external beauty, but within it is worthy the attention of the traveller, its equal not being to be met with in the whole county; it has a very good organ. Until the year 1755, when it was taken down with the body, it had a large square castellated tower in the middle: another low tower remains on the N. side of the W. front, upon which is erected a frame of timber, covered with shingles, in which is a tuneable peal of 8 bells. Behind this tower, within the outer walls, is a strong timbered room, formerly called the treasury, wherein, before the Reformation, were carefully deposited the goods and ornaments of the church; over this was the chamber of the sexton, with a door opening into the bell-loft. On the S. side of the W. front is a room, formerly open to the church by

semicircular arches, antiently used as a school, and sometimes courts temporal, and probably wardmotes, were holden here. Under this room is a neat chapel, with stone arches, supported by 3 pillars in the middle of it, which probably was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, as there is a memorial one dedicated to her, said to be in the church-yard. Over the S. porch is another stone room, the window whereof is grated with strong iron bars, but it does not appear to what use it was applied. In the year 1754, the nave, or body of the church, on a proper survey, being deemed in a hazardous state, more especially the roof and the S.E. pier of the middle tower (which last, in the year 1708, had cost 54l. to secure) a faculty was obtained by the parishioners to pull it down, when greater damage appeared than was conceived, for the great beam being of chestnut timber, which supported the heavy platform covered with lead upon the said tower, was found to be so decayed at the ends which lay in the walls, as not to have 2 inches thickness of sound timber remaining, the inner part being quite hollow, with rottenness. The roof of the nave was supported by large square low pillars, with semi-circular arches between them, over which was a parapet wall, with several openings. Mr. Dance, an eminent architect of London, was engaged to draw a plan of the intended alterations, which were soon after carried into execution under his direction. The expense of this undertaking amounted to 2300l. which sum was raised by annual assessments, and has been some time fully discharged, with the assistance of the corporation, who, besides appropriating 500l. towards the work, expended 400l. in the purchase of the organ before mentioned, and afterwards erecting the new pews; the screen at the W. door, and the 2 brass branches under the N. and S. arches. After this expensive work was finished, near 100l. was laid out in improving the great chancel, which was become very unsightly by age. The inside of this new, elegant, and spacious structure measures from E. to W. including the chancel, 160 feet; the width of the body 65 feet; the length of the aisles, from N. to S. 124 feet; and their width 46 feet. On the N. side of the church-yard is a free grammar school, founded by Queen Elizabeth, and 2 charity-schools, for educating 12 boys and 12 girls. The market house was built in 1574: this building is supported by pillars; it is 44 feet long, and near 20 broad. The rooms

over it have been used ever since the reign of James I. as a Guildhall, where all causes are tried. Before the market-house is a well-paved parade. Feversham contains about 460 houses, and 2500 inhabitants. It has a small foreign trade to Prussia, Norway and Sweden, for timber and iron, and it employs some vessels in the coasting trade. The chief manufacture is that of Gunpowder, of which about 400 tons are made annually; some of the mills belong to government, and are under the inspection of the Board of Ordnance; the others are in private hands. The oyster fishery is of great consequence to this place, employing near 400 families. The dredgers, or oyster fishers, are under the jurisdiction and protection of the lord of the manor, who appoints a steward and a water bailiff. The steward holds 2 admiralty courts annually, at which the officers, &c. of the company of dredgers are chosen, when every person (having served an apprenticeship of 7 years to a freeman, and being himself a married man,) may claim to be admitted to the freedom of the fishing grounds. The officers of this company are a foreman, treasurer, book-keeper, &c. and 12 others who form a jury, and conduct the business of the company. They are chosen at the first court, which is held on the Sat. next before Easter in every year: the other court is holden on the last Sat. in July, to open the grounds, and to consult on matters relating thereto. The corporation of Feversham consists of a mayor, 11 jurats, and 94 commoners. The mayor is elected on the 30th of Sep. and the choice is the freemen at large. The jurats are chosen by the mayor and the majority of jurats; and the commoners are elected one moiety by the mayor and jurats, and the other by the commoners. Besides these, there are a steward, or recorder, town-clerk, 2 chamberlains, trustees of the different charities, 4 auditors, and other inferior officers. The mayor holds a court of session twice a year, when all prisoners (except those for high-treason) committed for any felony, &c. done within the limits of the town, are tried. He also holds the courts of wardmote, portmote, clerk of the market, &c. No ruins whatever are now to be traced of its once celebrated abbey. The population in 1811, 3,635.

Market Day and Fairs.] The mar. are on Wed. and Sat. they are well supplied with butchers' meat, fish, poultry, &c.—Fairs, Feb. 25, and Aug. 1.

Coaches, Waggon, &c.] Canterbury

coaches and diligences, through Feversham, set off every morn. at half-past 8 o'clock, to London, and return the same day; a light coach through here to Sittingbourn every day at 10 o'clock, returns the same day at 5 o'clock; a caravan from hence to Canterbury on Mon. Wed. and Sat. There is also a coach to Feversham from the Spread Eagle, Gracechurch-street, daily at 10 morn. which reaches Feversham at half-past 4 aft. and returns thence at 8 morn. arriving in town at half-past 4 aft. There is also a light coach daily from the White Horse, Fetter Lane, at half-past 9 morn. There are hoys to London, with corn, goods, &c. every week.

Bankers.] Messrs. Tappenden and Co. draw on Messrs. Williams and Co. and Messrs. Wright and Co. draw on Messrs. Prescott and Co.

Principal Inn.] The Ship.

Post.] The London mail arrives every morn. except Mon. Letters are delivered at 8 in the morn. and received until 8 at night.

Feversham is 1 m. from Ospringe, 6 from Sittingbourne, 9 m. from Canterbury, and 47 m. from London.

FISGARD, or FISHGUARD, (Pemb.) a m. t. situated on a steep cliff on the sea shore, at the influx of the river Gwaine, which here forms a spacious bay, where vessels may lay in safety in 5 or 6 fathoms water. The inhabitants have a good trade in herrings, and annually cure, between Fisgard and Newport, above 1000 barrels of them. The number of houses is 392, which are occupied by 1,572 persons. About 50 sloops or vessels, from 20 to 120 tons, are employed in the butter, corn, and slate trade. Here is a large pier, with convenience for ship-building. The church is in the middle of the town: there is a remarkable stone standing in the church-yard, with inscriptions, now unintelligible. The Baptists and Methodists have both places of worship here. The houses are annually white-washed all over, both roof and walls; and the streets are proverbially bad. The shops are all upon a small scale, and ill-supplied with common articles. Ale-houses are numerous, but neither of the inns has a wine-licence. On the 23d of Feb. 1797, some French frigates, and a lugger, were seen off Lundy Island, in the Bristol Channel, and had created some alarm. The above ships proceeded farther up the Channel and landed a body of troops at Fishguard on the evening of that day, consisting of about 1200 men, but without field pieces. Every exertion was made by the lord

lieutenant and gentlemen of the county and its neighbourhood, for taking the proper steps on this occasion, and the greatest zeal and loyalty was shown by all ranks of people. Immediately on the account being received at Plymouth of this force having appeared in the Bristol Channel, frigates were dispatched from that port in quest of them. The circumstances of this miserable attempt were so incomprehensible that, though the force was insignificant, the public mind was tortured with its own imaginations. No rational motive could be conceived for the landing of a set of troops without artillery or provisions, in a barren spot, so strong by nature as to render their escape impossible. The first idea that presented itself to every military mind was, that it was the preface to some real attack in another quarter, and that this was to be viewed as a mere feint to distract the attention and waste the spirits of the country. A little reflection, however, exposed the fallacy of this conjecture. It was too contemptible a manœuvre for a feint. They could not flatter themselves that the appearance of 3 or 4 frigates on the Welch coast could lead ministers into the folly of exposing the British fleet to the danger of being locked up by a west wind in St. George's Channel, when a few frigates might secure us against any insult they could offer. It was impossible, therefore, to account for the enterprise in any satisfactory manner, and ingenuity racked itself in vain speculations. It was, however, some consolation, that on this occasion, great alacrity was displayed. In consequence of information that a small squadron, answering the description of this, had sailed from Brest, a squadron of frigates was directed to cruise in the Bristol Channel, and a lugger was stationed in Milford Haven. This lugger gave the alarm. The commander sent one lieutenant to announce the news to the frigates in the Bristol Channel, and another was dispatched express to London, with letters to the admiralty, while he himself sailed to Cork, to apprise Admiral Kingsmill. It was pleasing to hear of the zeal with which the natives poured down from their mountains to resist this inroad. It appears that above 3000 country-men and miners assembled, armed with scythes, forks, and other ready weapons, besides the militia, and volunteers of Pembroke and Cardigan. Lord Cawdor took the command, but not being a military man, he submitted to the directions of Captain Mansell, who put the little

fort at Fishguard into a state of defence, and took such judicious positions as soon convinced the French that they had no choice left but to lay down their arms, the French vessels having disappeared off the coast. The only difficulty he found, was to restrain the impetuosity of the mountaineers, who fell upon the French, without order indeed, but with irresistible fury. Some few were killed by this irregular attack; but on the arrival of the militia and volunteers, the invaders surrendered prisoners of war. The French frigates which conveyed these troops, first attempted a landing in the Bristol Channel, but found it impracticable; and after landing them near Fishguard, with only two days provisions, they proceeded to sea, notwithstanding several signals were made by the troops on shore, who finding they could not penetrate into the country, wished to re-embark; but the commander of the frigates, contrary, as they say, to his promise, sailed away, leaving them to their fate. The expedition was ready at the time the French fleet sailed to Bantry Bay, and these troops were to have been landed in some part of Ireland, to have made a diversion as soon as an account had been received of the landing of the first body of troops. The only mischief which they did in Wales was the plundering of two or three farm-houses, to the possessors of which a compensation for their losses was made by government. On the 24th of Feb. 1798, the anniversary was kept on Goodie Lands, near Fishguard, where the French invaders laid down their arms. A very large congregation, calculated to amount to 80,000, assembled by 10 in the morning; a convenient pulpit having been erected for that purpose, the service was begun by the Rev. Mr. Jones, vicar of St. Dog-mell's; and the first sermon preached by the Rev. Mr. David Jones, rector of Llangau, in Glamorganshire, from the 76th Psalm, and latter part of the 5th verse; and the second by the Rev. Mr. David Griffith, rector of Nevern, in that neighbourhood, from the 3d of Lamentations, and verse the 22d. They were both present at the alarming invasion, and acknowledged obligations from all to the military, who were anxious to risk their lives for their king and country, hundreds of whom were present, but above all, the necessity of admiring the Lord's interference that the enemy's hands were weakened to prevent the shedding of blood; and that to his mercies alone was our preservation to be ascribed,

The great solemnity observed on this occasion by the whole of the congregation may be more easily conceived than expressed.

Market Day.] The mar. is on Fri. for all kind of provisions, corn, cloth, flannel, &c.

Post.] The post comes in from Haverfordwest, on Tu. and Sat.

Fishguard is 16 m. from Haverfordwest and St. David's, 7 m. from Newport, and 150½ m. from London. On the left is a T. R. to Haverfordwest.

FLINT, a county of N. Wales, bounded on the N. by the estuary of the river Dee, and the Irish Sea, on the E. by Cheshire, on the S. by Shropshire and Denbighshire, and on the W. by Denbighshire. Of all the counties in Wales this is the smallest, extending only about 11 m. in breadth, 39 in length, and 100 in circumference. The air of this county is healthy and pleasant; but is rendered extremely cold by the north winds, to which it is wholly exposed. The land is not so mountainous as in most other parts of Wales, and between the hills are very fertile plains, which not only produce wheat, barley, oats, and rye in abundance, but afford pasture to numerous herds of black cattle, while large flocks of sheep derive support from the hills. This county likewise yields vast quantities of honey, and abounds in lead and pit coal. The rivers are the same as those of Denbighshire, already described. Flintshire contains 1 city, viz. St. Asaph, and 2 m. t. Holywell and Caerwys. Flint, the county t. though it has no mar. sends 1 member to parliament, and there is one representative of the county. It is in the province of Canterbury, and dioceses of St. Asaph and Chester. It pays a half part to the land tax, and provides 120 men to the national militia. Population 46,518.

FLINT (Flintsh.) a small irregular t. commodiously situated on the estuary of the river Dee, where there is a trifling harbour. It was antiently surrounded by a double wall of earth, and a ditch; and here are the remains of a castle, begun by King Henry II. and finished by Edward I. Formerly vessels coming up the river anchored close to this castle; and there have been, within the memory of man, rings in the walls, to which ships used to be fastened. This castle, which belongs to the crown, stands close to the sea, on a rock, which in divers parts forms several feet of its base: it is built with a reddish grit stone; its figure is a right-angled parallelogram, whose area measures about three quarters of an acre, the greatest length running

from N. to S. It is defended by 3 polygonal towers, 1 on the NE. 1 on the NW. and 1 on the SE. angles; and on the SW. angle by a round one, much larger than the others, detached from the wall, which runs concentrically with it. Population 1439. Although this is the county t. and incorporated, it has no market. It sends 1 member to parliament; the right of election is in the inhabitants of the borough of Flint, Rhyddlan, Overton, Caerwys, and Caergoerly, paying scot and lot. The inhabitants of Knolton and Overton Foreing, paying scot and lot in the parish of Overton have also a right to vote for the town of Flint. The number of voters is about 1000; the mayor is the returning officer. A new gaol has been lately built here, yet the assizes are now held at Mole. It is frequented as a bathing place, and packets set sail every tide from Chester and Park-gate. Here is a smelting house.

Fairs.] Feb. 15, June 24, Aug. 10, and Nov. 10.

Principal Inn.] The Royal Oak and Ship.

Flint is 204½ m. from London, 6 m. from Mold, 7 from Holywell, and 3 to Northop. This t. is not on the post road.

FOLKESTONE, (Kent) a m. t. situated on the English Channel, and a member of the cinque-port of Dover. It was once a large flourishing town, and contained a monastery and 5 parish churches. The buildings are principally of brick, and disposed into 3 narrow, irregular, and indifferently paved streets. There are yet visible some ruins of a fort in the S. part of the t. built 700 years ago by one of the governors of Dover Castle. Upon a hill in this t. yet called Castle-hill, was a watch tower. The constant, though almost imperceptible encroachments of the ocean on this place, have robbed the antiquarian of those curiosities naturally looked for among the ruins of a castle, 4 churches and a monastery, which, during the Saxon heptarchy, was noted for being a seminary for being a seminary for princes, and in which the religious Eanswide lived, died, and was entombed. But what the antiquarian has lost, the naturalist has gained, by the discovery of different strata, in which many curious marine exuvia, as well as pyrites, talc, fuller's earth, and a kind of corroded sulphur, are imbedded, which accounts for those chalybeate springs that abound in and about this place. The town, at present, is populous, and partially rich; the inhabitants, since the passing of the commutation act, have returned, though reluctantly, to

fishing, and it is now noted for the number of fishing boats that belong to its harbour, which are employed in the season in catching mackerel for London, to which place they are carried by the mackerel boats of London and Barking. Beside which it has of late years risen into some note as a bathing place, and is frequented by the lovers of retirement. Population, in 1811, 3697. About Michaelmas, the Folkestone barks, with others from Sussex, go to the Suffolk and Norfolk coasts to catch herrings for the merchants of Yarmouth and Leostoff. Dr. Wm. Harvey, immortalized for his discovery of the circulation of the blood, left 200*l.* to be bestowed at the direction of his brother, Sir Eliab Harvey, on the poor of this his native place, who willing to crown the donor's wishes, by a deed of trust, dated March 28, 1674, founded a school for 20 boys, and endowed it with a farm, called Coom, in the parish of Lympre, now rented at 57*l.* per annum; the whole of which the school-master receives once in three years, and 10*l.* per annum the two intervening ones; the overplus is expended in boats, nets, &c. and distributed among the poor fishermen, at the discretion of the trustees. The t. is governed by a mayor, 12 jurats, 24 commoners, a recorder, town-clerk, and chamberlain. The mayor and chamberlain are annually chosen on the 8th of Sept. by the freemen at large.

Market Day and Fairs.] The mar. is on Tu.—Fair, June 28.

Coach, Caravan, &c.] A coach comes in from Ashford every day, and returns the same day. A caravan to Canterbury on Wed. and Sat. returns the same ev. in summer. But in winter it goes on Tu. and Fr. and returns on Wed. and Sat. A caravan from Dover every Tu. and Fri. and returns the same ev.

Post.] The post comes in from London on Sun. Tu. Wed. and Fri. at 10 o'clock in the morn. and returns on Mon. Wed. Th. and Sat. at 4 in the afternoon.

Principal Inn.] The Folkestone Arms. Folkestone is 17 m. from Dover, 16 m. from Canterbury, and from London by Maidstone, 71½ m. and by Canterbury, 73½ m.

FOLKINGHAM, (Linc.) a small m. t. pleasantly situated on a rising hill, on the road from London to Lincoln. In this place the remains of a castle are to be seen, which was destroyed by Oliver Cromwell. The church is well built, and has a lofty tower. Here is a newly erected house of correction for the Division, at which the sessions

are held quarterly. Near Folkingham are two pieces of decayed magnificence: one, the old demolished monastery of Sempringham, the seat of the Gilbertine nuns, famous for austerity; and the other, the ancient house of Lord Clinton, Queen Elizabeth's admiral, where that great and noble person once lived in the utmost splendour. The house, though in full decay, shows what it has been; and the plaster of the ceilings and walls in some rooms is so fine, firm, and intire, that they break it off in large flakes, and it will bear writing on with a pencil or steel pen, like the leaves of a table book. This t. has but little trade, though it is daily improving. Population 639.

Market Day and Fairs.] The mar. is on Th.—Fairs, Ash Wed. and Palm Mon. May 13, June 16, July 3, 4, Nov. 10 and 21.

Coach and Waggon.] Coaches pass through daily, to and from London. The stage waggon from London every Mon. morn. and returns every Tuesday ev. A waggon to Boston every Friday morn. returns every Sat. ev.

Post.] The post to and from London on Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday.

Principal Inn.] The Greyhound.

Folkingham is 12 m. from Grantham, 20 from Boston and Spalding, 27 from Lincoln, and 102½ m. from London.

FORDINGBRIDGE, (Hants) a small m. t. situated on the NW. side of the Avon, and on the borders of the New Forest. Though this is a small inland t. it is mentioned in the Domesday-book, and is there recorded to have had a church and 2 mills. The number of inhabitants, as returned under the population act, amounted to 2,239: that of the houses to 461. Their principal employment is derived from a manufacture of checks and bed-ticks, and a calico-printing ground. At the SE. entrance of the t. is a capital stone bridge of 7 arches over the river Avon. The government of the t. is vested in a constable, who is chosen annually, at the court-leet of the lord of the manor.

Market Day and Fair.] The mar. is on Fri.—Fair, Sept. 9.

Waggon, &c.] The London waggon comes in every Mon. aft. at 4 o'clock, and goes out every Tu. aft. at 2. Carriages for the conveyance of passengers and small parcels to Salisbury go out every Tu. and Sat. morn. and return the same ev. A waggon from Poole to Salisbury goes through the t. every Wed. morn. at 2 o'clock, and returns the same ev. A cart from Ringwood to Salisbury goes through every Tu.

and Fri. morn. at 8 o'clock, and returns the same even. the Salisbury coach passes through and returns every day.

Post.] The post from Salisbury arrives every morn. except Mon. at 10 o'clock, and goes out every aft. except Sat. at half past 3.

Principal Inns.] The Crown, the Greyhound, and the New Inn.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Brook Heath House, (— Atkins, esq.) 1 m. West Park, (Lady Coote); 3 m. on r. and Alderholt Park, (Mrs. Reade) $\frac{1}{2}$ m. on r.

Fordingbridge is 6 m. from Ringwood, 12 m. from Salisbury, and 92 from London.

FORDINGTON, (Dorset.) a large vil. to the east of Dorchester, which had formerly a weekly mar. and a fair of 3 days. The church is an antient structure, situated to great advantage on a rising ground, and built in the form of a cross, with a lofty tower. The road from this vil. to Dorchester was formerly extremely dangerous, through passing over a moor, which, in a wet season, was flooded to a great extent; but this inconvenience was remedied through the public spirit of Mrs. Lora Pitt, of Kingston House, who in the year 1747, made a new causeway, 1980 feet long, and 36 broad, at the expense of 1500*l.* and also built a bridge of 3 arches over a branch of the river Frome. Population, 1094.

FOTHERINGAY, (Northamp.) a t. consisting of 1 street, pleasantly situated on the Ncn. It is chiefly celebrated for its castle, which, in the reign of Henry III. was seized by the Earl of Albermarle. Edward III. gave it to his son Edmund of Langley, Duke of York, who rebuilt the castle and the keep in the form of a fetterlock, the device of the house of York. In the hall of this castle the Queen of Scotland was tried, on the 14th of Oct. 1586, and on the 18th of Feb. following, she was beheaded in the same place, in the presence of 4 noblemen, and 400 spectators. By the order of her son, James I. the castle was so completely demolished, that only the earth-works remain; the fetterlock form of the keep may still be discovered. Within the first work is a farm-house, with some carved stones wrought in it; and at the SW. corner of the inner trench are some masses of walls. The church was built by Edward, Duke of York, in the reign of Henry V. and he was buried in it, being brought from Agincourt, where he was killed. Here likewise were interred Richard, Duke of York, slain at Wakefield, and his wife, Cecilia Neville. Their monuments

being destroyed, together with the eastern part of the church, Queen Elizabeth caused two monuments to be erected to their memory, between the castle and the parsonage-house. A college for a master, 12 chaplains or fellows, 8 clerks, &c. was founded here by Henry IV. and the Duke of York, the site of which was granted to James Crew. On the N. side of the church is a free-school, founded by Henry VIII. or Edward VI. endowed with 20*l.* a year, payable by the receiver of the county. Population, 313.

Fairs.] Mon. after old Midsummer, and July 5.

Fotheringay is 3 m. from Oundle, 19 from Stamford, and 85 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from London.

FOWY, (Cornw.) a market town; situated on the western bank of the river Fowy, which, near to this t. expands its water into a secure and spacious harbour. The houses of Fowy extend along the bank of the river for somewhat more than a mile; but the streets are so irregular, narrow, and full of angles, that a carriage can scarcely pass through any of them. Most of the buildings are of stone. The church is a spacious and lofty fabric, having 1 large and 2 smaller aisles, with a handsome tower on the west, decorated with many carved ornaments, and strengthened by buttresses, terminating in puffed pinnacles. This edifice, from its style of architecture, and the rose observable on the key stones of several arches, seems to have been raised about the reign of Edward IV. On the N. side of the church, and close to the burial ground, on an eminence, connected with the latter by 3 flights of steps, is an antient mansion called Place, or Treffry-house, which originally belonged to the Treffry family, and was their residence for many generations. The market house is spacious; over it is the town hall, erected a few years ago, by Philip Rashleigh, esq. and Lord Viscount Valtort, who then represented the borough in parliament. The charitable establishments are 2 good free-schools, an alms-house for 8 decayed widows, and a poor-house. Population, 1319. The corporation consists of a mayor, 8 aldermen, a recorder, and 2 assistants. The mayor and aldermen are justices of the peace. The recorder was first chosen under a charter granted by James II. before whose time the chief magistrate was a portreeve. The right of election is understood to reside in the prince's tenants admitted to the homage, and in all the inhabitants paying scot and lot—the number of

voters is about 60. On the rocks, on the opposite sides of the harbour, are the ruins of two square stone towers that were erected about the reign of Henry IV. to protect the entrance: both towers were provided with port holes and cannon, and had, apparently, 4 floors each, about 5 yards square. The walls are 6 feet in thickness. Between these forts, as an additional security to the town, was originally a chain which extended across the entrance of the harbour, but was removed, according to Leland, in the reign of the above monarch. Some links, however, probably belonging to this chain, were taken up here, in the year 1776, by some fishermen, in a trawl boat, and are preserved at Menabilly. The harbour is now defended by 2 small batteries, of modern erection, and St. Catherine's fort, built by the townsmen, in the reign of Henry VIII. The latter fortress stands on the summit of a steep and magnificent pile of rocks that bounds one of the creeks of the river. Fowey has been denominated a colony of fishermen, and not unaptly, for though it contains many respectable inhabitants, most of them are concerned, either immediately or remotely with some branch of the Pilchard fishery, which employs many vessels belonging to this town. Upwards of 28,000 hhd. of fish are generally brought into this port every season. The refuse of the salt and broken fish are commonly sold at about half a guinea a cart-load, for manure. When the Pilchards are expected, people called *fishers* are frequently stationed on the rocks to watch the course of the shoals, and give notice to the fishermen. Sail boats are likewise employed for the same purpose.

Market Day and Fairs.] The market is on Sat. which is well supplied with meat, fish, and vegetables.—Fairs, Shrove Tues. May 18, and Sept. 10.

Post.] The post goes out at 7 in the morning, and comes in at 2 in the aft. every day except Tu.

Principal Inn.] The Ship.

Fowey is 26 m. from Plymouth, 34 m. from Falmouth, and 329 m. from London.

FRAMLINGHAM, (Suff.) a large old m. t. indifferently built, but pleasantly situated on a clayey hill near the source of the river Ore, by some called the *Wiuicknell*. It has a spacious market place, and a large stately church, built entirely of black flint, with a steeple 100 feet high. Here are 2 almshouses, with good endowments; 2 free-schools, and a Sunday-school. A little to the N. of the t. on a hill, are

the remains of a castle, supposed to have been built by some of the first kings of the East Angles. The walls, which are yet standing, are 44 feet in height, 8 feet thick, and with 13 towers, each 14 feet above the wall, 2 of which were watch towers. To this castle the Princess, afterwards Queen Mary I. retired on being informed that Lady Jane Grey was named successor to the crown. Population, 1965.

Market Day and Fairs.] The market is on Sat.—Fairs, Whit Mon. Tu. and Wed. and Sept. 29.

Framlingham is 11 m. from Woodbridge, 18 m. from Ipswich, and 57½ m. from London. Here is a receiving house for letters, but no good inn.

FRAMPTON, or **FRONTON**, (Dorset.) formerly a m. t. situated on the river Frome, from which its last appellation is derived. The church is on the N. side of the river: it has a handsome lofty tower, built in 1695, and the chancel was rebuilt in 1746. Here is a charity-school. The t. was nearly destroyed by fire on the 20th of April, 1796. Population, 331.

Fairs.] May 4, Aug. 1, and Sept. 4. Frampton is 5 m. from Dorchester, and 125½ m. from London.

FREESTON, or **FREISTON**, (Linc.) a vil. about 6 m. from Boston, and 117 m. from London: it is frequented as a bathing-place, during the summer months. Lately this place was inundated, and considerable injury was sustained by the embankments. Population, 801.

FRESHWATER, (Isle of Wight) a vil. situated at the bottom of a bay, to which it gives name, at the W. end of the island, and celebrated as the birth place of Dr. Robert Hooke, the ingenious inventor of the pendulum spring for watches, and to whom the sciences are indebted for many valuable instruments. Freshwatergate is a small creek in the centre of Freshwater bay, separated only by a narrow isthmus of pebbles from the source of the river Yar. On the W. side, between 2 and 300 yards from a convenient little inn, that has been built for the accommodation of travellers on this coast, is an extensive natural cavern, opening to the sea. The principal entrance forms a rugged segment of a circle, about 90 feet high, and 55 feet wide, its depth is about 190 feet. This can only be approached at low water; and even then the access is very difficult from the jutting crags and lofty fragments of rocks that obstruct the passage. At some distance to the eastward, about 500 yards from the shore, are two insulated rocks through one of which

the waves have formed an opening resembling a picturesque arch. The views of this part of the coast, from the sea, are extremely fine. The cliffs are the resort and breeding-places of innumerable multitudes of marine birds, whose various notes, mixed with the solemn roar of the waves, that rush into the caverns, and break among the rocks beneath, produce a most singular, yet not unpleasant concert. The prospect from the light-house, on the highest point of the Freshwater Cliffs, is extremely magnificent, and includes a full view of the Needle Rocks. The violence of the sea is continually making devastations on this coast. Population, 669.

FRODSHAM, (Chesh.) a small m. t. pleasantly situated on an eminence beneath the hill which form the northern extremity of Delamere forest, and at a short dist. from the junction of the Weaver with the Mersey, Frodsham castle stood at the W. end of the t. and was lately inhabited by the Savages, Earls Rivers, but was consumed by fire in the year 1642. Its site is occupied by a handsome modern house. The church stands at a vast height above the t. in a part called Overton. Its register exhibits two remarkable instances of longevity: on March 13, 1502, Thomas Hough was buried at the great age of 14., and, on the succeeding day, Handle Wall was committed to the earth, aged 103. Near the church is a school, with a good house for the master, and a cupola on its summit for an observatory. The brow of an eminence, called Beacon-hill, behind the school, is cut into a very pleasant walk, commanding a fine view of the estuary of the Dec, and the more distant parts of Lancashire. At the foot of the hill are shooting-buttis for the practice of archery, a science which, from being of the greatest importance in the art of war, is now only exercised for diversion. Frodsham bridge, over the Weaver, is nearly a m. E. of the t. At some distance from it, on the bank of the river, are some works for refining rock salt. Vast quantities of potatoes are cultivated in this parish; for some years past the amount has not been less than 100,000 bushels annually: they are chiefly disposed of to the numerous manufactures of Lancashire. A manufacture of cotton has been lately introduced here. Population 1349.

Market Day and Fairs.] The mar. is on Th.—Fairs, May 15, and Aug. 21.

Waggons, &c.] A waggon to Frodsham, from Blossom's Inn, Lawrencelame, every Wed. and Fri. aft. at 6.

Vessels from Stanton's and Symond's wharfs, Southwark.

Post.] Here is a regular post every morn. and ev.

Principal Inn.] The Bear's Paw which is the post and excise office.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Here is the seat of D. Ashley, esq. and 2 m. beyond is Hall Wood (R. Newton, esq.)

Frodsham is 10 m. from Chester and Warrington, and 193 m. from London.

FROME, or **FROMESELWOOD**, (Som.) a large populous m. t. situated on a river of the same name, over which there is a stone bridge of 5 arches. The latter part of its name is derived from the ancient forest of Selwood, which began near this t. and extended about 15 m. in length, and 6 in breadth. The situation of this t. is pleasant; the surrounding country being diversified with hills, vallies, large inclosures, and fine woods, and having the seats of many of the nobility and gentry. The streets are narrow and irregular; the houses are built of small rough stones, and covered with stone-tile, dug on the spot. Here is a large handsome church, 150 feet long, and 34 broad, comprising a nave, chancel, north and south aisles, 4 chapels, and a vestry-room: it is well pewed, has a very good organ, and handsome altar-piece, and also a square embattled tower and an octagonal spire, 120 feet high. In the t. are 5 meeting-houses, belonging to different sects of dissenters, two of which are large handsome edifices. Here were formerly 3 charities. Near the bridge is a free-school for cloathing and educating 20 boys. The inhabitants of this t. who had shown their zeal for the revolution, endeavoured, in the reign of King William, to obtain a charter of incorporation. It was formerly governed by a bailiff, and the civil police of the t. is now maintained by the neighbouring magistrates, and by constables annually chosen at the courts-leet of the several manors here. The number of inhabitants is 9,493. The chief manufacture is broad-cloth and kerseymere: the annual quantity made is about 300,000 yards. The cloth-manufacture of this t. employed so many hands about the beginning of the last century, that 7 waggons used to be sent hence weekly with cloth for Blackwell-hall, London, &c. All of it however, was not made here, for the clothiers of Whatley, Wells, and other neighbouring places, brought their goods hither for carriage to London, and each of these waggons used to carry 140 pieces, which, being valued at

14l. a-cloth one with another, made the value of the whole amount to above 700,000l. a year. A manufacture of wool-cards is also carried on here in an extensive way, and, 50 years ago, more wire-cards, for carding the wool for spinners, were made here than in all England besides, which was for the most part supplied with them from hence, for here were no less than 20 master card-makers, one of whom employed 400 men, women, and children, in that manufacture, at one time; in which children of 7 or 8 years of age could earn half a crown a week. The cloths made here are, for the most part, medleys, of 7 or 8 shillings per yard. This t. has been long noted for its fine beer, which is kept to a great age, and is preferred, by the gentlemen of the neighbourhood, to the wines of Portugal or France.

Market Day and Fairs.] The m. is on Wed. it is well supplied with cattle, pigs, corn, flesh, butter, and vegetables. Fairs, St. Matthias and St. Catherine's-day.

Coaches and Waggon.] A coach sets out on Sun. Tues. and Thurs. at 3 o'clock, for the Belle Sauvage, Ludgate-hill, and returns from thence on Tu. Th. and Sun. at 3 aft. There is also a coach from the Bolt-in-Tun, Fleet-street, on Mon. Wed. and Fri. at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 1 aft. it arrives at Frome at 9 morn. and dep. thence at 2 aft. on Tu. Th. Sun. and reaches London at 9 m. A waggon from the King's Arms, Holborn-bridge, on Sat. aft. and returns on Sun. ev. and 1 from the same place on Wed. morn. returns on Mon. morn. A waggon from the Castle, Wood street. sets out on Sat. and returns on Sun. A waggon to Bristol, every Mon. and Th. returns on Tu. and Th. A waggon to Bath every Tu. Th. and Sat. returns on the same days.

Post.] Letters are dispatched from hence every day, Sat. excepted, at 3 o'clock in the aft. for London and the intermediate towns; every day at 7 in the morn. for Bath and Bristol, and the NW. parts of England; and every day, at 7 in the ev. for Salisbury, Portsmouth, &c. The mail comes in from London every day. Mon. excepted, about noon: from Portsmouth and Salisbury every morn. about 7; and from Bath and Bristol every ev. about 7.

Principal Inns.] The George, the Blue Boar, which is the excise-office, the Crown, the Angel, the Swan, and the Wheat-sheaf.

Bankers.] The Somerset bank, J. D. Middleton, draws on Messrs. Williams and Co. The Promebank, Messrs. W. H. and G. Sheppard, draw on Messrs. Downe and Co.

Nobleman's Seat.] Marston Biggot, (The Earl of Cork and Orrery.)

Frome is 13 m. from Bath, 15 m. from Wells, and from London by Amesbury, 105 m. and by Devizes, 108 miles.

FULHAM (Mid.) a large vil. pleasantly situated on the banks of the Thames, 4 m. from London, the manor of which belonged to the Bishops of London a considerable time before the conquest. Near the river side stands the parish church, which is an antient stone building, consisting of a nave, chancel, and 2 aisles; at the west end is a square embattled tower. The manor house, or palace of Fulham, has, from a very early period, been the principal summer residence of the Bishops of London. The present structure is of brick, and no part of it of very antient date. In the library are several portraits of the prelates of the see, collected by the late excellent bishop Porteus. The gardens are very curious, they first became remarkable in the time of Bishop Grindall, one of the earliest encouragers of botany, and the first who imported the tamarisk tree into this country about the year 1560. Bishop Compton, who was himself an excellent botanist, made them still more celebrated by the introduction of many new plants and forest trees, particularly from North America. Near the porter's lodge is a row of limes of great age, one of which measures 15 feet 3 inches in girth. It is most probable that they were planted by Bishop Compton about the time of the revolution, when the fashion of planting avenues of limes was introduced into this country from Holland, where they ornamented the Prince of Orange's palace. The house, gardens, and a large grass field, called the Warren, containing in the whole about 37 acres, are surrounded by a moat, over which are 2 bridges. Population, 5903.

GAINSBOROUGH, (Linc.) a very antient m. & pleasantly situated on the

E.-bank of the Trent, over which there is a handsome stone bridge, built about

30 years ago. This t. carries on a very considerable trade by means of the Trent and Humber, and the inland navigations, by small craft in the Severn, Mersey, &c. great part of which centres here and is of much importance to the inhabitants. The church is a handsome structure, built in the modern taste, but it is inconsistent in its appearance; the modern edifice being attached to an *antient* steeple. The crimson brocade, velvet, and gold lace, with which the pulpit cloth and cushions are made, were taken at the battle of Dettingen, in the year 1743. There are several dissenting meeting houses here. This place contains 5172 inhabitants; near it are those uncommon high tides in the river, at the full and change, which are called the *Eager*.

Market Day and Fairs.] The mar. is on Tu. and is well supplied with provisions of all sorts, particularly fish. There are 2 annual fairs, commonly called marts, they begin on the Tu. after Easter week, and Oct. 20, and hold for 9 days, but the 2 first days of each are the principal ones for business.

Waggons, Vessels, &c.] There is no stage-coach to this place. A waggon from the Castle and Falcon, Aldersgate-street, on Tu. and one from the White Hart, St. John-street, on Tu. A waggon to Louth on Sat. returns on Wed. The carrier arrives from Lincoln on Tu. and Th. and returns on Wed. and Fri. There are 10 regular vessels from Gainsborough to Irongate Wharf, London, and 7 to Three Cranes and Bull Wharfs, besides a considerable number employed in the coasting trade.

Post.] Letters for the S. must be put into the office before 10 o'clock at night. The post goes to Bawtry at 4 o'clock in the morn. to meet the mail from the N. and returns at 9. At 10 he goes to Retford, and returns with the letters from the S. at 6 in the ev.

Principal Inns.] The Blackmoor's Head, and White Hart.

Bankers.] Messrs. Claphon and Co. and Messrs. Garfit and Co. both draw on Masterman and Co.

Gainsborough is 10 m. from Retford, 11 m. from Bawtry, 18 m. from Lincoln, and 146½ m. from London.

GARSTANG, (Lanc.) a large populous m. t. built in a very irregular manner, with dirty streets, and very indifferent houses. It stands on the great post-road to Carlisle and Glasgow, exactly between Preston and Lancaster, and at a short distance from the river Wyer. The church is a stately Gothic structure. Garstang was made a cor-

poration by a charter of King Charles II. and is governed by a bailiff and 7 capital burgesses, who have power to try all misdemeanors committed within the borough. The principal manufacture carried on in this t. is flax dressing, and the weaving of sacks and other coarse cloths, but in the neighbourhood are several considerable cotton manufactories. By means of the navigable canal from Kirby Kendal to West Houghton, which passes the town end, Garstang has communication with the Trent, Severn, Mersey, &c. Population, 790.

Market Day and Fairs.] The mar. is on Th.—Fairs, Holy Th. July 9, and Nov. 21, the two latter hold for 9 days each.

Coaches, Waggons, &c.] The mail coach passes and repasses every day to and from London. A coach every day, except Sun. to and from Liverpool, and 2 waggons every week to and from London.

Principal Inns.] The Royal Oak, which is the post and excise-office, the Eagle and Child, and the King's Head.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Kirkland Hall (J. Butler, esq.) and Myerscough House, (C. Gibbon, esq.)

Garstang is 11 m. from Preston and Lancaster, and 228 m. from London.

GATESHEAD, (Dur.) a t. on the right bank of the Tyne, opposite Newcastle. This is a borough by prescription, but not privileged to send members to parliament. It consists principally of one long street, ranging along a steep descent, and terminating by the bridge over the Tyne. The church is an antient and spacious building, in the form of a cross; the aisles are separated from the nave by pointed arches, supported by very light and well proportioned octagonal columns without capitals; the tower, which is lofty, was rebuilt in 1740, but the upper part has been since altered. On the E. side of the church-yard is a free-school, where the children are taught arithmetic and navigation, and the Greek and Latin languages. The trade of Gateshead is less extensive than its favourable situation would appear to indicate, and, in this respect, its contiguity to Newcastle is perhaps of disadvantage. It, however, possesses several manufactories, particularly of cast and wrought iron, whiting, &c. The population, as stated in the late returns, was 8782. A great improvement was made here a few years ago, by forming a new and wide street from the head of the narrow and steep descent called the Bottle Bank, and carrying it round in

a curve line to the bridge, by which means the former dangerous, and, in winter, almost impassable road for carriages, may be entirely avoided. The view of the river Tyne, and town of Newcastle, from the brow of the eminence, a little to the N. of the Hexham road, on the Gateshead side, is uncommonly grand. Gateshead Fell, a black and elevated ridge, extending southward from the r. is famous for its grind-stone quarries.

Principal Inns] The Nag's Head, Queen's Head, and Half Moon.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Axwell Park, (Sir Thomas Clavering, bart.) 5 m. on the right.

GATTON, (Surrey) a very antient borough, and supposed, from a number of Roman coins, and other antiquities, to have been in the possession of the Romans. It has long sent members to parliament, and was once large and populous, but now only a small village, without a mar. A soft stone is dug here which will endure the fire, but neither sun nor air; much used for glass houses and ovens. The river Mole rises in this parish. Population 99.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Upper Gatton House, (M. Curry, esq.) Gatton Park, (— Moffat, esq.) and Ladbroke House, (Miss Ladbroke.)

GILLINGHAM, (Dors.) one of the largest parishes in the kingdom, its circumference being computed at 40 miles; the amount of its population is 1992. The church is very antient: here is an old endowed free school. Though some mills have for years been established for throwing silk, yet the chief source of opulence here is, from its grazing lands and dairies. Here is a seat of the the Rev. W. Douglas. Dist. from Lond. 105½ m. and from Shaftesbury 4½ m.

GISBOROUGH, (Yorks. N. R.) a m. t. in Cleveland, about 4 m. from the mouth of the Tres. Here are the remains of an abbey, founded in 1119, which was once the common burial place of the nobility of these parts, and its church by the ruins, seems to have been equal to the best cathedrals in England. The mines of alum in this neighbourhood were discovered in the reign of James I. and have been very productive, but now there are divers other alum-works in this county, which have taken great part of the trade from hence, so that the works here have for some years lain neglected. Population 1834.

Market Day and Fairs] The mar is on Fri.—Fairs Ap. 26 and 27, Whit.

Tu. Aug. 26 and 27, Sep. 19 and 20, and Mon. after Nov. 11.

Post.] The office opens at 9 o'clock, and shuts at 12. There are 4 post days in the week, viz. Mon. Wed. Th. and Sat.

Waggons and Vessels.] There are Waggons from the Bull and Mouth, Bull-and-Mouth-street, the Red Lion, Aldersgate-street, Saracen's Head, Friday-street, and White Horse, Cripplegate, every day.—Vessels from Top-ham's Wharf, Borough, weekly.

Principal Inn.] The Cock.

GISBOROUGH is 13 m. from Stockton, 22 m. from Whitby, and 247 m. from London.

GLAMORGAN, a maritime county of S. Wales, bounded on the S. and part of the W. by the Bristol Channel; on the NW. by Caermarthenshire; on the N. by Brecknockshire; and on the E. by Monmouthshire. Its length is 80 m. its breadth 24 m. and its circumference about 145 m. The air, in the S. part of Glamorganshire, towards the sea, is temperate and healthful, but the northern parts, which are mountainous, are cold and piercing, full of thick woods, extremely barren, and thin of inhabitants; the mountains, however, serve to feed herds of cattle, and send forth streams, which add greatly to the fertility of the other parts of the county. Indeed between the mountains there are some fertile vallies which afford good pasture; for the level part being more capable of cultivation, produces remarkably sweet grass, and pretty large crops of corn. The mountains yield coal and lead ore, and the S. part is so remarkably fertile, pleasant, and populous, that it is generally stiled the *Garden of Wales*, but has no manufacture. Glamorganshire contains 1 city, Llandaff, and 8 market-towns, viz. Cardiff, Swansea, Caerphilly, Penrize, Neath, Bridge-end, Llantrissant, and Cowbridge, and 95,067 inhabitants. It sends 2 members to parliament, viz. 1 for the county, and 1 for Cardiff, the county-town. It is in the province of Canterbury, and dioceses of Llandaff and St. David's. It pays 1 part to the land-tax, and provides 360 men to the national militia.

GLANDFORD BRIDGE, or BRIGG, (Linc.) a thriving m. t. which carries on a brisk trade, especially to Hull, in corn, coals, and timber. Population 1361. Here are a neat chapel of ease, and a stone bridge over the river Ancliffe.

Market Day and Fairs.] Mar. on Thurs.—Fair, Aug. 5. for horses.

Post.] Mail arrives at 9 ev. and goes out at 7 ev.

Inns.] Angel, White Lion.

Glandford Bridge or Briggis dist. from London 153 m. from Caistor 94 m. and 23 m. from Lincoln.

GLASTONBURY, (Som.) a m. t. situated on a spot surrounded by marshes, and once called Ynyswytryn, or the Glass Island, and nearly in the centre of the county. It is noted for a famous abbey, some magnificent ruins of which are still remaining, but they are every day diminishing for the sake of the stones; however the curious structure called the abbot's kitchen is still pretty entire, and is of very unusual contrivance; the monks pretended that it was the residence of Joseph of Arimathea, and of St. Patrick, but for this assertion they produced no good authority. The King of the West Saxons erected a church here, which he and succeeding kings enriched to such a degree, that the abbot lived like a prince, had the title of lord, and sat among the barons in parliament; and no person, not even a bishop or a prince, durst set foot on the isle of Avalon, in which the abbey stands, without his leave. The revenue of the abbey was above 40,000*l.* per annum, besides 7 parks well stocked with deer. The last abbot, Richard Whiting, who had 100 monks, and 300 domestics, was hanged in his pontificals, with two of his monks, on the Tor, a high hill in the neighbourhood, for refusing to take the oath of supremacy to Henry VIII. and surrender his abbey when required. Edgar, and many other Saxon kings were buried here, and, as some will have it, Arthur, the British King. Every cottage here has part of a pillar, a door, or a window of this fabric, of which there still remain the ruins of the choir, the middle tower and chapels. The walls that remain of the abbey are overgrown with ivy, and the aspect of the whole is both melancholy and venerable. Here are 2 parish churches, 2 meeting houses for Dissenters, and a free-school for 30 boys. This t. while under the protection of its abbots, was a parliamentary borough, but it lost that, and its privilege of a corporation; the latter of which was, however, restored by Queen Anne, who granted it a new charter, to be governed by a mayor, a justice, 8 aldermen, and 16 burgesses. The only manufactory here is stockings, and a few of the inhabitants are occupied in scribbling wool, but the chief support of the place is the resort of people to see the ruins of the abbey. The George inn here was formerly called the Abbots' inn, because

it was a receptacle for the strollers that came in pilgrimage to the abbey. The front is curiously decorated with figures, &c. At a little distance from the old church, and facing the monks' church-yard, are 2 remarkable pyramids, with inscriptions that are in characters unintelligible, and an image in bishop's vestments. The story of the Glastonbury thorn, and of its budding always upon Christmas day, is well known; however, that circumstance is false, though, if the winter is mild, it always buds about the latter end of December, but later if the weather is severe. This thorn was probably procured from Palestine, where abundance of the same sort are found. Population, 2307.

Market Day and Fairs.] The market is on Wed.—Fairs, Wed. in Easter Week, Sept. 19, Oct. 10, and Monday after St. Andrew's day.

Post.] The mail arrives at $\frac{1}{4}$ past 2 aft. and goes out at $\frac{1}{4}$ past 11 noon.

Bankers.] Messrs. Lilly and Co. draw on Roberts and Co.

Coaches and Waggon.] The Exeter, Barnstaple and Bridgewater coaches pass through Glastonbury every day.—Waggon from the King's Arms, Holborn-bridge, every Thurs. and Saturdays.

Principal Inns.] The White Hart, and George; the latter is the post and excise office.

Glastonbury is 5 m. from Wells, 15 m. from Bridgewater, and 136 m. from London.

GLOUCESTER, an inland county bounded on the NW. by Herefordshire; on the E. by Oxfordshire, and a small part of Berkshire; on the N. by Wiltshire; and on the W. by Somersetshire, the Bristol channel, and Monmouthshire. Its length, in a SW. direction, is about 79 m. its breadth about 40, and its circumference about 260 m. It contains about 1,100,000 acres, 28 hundreds, 1 city, 25 market towns, 520 parishes, 37,276 houses, and 285,514 inhabitants.

Face of the Country, Air, Soil, &c.] The general aspect of Gloucestershire is greatly diversified, nature having divided it into three districts, of very dissimilar character, respectively named the Hill, the Vale, and the Forest. The Hill district, including the Cotswolds, and the Stroudwater Hills, may be regarded as a continuation of the central chain proceeding S. from Derbyshire, and passing through this county, with a smaller elevation, into Wiltshire, there swelling into the Salisbury Downs, and afterwards running W. towards the Land's End, in Cornwall. The soil is

generally a calcareous loam, mostly mixed with gravel and small stones, provincially termed stone-brash. It varies, however, considerably, inclining, in some places to a lightish loam; in others it is of a binding tenacious quality, and again of a strong clayey nature, especially on the ascents of the hills. The average depth of the soil is not more than 5 inches, the subsoil is a calcareous rubble. Stone of different kinds is almost every where found near the surface. The improvements made in this district, within the last 50 years, have been very great; the Downs, which formerly lay open producing little else than furze, and a scanty covering of grass, are now, with few exceptions, converted into arable inclosed fields, and an easy communication is opened between villages, where formerly the roads were almost impassable. Corn, turnips, and cultivated herbage, occupy, perhaps, nine-tenths of its surface. Some little sheep walks and cow-downs still remain, and the bottoms and sides of some of the deeper vallies are in a state of meadow. The primary object of the Cotswold husbandry is sheep; cattle are secondary, and, comparatively, few in number; horses and swine are subordinate, being kept merely for the use of the farm. The marketable crops are barley and wheat, the subordinate crops, raised for the support of farm stock, are turnips, oats, peas, vetches, sainfoin, &c. The Stroudwater Hills partake both of the Cotswold and Vale character, the southern extremity is the most various in soil and surface.—The soil on the hills is principally a light loam. This part of the district is the chief seat of the woollen manufacture of Gloucestershire. The vallies, particularly in the neighbourhood of Stroud, possess considerable picturesque beauty. The Vale district includes the entire tract bounded on the E. by the Cotswold Hills, and the river Severn on the W. and is usually subdivided into the Vales of Evesham and Gloucester, and the Vale of Berkeley, the latter of which is separated from the former by a natural intercession, and is very different in produce and rural management. The characteristic features of this district are nearly the same, though, if a difference is admitted, it will probably be in favour of the Vale of Berkeley. Its fertility is very great, and the produce abundant: in these respects it has been celebrated, even from the days of William of Malmsbury, who describes it as "rich in corn, productive of fruits, in some parts by the sole favor of na-

ture, in others by the art of cultivation, enticing even the lazy to industry, by the prospect of a hundred-fold return: you may see the highways clothed with trees bearing apples, not by the grafter's hand, but by the nature of the ground itself, for the earth, of its own accord, rears them up to fruit, and that excellent in flavour and appearance; many of which wither not under a year, nor before the new crops are produced to supply their place. Neither has any county in England more numerous or richer vineyards, or which yields grapes more abundantly, or of better flavor, as the wine is but little inferior to that of France in sweetness. The villages are very thick, the churches handsome, and the towns populous and many."—The cattle of this district are of various species, and very numerous, the predominating kind is that called the Gloucestershire breed: but the long-horned breed of Staffordshire, and other midland counties, has been introduced of late years, and appears likely to dispossess the original stock. The Welch and Herefordshire kinds have also been brought into the county, chiefly for the purpose of fattening for the London markets. In the operation of fattening great quantities of oil-cake are used. The Swine grow to a great size; those considered as the true Gloucestershire breed are the tall, long, white kind, but the Berkshire, and a cross between the two breeds are the prevailing species. The food of the store swine is chiefly whey mixed with butter-milk. The swine market at Gloucester is supposed to be the largest in the kingdom. The dairies in this district are not very large, the number of cows kept on each being seldom more than 30, and most frequently below that number; in the Vale of Evesham they are larger, the cows on each varying, perhaps, to double the above numbers. The chief objects of the dairy are cheese, calves, milk, butter, whey butter, and swine, but of these the cheese is the principal. Gloucestershire cheese has long been celebrated, though a considerable quantity of that sold under this appellation has of late years been made in Wiltshire. The Forest district is separated from the rest of the county by the river Severn, and is principally comprehended by the Forest of Dean, which was formerly particularly valuable for the goodness and strength of its timber.

Rivers.] The principal rivers in Gloucestershire are the Severn, the Frome, and the Wye. The Severn is the second commercial river in England: it enters

this county near the antient town of Tewksbury, and pursuing a S. westerly course, traverses a large vale, which is rich in pasturage, and in some places abundantly wooded. In the course of its passage through Gloucestershire it receives the streams of the upper Avon, the Chelt, the Frome, the Leden, the lower Avon, and the Wye. Brigs, sloops, and smaller vessels are navigated as high up as Gloucester, but larger vessels are seldom brought so high, owing to the difficulty of passage in some places between Tewksbury and the sea. There is only one passage over this river by a bridge, which is at Gloucester; the other passages are by boats; but as some of these ferries are very precarious, it is highly expedient for strangers to make particular enquiries relating to the tides, and the force and direction of the winds; when these are favourable, the passage at either ferry is perfectly safe. The Severn is remarkable for its tide, which rolls in with a head 3 or 4 feet high, foaming and roaring in its course, as if enraged by the opposition it meets with from the strong current of fresh water, which seems to contend with it for superiority. The Frome, rising at Brimpsfield, flows by Stroud, through Stonehouse and Easington, and joins the Severn at Framlode. The Wye separates part of this county from Monmouthshire and Herefordshire, and forms the grand natural western boundary to the Forest of Dean, whose noble wooded eminences constitute many fine features on its meandering banks. The Thames has its source in this county, at a place called Thames-Head, near the village of Cotes, a few m. SW. of Cirencester; it has been already described.

Canal Navigation.] There are four canals in this county: 1. Thames and Severn Junction Canal, which opens a communication between London, the ports of Wales, Bristol, and the manufacturing towns of Gloucestershire, Worcestershire, and Warwickshire; 2. The Stroudwater Canal, which begins near Stroud, and joins the Severn at Framlode. 3. The Gloucester and Berkeley Canal, joins the Severn at a brook called Berkeley Pill, opposite the town of Berkeley; whence it flows in a strait course to the S. side of the city of Gloucester, where it terminates.— 4. The Hereford and Gloucester Canal commences from the Severn near Gloucester bridge, and after flowing for some miles through this county, it enters Herefordshire.

City and Principal Towns,] Gloucestershire contains one city, Gloucester,

and the following principal towns, viz. Tewksbury, Cirencester, Berkeley, Fairford, Dursley, Colford, Sodbury, Campden, Minching-hampton, Newent, Northleach, Painswick, Stanley, Stroud, Tetbury, Thornbury, Winchcomb, Wotton, and Bisley.

Members of Parliament, Diocese, &c.] It sends 8 members to parliament, viz. 2 for the county, and 2 each for Gloucester, Tewksbury, and Cirencester. It is in the province of Canterbury, and diocese of its own name, and is included in the Oxford circuit. It pays 12 parts to the land-tax, and provides 960 men to the national militia.

GLOUCESTER, a city and county t. situated in the vale of Gloucester, on a gentle eminence rising from the river Severn. It was formerly surrounded with walls, and defended by a castle built in the reign of William the Conqueror. The walls were completely demolished soon after the Restoration, and the only memorial of the former strength of the fortifications, now remaining, is the west gate. This is embattled, and was erected in the time of Henry VIII. It stands on the banks of the Severn, at the end of a stone bridge of 5 arches, built over that river during the reign of Henry II. the bridge joins on the W. to a causeway of stone, called Over's Causeway, which extends through the low meads across the Isle of Alney to the distance of about half a mile; in different parts of it 36 arches have been constructed, which serve as bridges to admit the waters to flow off the meadows. The last remains of the castle were destroyed a few years ago, to make room for the county gaol. The cathedral, having been built at different periods, combines many interesting specimens of Saxon, Norman, and English architecture, particularly of the latter. The general face of it is similar to most others, the interior consisting of a nave, choir, side aisles, and transepts, with a chapel of our Lady, and several smaller chapels or oratories. From the intersection of the nave and transepts, rises a high tower, and on the S. side is a projecting porch: the roof is sustained on 28 columns, which extend in 2 rows from the W. end to the high altar, where the presbytery forms nearly a semicircular sweep; the transepts have no isolated pillars. The chapel of our Lady is as usual, attached to the presbytery, and there are chapels in the NE. and SE. angles of the transepts and choir, with 2 others projecting in the sweep between those and the chapel of our Lady. The nave is an interesting specimen of the style which continued to

prevail for nearly 2 centuries after the Norman conquest. The arcade of ponderous round columns, and the rows of semicircular arches above, impress the mind with ideas of the strength, solidity, and profound solemnity which must have accompanied its original state. The architecture of the W. end is very different from the other parts of the nave, and the vault is covered by intersecting ribs, and ornamented key-stones; but the remainder is of the plainest description, with 3 ribs only to each pillar, yet the key-stones are carved. On each side are 8 massive columns; the arches between them bounded by large mouldings, carved into zig-zags, and other ornaments. Directly over each column, and at some distance are a range of heads of various characters, some serene and others terrific; these serve as brackets to clusters of short pillars, whose capitals display the most beautiful variety of foliage, on which zig-zag strings extend, serving as a base to other clustered pillars, with equally elegant capitals; from these the ribs of the vault commence. The gallery windows, pierced through the wall above the arches, are divided by short thick pillars, and bounded by others with zig-zag arches: a twisted string separates them from clerestory windows. The N. and S. aisles of the nave are nearly in the style of the W. end, with pointed windows, and rich ramifications in the arches from the mullions and filleted vaults. The arch of entrance to the cloisters from the N. aisle is most elaborately and exquisitely adorned by pillars, buttresses, niches, pinnacles, foliage, and pannels, and the singular ornament of twisted pinnacles under the arch. In the S. aisle, nail-headed mouldings are introduced as embellishments on each side of the windows. An advanced gradation of style is exhibited in the interior of the S. transept, but the most perfect and ornamental degree is displayed in the choir and chapel of our Lady: the present altar, which is of the Corinthian order, is placed before the rich tracery of the original high-altar, which is concealed from view, excepting from the side galleries of the choir. The greatest exterior ornament of this fabric is the centre tower, which, for symmetry and proportion, is equal, if not superior, to any other in England: this tower is divided into 2 stories, and surmounted with 4 elegant pinnacles, perforated into numerous small arches, and terminated with foliated finials. The summit is additionally embellished with open worked battlements: each story or compartment of the tower has

8 windows, richly ornamented with sculptured finials. The buttresses at the angles are also embellished with attached pinnacles, niches, and other ornaments. Between the S. transept and the porch are 6 buttresses, which are detached from the wall at the bottom, and are ornamented with canopies, niches, statues, and purged pinnacles. Each abutment had originally 3 statues, but out of the 18 there are only 5 remaining; one of these, contiguous to the transept, represents a king, and is esteemed a fine specimen of sculpture: the S. or entrance porch is equally profuse in ornament with the tower, and, from the style of its pinnacles, perforated battlements, niches, &c. appears to have been erected about the same period. The W. front contains a large central window, enlightening the nave, with two lateral windows opening respectively into the N. and S. aisles. Beneath the former is a small entrance door way, and another leading to the N. aisle. In the spandrels of the first are the arms of the see, and the arms of England: over this doorway is a gallery before the great window, with a quatrefoil open ballustrade. Attached to the central mullions of the window are 2 open abutments, and the top of the window is adorned with a profusion of tracery. The dimensions of the cathedral, and of its several parts, are as follow: entire length, inside, 423 feet, length of the nave, 171 feet, breadth 41 feet 2 inches, height 67 feet 7 inches, breadth of the N. aisle 20 feet 10 inches, height 40 feet 6 inches, breadth of the S. aisle 22 feet, height 40 feet, length of the S. transept 66 feet, breadth 43 feet 6 inches, height 86 feet, length of the N. transept 66 feet, breadth 43 feet 6 inches, height 78 feet, length of the choir 140 feet, breadth 34 feet 6 inches, height 86 feet, length of our Lady's chapel 92 feet, breadth 24 feet 4 inches, height 46 feet 6 inches, height of the tower, including the pinnacles, 225 feet. The prospect of the surrounding country from the summit of the tower, is exceedingly extensive, and, for rural beauty, scarcely to be paralleled. The cloisters are remarkably beautiful; they form a square, measuring 148 feet by 144. The college library is in the E. walk of the cloisters; it was formerly the abbey chapter-house, but was converted to its present use by Sir Matthew Hale and others, in the reign of Queen Mary. The college school is held in an apartment over the audit-room, at the end of the N. transept. The episcopal palace is at the W. entrance of the lesser cloisters. Bishop

Benson expended large sums in modernizing it, particularly the great hall, the end window, and the chapel. Very considerable improvements in the appearance and buildings of this city have been made within the last 60 years; the streets are now well paved, and lighted, and various edifices, or projections, that obstructed the free passage of carriages, have been removed: formerly the houses were chiefly of timber, which, at several periods, occasioned the destruction of a large proportion of the city, by accidental fires; they are now principally of brick. From the intersection of the 4 chief streets, the buildings occupy an easy descent each way, a circumstance that greatly contributes to health and cleanliness. The city receives its supply of water from springs that arise on Lord Sydney's estate at Matson, about 2 m. to the southward: and, as appears from antient records, an aqueduct was carried thence to Gloucester for the same purpose upwards of 400 years ago. The elegant high cross, which formerly stood at the intersection of the 4 principal streets, was taken down in pursuance of an act of parliament passed in the year 1749 for improving the city. In the city and suburbs of Gloucester were formerly 11 parochial churches, but those only of St. Michael, St. Mary de Crypt, St. Nicholas, St. Mary de Lude, St. John's, and St. Aldgate, are now standing, the remainder having been either destroyed at the siege in 1643, or since taken down. In the city, besides the 6 parish churches, are meeting-houses for dissenters, methodists and quakers. The college school is in high reputation, also a crypt school. There is likewise a charity school, well endowed, for freemens' sons, and several private schools in good estimation. The hospital of St. Bartholomew, founded in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, for decayed men and women, is liberally endowed, and has been recently rebuilt in a handsome style by the spirited conduct of the corporation, who generously gave up their customary entertainments to defray the expense, and to render the habitation of old age wholesome and comfortable, an example highly deserving the imitation of other corporate bodies. There are also 2 alms-houses, under the direction of the corporation, in the vicinity of the city. The poor of the city are provided for in a general workhouse, incorporated by act of parliament, under the management of guardians annually chosen by the several parishes. And a county infirmary and house of in-

dustry deserve particularly to be mentioned among the other benevolent institutions of this city. In Gloucester also originated that admirable establishment, SUNDAY SCHOOLS; which were first commenced by the late Mr. Rich, a printer of this city, whose memory will be deservedly held in remembrance. The late Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Moore, was the son of a butcher of this city. The principal trade of Gloucester results from the navigation of the Severn, from the hemp and flax dressing business, and from the pin manufacture; the latter is carried on here to a far greater extent than at any other place in England, there being no fewer than 9 factories in Gloucester, which furnish employment to about 1500 persons. The pins conveyed annually to the metropolis are said to amount to the value of 20,000*l.* but the principal demand during peace, is from Spain and America. A bell foundry was established in this city before the year 1500, and about that time was conducted by Wm. Hanshaw, who served the office of mayor 4 times between 1500 and 1520. For the last 150 years this business has centered in the Kuddhall family, who in that period have cast upwards of 5000 bells. The clothing trade, from which the inhabitants of Gloucester formerly derived their chief support, is now completely lost; one fulling mill only remains. The Severn is navigable to the wharf near the bridge for trows, sloops, and brigs, but vessels of more considerable burthen can only get up at spring tides. King John erected Gloucester into a borough by charter, to be governed by 2 bailiffs, and Henry II. granted the burgesses the same liberties and customs as were enjoyed by the citizens of London in the time of Henry I. Various and important privileges were granted by succeeding monarchs, the town was incorporated by charter and empowered to send 2 representatives to parliament. The charter under which the corporation now act was granted by Charles II. Gloucester was antiently regarded as a distinct hundred, and the city is still privileged as a county within itself. The corporate officers consist of a mayor, 12 aldermen, a high steward, a recorder, town clerk, 2 sheriffs, common council, &c. The title of mayor first occurs in the year 1483. The high stewards have generally been persons of great eminence; the present high steward is the Earl of Berkeley, the recorder is the Duke of Norfolk. The members of parliament are elected by the inhabitants and freemen; the

number of voters is about 3000. The principal tradesmen of Gloucester are associated into 12 companies, that of the mercers includes apothecaries, grocers, and chandlers; the smiths and hammernien include ironmongers, cutlers, saddlers, and glaziers; to the metal-men belong goldsmiths, braziers, pewterers, and pin-makers; the remainder are distinct, and consist of weavers, tanners, butchers, bakers, joiners and coopers, shoemakers, tailors, barbers, and glovers. The public business of the city is transacted in the Tholsey, an appellation supposed to have been derived from the toll which was received in it by the lords of the manor, from the fairs and mar. The present building was erected about the latter end of the reign of George II. but has since been altered. The booth-hall, situated behind the inn of that name, and appropriated to the holding of the assizes, and other county business, is an antient building, the interior contains 2 ranges of timber pillars, apparently of the time of Elizabeth. The population of Gloucester, as returned under the act in 1811, amounted to 8280 inhabitants.

Market Days and Fairs.] The mar. are on Wed. and Sat. they are held in the market-house in the Eastgate-street, which was built in the year 1786, and has a handsome front. Here corn is sold by sample, together with meat, poultry, and vegetables. The market-house in Southgate-street is open daily for the sale of vegetables, fish, and butter. The principal supply of fish is from London and Bristol; but the Severn furnishes salmon, chad, and lampreys.—Fairs, Ap. 5, July 5, Sept. 28, and Nov. 28.

Couches and Waggon.] Two coaches set out for London every day at 2 o'clock in the aft. and come in every morn. at 8. A coach from Bath sets out on Mon. Wed. and Fri. morn. at 7 o'clock, and comes in on Tu. Th. and Sat. about 4 in the aft. A coach to Bristol every day, except Sun. at half past 8 in the morn. A coach to Bath and Bristol every Tu. Th. and Sat. at 2 o'clock in the aft. A coach to Hereford, every Wed. and Sat. morn. at 9 o'clock. A coach to Worcester every Mon. Wed. and Fri. morn. at half-past 9. A coach to Brecon, by Marden and Haverfordwest, every Mon. and Fri. morn. at 8 o'clock. The Worcester, Birmingham, and Bristol mails also pass through. A waggon from the George, Snowhill, on Th. and Sat. morn. at 10 o'clock. One from the Bell, Warwick-lane, on Th. aft. at 5 o'clock; and one from the King's

Head, Old Change, on Mon. Tu. Wed. and Fri. at noon.

Vessels—from Symond's Wharf, Borough, and from the New Hambrough and Three Cranes Wharfs.

Post.] The London post goes out every day, except Sat. at 3 o'clock in the aft. and comes in every day, except Mon. about noon. The post to Hereford and Monmouth goes on Wed. and Fri. at noon, and comes in on Sun. Tu. and Fri. about 5 o'clock in the aft. The Bath, Bristol, N. Wales, S. Wales, northern counties, and Irish mails, leave Gloucester every night at 10 o'clock, and come in in the morn. about 8.

Principal Inns.] The Bell, the Bolt, the Booth Hall, the King's Head, the Swan, the Ram, the White Hart, and the Fleece.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Matson House, (Wm. Fendoll, Esq.) Hempstead (D. Ivons, Esq.) and Wootton House (S. Whitcomb, Esq.)

Bankers.] The Old Bank, Messrs. Feudall and Co. draw on Messrs. Roberts and Co. the City Old Bank, James Wood, on Messrs. Lubbock and Co. Messrs. Turner and Co. and Messrs. Stevens, both draw on Messrs. Eddale and Co.

Gloucester is 10 m. from Cheltenham and Tewkesbury, 30 m. from Hereford 34 m. from Bristol, 41 m. from Bath; and from London, by Oxford and Seven Wells, 101½ m. by Cheltenham, 104 m. by Cirencester, 105 m. and by Barnsley 106 m.

GODALMING, (Surrey) a m. t. situated in a beautiful valley, encompassed with fine hanging woods at a small distance, and close to the river Wey, which is navigable for barges from hence to the Thames; it is governed by a warden, and 8 assistants, with a bailiff, constables, &c. The church is much admired by strangers for its neatness and the height of its spire; and here are 2 dissenting meeting-houses, and a quaker's meeting-house. This is a very flourishing t. and contains considerable manufactures for weaving all kinds of stockings and fleecy hosiery; here are also a large manufacture of blankets; one for combing wool and making worsteds, and another for making tilts and collar-cloths. On the river are 3 corn-mills, 2 paper-mills, and a grist-mill, and the soil in the vicinity is famous for the production of liquorice, and remarkable fine carrots. Population 3,543.

Market Day and Fairs.] The mar. is on Wed.—Fairs, Feb. 18, and July 10.

Couches and Waggon.] A coach to

and from London every day, and a wagon to and from London twice every week. Being in the great road to Portsmouth, Chichester, Arundel, &c. there are also coaches and waggons to and from these places passing continually.

Barges—from Bull Wharf, Queenhithe, every week.

Post.] Here is a receiving house for letters. The mail arrives and goes out about 1 in the morn.

Bankers.] Messrs. Moline and Co. draw on Fry and Sons.

Principal Inns.] The King's Arms, White Hart, Angel, and Sun.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Westbrook Place, (N. Godbold, esq.) Farley Hill (Capt. Pierrpoint,) Buebridge, (H. H. Towns- end, Esq.) and Pepper Arrow, (The Rt. Hon. B. Middleton.)

Godalming is 4 m. from Guildford, 9 m. from Farnham, 22½ from Petersfield, and 34 m. from London.

GODMANCHESTER, (Hunt.) a place of great antiquity, and esteemed one of the largest vil. in England. It was formerly a large t. and Henry of Huntingdon calls it a noble city. The church is a venerable Gothic edifice; and here is a school called the Free Grammar School of Queen Elizabeth. Here is a good bridge over the river Ouse. When James I. was passing through this place on his way to the metropolis, the farmers met him about a mile and a half from the town, with 70 ploughs, drawn by as many teams of horses, which novel sight was so agreeable to his majesty, that he granted them a charter, to be governed by 2 bailiffs, and 12 assistants; at the same time the social monarch condescended to partake of a cold collation, which they had prepared for him under a large white-thorn bush; which time having decayed, the Farmers to commemorate the grateful event, replaced with a wych-tree, at present large and spreading, and which still goes by the name of the King's Bush: it is also known to travellers by the name of the Beggar's Bush, and stands in the London road, between Huntingdon and Caxton. Population 1779.

Fair.] Here is a large fair for cattle on Tu. and Wed. in Easter week.

Inn.] The Horse Shoes.

Godmanchester is 1 m. from Huntingdon, and 57½ m. from London.

GOSPORT, (Hants.) an extensive m.t. pleasantly situated on an arm of the land, forming part of the harbour of Portsmouth. It was formerly only a vil. inhabited by fishermen, but has now a very considerable trade; and from its contiguity to the naval arse-

nal at Portsmouth, has become of such importance, that, of late years, it has been regularly fortified on the land side by a line of bastions, redoubts, counter-scarpes, &c. that extends from Weovil to Alverstoke Lake. Within the works on the Weovil side is the King's Brewery and Cooperage, with an immense range of store houses for wine, malt, hops, &c. This place communicates with the sea by means of a large bason and canal, with extensive quays, where vessels of considerable burthen can take in their stores. Many small sloops belonging to Weovil are employed in the conveyance of wine, beer, and water, to the ships in the harbour. On the Weovil side are also the New Barracks, an extensive range of buildings, with every convenience for a great number of men. The approach to Gosport by water is extremely fine, as the various forts and large piles of buildings in its vicinity are then seen to great advantage; and the town itself, considered as a sea-port, is well built and handsome. The principal street extends westward from the harbour to the works, but is somewhat obstructed by the market-house; others run parallel with this, and like it are crossed with various lesser streets, &c. Exclusive of these, different ranges of building extend along the shore, and near the fortifications, for the most part consisting of respectable houses. Gosport is a chapelry to the neighbouring village of Alverstoke; the chapel is a spacious building, standing in a large well planted cemetery, to the S. of the t. The interior is neat, and disposed into a middle and 2 side aisles; the organ was formerly the property of the Duke of Chandos, and was brought from Canons. Here is also a large newly erected meeting-house for dissenters, and a chapel for Roman Catholics. Several charity schools have been established here by subscription, together with some alms-houses for distressed widows; and a large airy and commodious workhouse for the poor. Here are several breweries, and a very extensive iron foundry, where numerous articles are manufactured for government by contract. The connection between Gosport and Portsmouth is preserved by the numerous ferry-boats that ply across the harbour. About a m. to the S. of the t. stands that most excellent institution the Royal Hospital at Haslar, for the reception of sick and wounded seamen belonging to the Royal Navy. It is situated within 400 yards of the extremity of the point of land, which bounds the west side of the entrance

to Portsmouth harbour, and consists of an extensive front and 2 wings, each consisting of 2 distinct ranges of building. These stand within the airing ground, which is almost a mile in circumference, and surrounded by a wall 12 feet high. Opposite the grand entrance is a neat military pavilion or guard-house, where a constant guard of marines is kept to prevent desertion. The extent of the grand front or centre of the building is 189 yards, the pediment displays a sculpture in Portland stone of the royal arms, with the figures of navigation and commerce, (the former pouring balm upon the wounds of a sailor,) and other appropriate ornaments. The length of each wing is about 184 yards, the wards are all uniform, 60 feet long and 24 broad, each containing accommodations for 20 patients, with apartments for nurses, &c. Several other buildings are also within the walls for the use of the governor, lieutenants, and other officers and servants belonging to the establishment, which consists of no more than 260 persons. The chapel is a neat edifice, 72 feet in length, and 36 broad: upwards of 2000 sick or wounded men can be admitted at the same time into this hospital. The regular expenses of the establishment in salaries, &c. is upwards of 5000*l.* annually. The utility of this institution is unquestionable, and the great attention that is here paid to the wants of the brave men whom the chance of war has obliged to seek shelter within this asylum, merits the highest praise. The t. of Gosport is well supplied with good fresh water by pipes from the water-works at Forton. Population 7,788.

Market Days.] The mar. are on Tu. Th. and Sat. they are much frequented, and well supplied with all kinds of provisions.

Coaches and Waggon.] A coach from the Red Lion to the Cross Keys, Gracechurch-street, every ev. and one leaves London every aft. at 5, and at half-past 4 in the morn. (Sun. excepted.) A coach to the White Horse, Fetter-lane, leaves Gosport on Sun. Wed. and Fri. morn. at 5 o'clock, and leaves London at the same hour on Tu. Th. and Sat. morn. There is a coach to Southampton every day. A waggon to the New Inn, Old Bailey, sets out on Tu. morn. and Sat. aft. and arrives on Mon. aft. and Fri. ev. A waggon to the Cross Keys, Gracechurch-street, every Mon. and Th. morn. and returns every Wed. and Sat. ev. There are also waggons to Winchester, Salisbury, Bath, &c.

Vessel.—from Chamberlain's wharf, Southwark.

Post.] The London mail arrives about 7 o'clock in the morn. and sets out at 6 in the ev. The cross post, or western mail, arrives about 8 in the morn. and goes out about 4 in the aft. The letters are delivered at 9 o'clock in the morn.

Principal Inns.] The India Arms, the Dolphin, the Crown and Red Lion.

Bankers.] Messrs. Goodeve and Co. draw on Messrs. Barclay and Co.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Brockhurst Lodge (M. March, esq.) Perry House, (C. Hayter, esq.) and Bury Lodge, (Admiral Thornborough.)

Gosport is 6 m. from Fareham, 16 m. from Southampton, and 78½ m. from London.

GOUDHURST, (Kent) an antient and pleasant m. t. on the Tunbridge road. There was formerly a very considerable clothing manufacture carried on here, but it is now fallen into decay. Here are 3 free schools, 1 of which is a grammar school. Population 2042.

Market Day and Fairs.] The mar. is on Wed.—Fairs, Aug. 26, and Nov. 5.

Post.] The post passes through here every Tu. Wed. and Fri. morn. at 6 o'clock, and returns at 6 in the ev. on the same days.

Inn.] The Star and Crown.

Goudhurst is 5 m. from Cranbrook, and 44 m. London.

GRAMPOUND, (Cornw.) a decayed borough and m. t. situated in the parishes of Creed and St. Probus, which are separated from each other by the river Fal. The principal street is situated on the declivity of a hill, at the base of which the river winds through a fertile but narrow valley. The church is about half a mile from the t. in the parish of Creed; but the inhabitants have a small chapel of ease near the middle of the borough. Edward III. made this t. a borough, but no representatives were returned to parliament until the reign of Edward VI. The corporation consists of a mayor, 8 magistrates, a recorder, and town clerk. The members are elected by the magistrates and all the inhabitants paying scot and lot; the whole number of voters does not exceed 25. Here is a considerable manufacture of gloves. Population 601.

Market Day and Fairs.] The mar. is on Sat.—Fairs, Jan. 18, Mar. 25, and June 11.

Waggons and Vessels.] A waggon from the Bell Inn, Friday street, every day; and one from the Saracen's Head,

Snow Hill, on Tu. Th. and Sat. at noon.
—Vessels, from Hayes's Wharf, South-
work.

Post.] There is no post here; letters
are generally forwarded to Truro.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Trewithan, (Sir
C. Hawkins) and Pennans, (— Di-
notharne, esq.)

Grampound is 6 m. from St. Austle,
7½ m. from Truro, and 260 m. from
London.

GRANTHAM, (Linc.) a neat popu-
lous m. t. situated on the river With-
am, in the road from London to York.
The church is a lofty structure, with
one of the highest stone spires in Eng-
land, being 100 yards high, but so con-
structed that some say it seems to in-
cline from the perpendicular. This
beautiful spire was materially injured
by the storm of the 30th of July, 1797.
The lightning appears to have run down
the crockets, many of which were
broken off, and 2 of them fell upon
and burst through the roof into the
body of the church: a boy was ring-
ing the 7 o'clock bell at the time, but
providentially escaped unhurt. The
inside of the church is very handsome,
and contains a finetoned organ, with a
double front and 10 good musical bells.
There are two charity schools here,
one was founded by Bishop Fox, who
was born in a poor mean house at
Ropesley, about 5 miles distant from
this place, now nearly destroyed by
time. Here Sir Isaac Newton received
the first principles of literature, under
the famous William Walker, then
schoolmaster. On a part of the t. called
Peter's Church Hill, was formerly a
church dedicated to St. Peter, now de-
molished; and near this spot was a
cross erected by Edward I. to the me-
mory of Queen Eleanor. An act of
parliament was obtained, in the year
1793, for making a navigable canal
from Grantham to the Trent at Notting-
ham, by which a communication with
most parts of the kingdom was opened.
The t. is governed by an ancient cor-
poration, consisting of an alderman, a
recorder, 12 common burgesses, a
coroner, an escheator, 12 secondmen,
who are the common-council, and 6
constables to attend on the court. The
aldermen and burgesses have power to
act as justices of the peace in the soke
of Grantham, comprehending 12 neigh-
bouring towns. It sends 2 members
to parliament, who are chosen by the
freemen of the corporation. This bor-
ough never returned members to par-
liament till Edward IV's time, who
granted it all its privileges in the year
1463. The number of voters is about
400. The returning officer is the alder-

man. There is no manufacture of con-
sequence in this t. Population, 3646.

Market Day and Fairs.] The mar-
ket is on Sat. which is well supplied with
corn and provisions at a reasonable
rate.—Fairs, 5th Mon. in Lent, Holy-
Th. July 10, Oct. 26, and Dec. 17.

Coaches and Waggons.] Besides the
York and Edinburgh coaches which
pass through Grantham, there are 3
coaches which set out every ev. at 6
o'clock for London, and leave London
for Grantham every morn. at 7.—Wag-
gons to and from Yorkshire and the
north every day.

Post.] Letters are conveyed by the
north mail every day and by the south
mail every day except Sat. The mail
arrives about 11. morn. and goes out at
10 ev.

Principal Inns.] The George, the
Angel, and the Hotel.

Bankers.] Messrs. Lawrence and Co.
draw on Messrs. Barclay and Co. and
Holt and Co. on Messrs. Jones, Lloyd
and Co.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Belton House,
(Lord Brownlow) and Syston Park, (Sir
John Thorold, bart.)

Grantham is 14 m. from Newark, 21
m. from Stamford, 30 m. from Lincoln,
and from London, by Ware, 106½ m.
and by Hatfield, 110½ m.

GRAVESEND, (Kent) a m. t. situ-
ated on the S. bank of the river
Thames: and, being the first port in
that river, is advantageously placed for
trade. It was built in the year 1513,
for the express purpose of defending the
river; and when Henry VIII. fortified
the coasts of the kingdom, he erected
a platform here, and one at Milton,
and 2 others opposite to them on the
Essex coast. The parishes of Gravesend
and Milton were incorporated in the
10th year of Queen Elizabeth, and are
governed by a mayor, 12 jurats, and 24
common council men. The manor of
Gravesend being in the possession of
the abbot of St. Mary le Grace, of
Tower-hill, and he being willing, as
Harris relates, to promote the interest
of the t. obtained of king Richard II.
a grant to the men of Gravesend and
Milton of the exclusive privilege of con-
veying passengers from thence to Lon-
don, on the condition that they should
provide boats on purpose, and carry all
persons either at 2 pence per head with
his bundle, or the whole boat's fare
should be 4 shillings. This charter
has been confirmed by succeeding
princes; and under proper regulations,
they still enjoy this advantageous
privilege. The fare is now nine-
pence each passenger. The boats are
large and commodious; they are

*bliged to depart on the ringing of a bell for a quarter of an hour; they go to London every flood, and return to Billingsgate on the like signal with every ebb. The tilt boats are 5 in number; but there are several other vessels fitted up for the conveyance of passengers. Coaches attend the arrival of the boats at Gravesend to convey passengers to Stroud, Rochester, Chatham, &c. A field to the left of Gravesend was the site of the ancient church of that parish; it is still called church field, and is now glebe-land belonging to the rector. The plough often turns up the ruins of the buildings and bones of persons buried in the adjoining cemetery. It being placed at a very inconvenient distance for the greater number of the parishioners who resided near the Thames, they obtained a licence from the ordinary to build, at their own expense, a chapel or oratory, dedicated to St. George the Martyr, and the lane leading from the West-st. to it is still called Chapel-lane. The church was dedicated to St. Mary, and being burnt down was rebuilt and consecrated by Bishop Fisher, in 1510. In 1523, the church-wardens having neglected to ring the bells, a mark of respect always due to the diocesan when he visits a parish, the same bishop prohibited the celebration of divine offices in that church. On the delinquents pleading that, on the day of the visitation, not only the church-wardens, but all the parishioners were summoned to appear before the king's officers on a commission of array against the Scots and French, the interdict was relaxed; but the prelate at the same time averred that the parish had been as remiss at his last triennial visitation, and he admonished them to be, in future, more attentive and obedient in their duty concerning the premises; and that they should warn their successors to be alike cautious, under penalty of the law for their disobedience. This church being afterwards, by neglect, dilapidated, was taken down, and the chapel of St. George became the parochial church, which was likewise destroyed, together with the greatest part of the t. by a fire, which happened in August, 1727. The present elegant church was erected under an act of parliament, passed in 1734, and at the public expense, being considered as one of the 50 new churches; for the building of which the legislature had made a provision in the reign of Queen Anne. Milton church is situated at the end of an agreeable enclosed walk to the E. of the t. of Gravesend. Here are a set of almshouses, the gift of Henry Pe-

nock in 1624, consisting of 21 dwelling-houses, and a house for a weaver to employ the poor in them. The t. house, where all public business is transacted, is situated near the middle of the High-street, on the E. side; it was erected in 1764, and is an ornament to the t. In 1772, the inhabitants, with great public spirit, applied to the legislature for, and obtained, an act for new paving and lighting the streets. To this act they owe their present commodious and agreeable appearance. The gardens round this t. are so rich, that they not only supply the shipping with every article of vegetables they stand in need of, but send great quantities to London: the asparagus in particular is remarkably excellent. The t. is also well supplied with fish. Queen Elizabeth ordered the lord mayor of London, the aldermen, and all the companies, to receive all eminent strangers and ambassadors at Gravesend in their formalities, and attend them to London in their barges if they went by water; if they went by land, they were to meet them on horse-back, in their gowns on Blackheath. All outward bound ships are obliged to anchor before this t. to be examined, and obtain clearances from searchers appointed for that purpose: and all vessels coming up the river are obliged to receive Custom-house officers on board at this t. a number of whom are constantly waiting here for that purpose. Population, 3119.

Market Day and Fairs.] The market is on Wed. and Sat. also a fish market on Sun. morn.—Fairs, Ap. 23, and Oct. 24 and 25.

Coaches and Waggon.] Coaches from the Golden Cross, Charing-cross, and the Cross Keys, Gracechurch-street, every day at 1 and 4. A waggon from the King's Head, Borough, every Mon. and Th. morn. at 9 o'clock.

Boats—from the Darkhouse, Billingsgate, and Dundee Arms, Wapping, every tide.

Post.] The post passes through inwards at 8 o'clock in the morn. and outwards at 10 o'clock at night.

Principal Inns.] The Falcon and White Hart.

Bankers.] Messrs. Brenchley and Co. draw on Messrs. Williams and Co. and Messrs. Millen and Twiss, on Per-ning and Co.

Gravesend is 7 m. from Dartford and Rochester, and 22½ m. from London.

GRAY'S, or GRAY'S THURROCK, (Essex) a small m. t. consisting principally of one irregular street, situated on a small creek from the Thames,

which is navigable for hoys and vessels of small burthen. It has a good market-place and market house, over which is a large room where the petty sessions are held. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is built in the form of a cross, with a tower on the N. side. The return under the population act, amounted to 1055 inhabitants. Its trade is inconsiderable.

Market Day and Fair.] The mar. is on Th. chiefly for corn, and is much frequented.—Fair, May 23.

Post.] Letters are brought from Ilford, on Sun. Tu. Wed. and Fri. at half past 12 o'clock, the postman returns the same days at 2 in the aft.

Vessels.] A vessel sails every Sun. and Th. to Wheeler's Wharf, St. Catharines, and returns on Mon. and Th.

Principal Inn.] The Bull and King's Arms.

Bankers.] Messrs. Attersol and Co. draw on Bosanquet and Co.

Gray's-Thurrock is 25 m. from London, 4 from Tilbury Fort, and 16 from Rainford.

GREENWICH, (Kent) a m. t. situated on the S. bank of the Thames, and commonly distinguished by the name of E. Greenwich. We have traces of a royal residence at this place as early as the year 1300, when Edward I. made an offering of 7 shillings at each of the holy crosses in the chapel of the Virgin Mary, at Greenwich, and the prince made an offering of half that sum. In 1433, Henry VI. granted the manor of Greenwich to Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, his uncle, with licence to fortify and embattle his manor house, and to make a park of 200 acres. Soon after this the Duke rebuilt the palace, and called it Placentia, or the Manor of the Pleasaunce. Henry VII. enlarged and beautified this palace, and made it his frequent place of residence. Henry VIII. was born here: and perhaps, from a partiality to his birth place, neglected Eltham, the favourite residence of his ancestors, and bestowed great costs upon Greenwich till he had made it, as Lambard says, "a pleasant, perfect, and princely palace." During his reign it became the principal scene of that festivity for which his court was celebrated. Queen Mary and Queen Elizabeth were both born at Greenwich; and here the amiable Edward VI. terminated his short reign. Queen Elizabeth's court was frequently held at Greenwich; and both James I. and Charles I. resided here occasionally; but little attention appears to have been paid to the building, until Charles II.

pulled it down with an intention of rebuilding it on a scale of great magnificence. This monarch, however, only erected one wing of his intended building, which in the next reign was converted to the purposes of the Royal Hospital. When the palace was appropriated to that purpose, the park was reserved to the crown; it was wall-ed round with brick by James I. and laid out in the time of Charles II. under the direction of Le Noutre. It contains 188 acres, and is planted chiefly with elms and Spanish chestnut trees; of the latter there are a great number fit for timber, one in particular measures 14 feet 10 inches in girth, at 3 feet from the ground. The scenery of the park is very beautiful: the views from it, particularly from One Tree Hill and the Observatory, are uncommonly magnificent, affording one of the best prospects of the metropolis; its populous eastern suburbs, and the serpentine windings of the river, with the numerous shipping, to a great extent. The Ranger's Lodge, was begun by Anne of Denmark, Queen of James I. who called it the House of Delight; but it was finished for Henrietta Maria. Charles I.'s queen, by Inigo Jones. Her name is on the front, with the date 1635. The observatory was founded by Charles II. on the site of an old tower, built by Humphrey Duke of Gloucester, which had been some times used as a habitation for the younger branches of the royal family. This tower, or castle, as it was called at the time, was thought of so much consequence as a place of strength, in the civil wars between Charles I. and the parliament, that an act was passed, in 1642, for securing it. The eminence on which the Observatory stands, is called Flamstead-hill, in compliment to Mr. Flamstead, on whose suggestion it was founded, and who was the first astronomer royal. The building was begun in August, 1675, and finished in the following August; and it is furnished with a complete apparatus for astronomical investigations. Since the year 1767, the observations have been published annually, under the inspection of the Royal Society. The church is one of the 50 new churches. It is dedicated to St. Alphage, and was opened in 1718. It is a handsome strong structure, with a square tower at the W. end, over which is a cupola, supported by Corinthian pillars, and above that a small spire. On the N. wall hangs a painting on a board, representing a monumental effigy of Queen Elizabeth, beneath a canopy supported by Corinthian columns;

underneath which is a Latin distich; on the S. wall is a portrait of King Charles I. at his devotions; and on the E. wall are portraits of Queen Anne and George I. In the old church was an inscription, preserved in Strype's *Stow*, to the memory of Clement Adams, master of the children of the chapel, who died in 1516, and of his widow, who survived him 72 years, she having died in 1588. It is said, in his epitaph, that he was 70 years of age, and that his wife was 15 years younger than himself, consequently she must have lived to the age of 197 years. Greenwich Hospital, the most noble and complete establishment of its kind in the world, was founded by King William and Queen Mary, for an asylum for seamen of the royal navy disabled by age or maimed in the service of their country, and for the support of the widows and education of the children of those who should be slain. When the plan of this excellent institution was first adopted, various places were recommended for its site, but the proposal of Sir Christopher Wren to convert the unfinished palace of Charles II. to this use was approved of, and that building, with some others, and certain parcels of land adjoining, were granted, in 1694, to trustees nominated for carrying the design into execution. In the following year King William, Queen Mary being dead, gave a charter of foundation, with statutes and orders for the management of the hospital, and he granted 2000*l.* per annum for carrying the work into effect. A subscription was also opened towards defraying the expenses; but, strange as it may appear in the present day, no more than 8000*l.* were subscribed at first, and only 2 names, besides those of the trustees, were to be found among the subscribers. The foundation stone of the first new building, was, however, laid on the 3d of June, 1696, under the direction of Sir Christopher Wren, who contributed his time, labour, and skill, and superintended the works for several years without emolument or reward. In its present state it consists of 4 distinct piles of building, distinguished by the names of King Charles's, Queen Anne's, King William's, and Queen Mary's. The 2 first are nearest the river, and in front of them, on the river side, is a terrace 865 feet in length. Between them and King William's and Queen Mary's buildings, is the grand square, 273 feet in width. In the centre of it is a fine statue of King George II. by Rysbrack, carved out of a single block of white marble, which weighed 11

tons, and was taken from the French by Sir George Rook. On the pedestals are appropriate Latin inscriptions. King Charles's building stands on the W. side of the great square. The eastern part of it, in which that monarch resided, is of Portland stone. It was erected in 1664, by Webb, from a design by his father-in-law, Inigo Jones. In the centre of the E. front is a portico, supported by 4 Corinthian columns; and each end is a pavilion, formed by 4 columns of the same order, and surmounted by an attic course, with a balustrade, &c. It contains 14 wards, in which are 301 beds. Queen Anne's building, on the opposite side, nearly corresponds with King Charles's. It contains several of the officers' apartments, and 24 wards, in which are 437 beds. In the N. front of both these buildings the pediment is supported by 2 ranges of coupled Corinthian columns, and the same order is continued in pilasters along the building. In the centre of each part, between these ranges of Corinthian columns, is a door of the Doric order, adorned with a tablet and pediment. Within the height of these lofty columns are 2 series of windows enlightening 2 floors, the undermost, which are the smallest, have rustic cases, crowned with pediments; the upper series, which are large and lofty, are adorned with the orders, and with upright pointed pediments; over these the entablature of the Corinthian columns and pilasters support a regular attic course; the pilasters of this order, rising above every column and pilaster of the Corinthian below, between which the windows are regularly disposed, and the top is covered with a balustrade. To the S. of these are the other piles of building, with a colonnade adjoining to each. These colonnades are 115 feet asunder, and are composed of 300 duplicated Doric columns and pilasters of Portland stone, 90 feet high, with an entablature and balustrade; each of them is 347 feet long, having a return pavillion at the end, 70 feet long: of the two S. buildings, that on the E. side is Queen Mary's. In this is the chapel, the interior part and roof of which having been destroyed by fire on the 2d of Jan. 1779, has been restored in the most beautiful style of Grecian architecture, from the designs of the late Mr. James Stuart, the celebrated publisher of the *Antiquities of Athens*. Immediately before the entrance of this chapel, is an octangular vestibule, in which are 4 niches containing statues of Faith, Hope, Charity, and Modesty, in ar-

tificial stone, from designs by West. From this vestibule there is an ascent, by a flight of 14 steps, to the chapel, which is 111 feet long and 52 broad. Over the portal, or great door of the chapel, is this inscription: "Let them give thanks whom the Lord hath redeemed, and delivered from the hand of the enemy." Psalm 107. The portal consists of an architrave, frieze, and cornice of statuary marble, the jambs of which are 12 feet high, in 1 piece, and enriched with excellent sculpture. The frieze is the work of Bacon, and consists of the figures of 3 angels, with festoons supporting the sacred writings; on the leaves of which is the following inscription:—

The law was given by Moses; [Christ. But grace and truth came by Jesus. The great folding doors are of mahogany, and the whole composition of this portal is not to be paralleled in this, or perhaps, in any other country. Within this entrance is a portico of 6 fluted marble columns 15 feet high, the capitals and bases are Ionic, after Greek models. The columns support the organ gallery, and are crowned with entablature and ballustrade, enriched with suitable ornaments. On the tablet, in the front of this gallery, is a basso-relievo, representing angels sounding the harp; on the pedestals, on each side, are ornaments, consisting of trumpets, &c. and on the tablet between is this inscription,
Praise him with the sound of the trumpet,

Praise him with stringed instruments and organs.

In this gallery is a very fine organ, made by Samuel Green, and on each side are 4 grand columns, their shafts of scagliola, in imitation of Sienna marble. At the opposite end of the chapel are 4 others of the same sort, which support the arched ceiling and roof; these columns are of the Corinthian order, and with their pedestals, are 28 feet high. On the sides of the chapel, between the upper and lower range of windows, are the galleries, in which are the pews for the officers and their families; those of the governor and lieutenant-governor, which are opposite each other are distinguished by ornaments, consisting of the naval crown and other suitable insignia. Underneath these galleries, and the cantilivers which support them, are ranges of fluted pilasters. The cantilivers are decorated with antique foliage, the entablature over the pilasters with marine ornaments, the interval between with festoons, &c. and the pedestals of the ballustrades in

front of the galleries, with tridents and wreaths. The tablets in the middle of each ballustrade contain the arms of the hospital, and the frieze below is carved with a foliage in the Greek mode. Over the lower range of windows are paintings in chiaro-scuro, representing some of the principal events in the life of our Saviour, which are accompanied with ornaments of candelabra and festoons. Above the galleries is a richly carved stone fascia, on which stands a range of pilasters of the Composite order, their shafts, being of scagliola, correspond with those of the 8. great columns, and, jointly with them, appearing to support the epistylum which surrounds the whole chapel. The epistylum is enriched with angels, bearing festoons of oak leaves, dolphins, shells, and other ornaments. From this rises the curved ceiling, which is divided into compartments, and enriched with foliage, &c. in the antique style. Between the upper pilasters are recesses, in which are painted, in chiaro-scuro, the Apostles and Evangelists. At each end of the galleries are concave recesses, the coves of which are ornamented with coffers and flowers, carved in stone; in these recesses are the doors of entrance into the galleries, decorated with enriched pilasters and entablatures, and a group of ornaments, consisting of the naval crown, wreaths of laurel, and tridentia. Above the doors are circular recesses, containing paintings in chiaro-scuro of the prophets Isaiah, Jeremiah, Moses, and David. The communion table is a semi-oval slab of statuary marble, near 8 feet long: the ascent to it is by 3 steps of black marble, on which is fixed an ornamental railing, representing festoons of ears of corn and vine foliage. This table is supported by 6 cherubims standing on a white marble step of the same dimensions: above is a painting by West, in a superb carved and gilt frame, representing the preservation of St. Paul from shipwreck, in the island of Melita. This picture is 25 feet high and 14 wide, and consists of 3 principal groups: the first, which is at the lower part, represents the mariners and prisoners bringing on shore the various articles which have been preserved from the wreck; near these is an elegant figure, supposed to be a Roman lady of distinction, clasping with affection an urn, containing the ashes of her deceased husband, who had fallen in the wars of Judea. Before her is an aged, infirm man, carried in the arms of 2 robust young men. In the middle of the piece is the principal group, consisting of St. Paul,

shaking into the fire a viper that had fastened on his hand; the brethren who accompanied him, his friend the centurion, and a band of Roman soldiers, with their proper insignia. The figures above these, on the summits of the rocks, form the third group, and consist of the hospitable islanders lowering down fuel and other necessities, for the relief of the sufferers. The sea and wrecked ship appear in the back ground, and combine to exhibit a scene that cannot fail having a proper effect on the minds of sea-faring men, and of impressing them with a due sense of their past preservation, and their present comfortable situation and support, in this noble asylum for naval misfortunes and naval worth. On either side of the arch which terminates the top of this picture, are angels in statuary marble, as large as life, by Bacon, one bearing the cross, the other the emblems of the eucharist. This excellent combination of the work of art is terminated above in the segment between the great cornice and ceiling, by a painting of the Ascension, designed by West, and executed by Rebecca, in *chiaro scuro*, forming the last series of paintings of the life of our Saviour which surround the chapel. The middle of the aisle, and the space round the organ-gallery, are paved with black and white marble, in frets, and other ornaments, having in the centre an anchor and seaman's compass. The pulpit is circular, supported by 6 fluted columns of lime tree, with an entablature above, richly carved, and of the same wood. In the 6 inter columns are the following alto-relievos, executed after designs by West: the Conversion of St. Paul; Cornelius's Vision; Peter released from prison by the angel; Elymas struck blind; St. Paul preaching at Athens, and converting Dionysius, the Areopagite; and Paul before Felix. The reader's desk is square, with columns at the 4 corners; and the entablature over them is similar to that of the pulpit; in the 4 inter-columns are alto-relievos, of the prophets Daniel, Micah, Zechariah, and Malachi, after designs by the same artist. The following paintings in *chiaro-scuro*, relative to our Saviour, are placed over the lower windows. The first 4 of the series, painted by De Bruyne, are at the E. end of the S. side of the chapel, and represent the Nativity; the Angels appearing to the Shepherds; the Magi worshipping; and the Flight into Egypt. The 4 which follow on the same side are by Catton, and represent St. John baptizing, the calling of St.

Peter and St. Andrew, our Saviour preaching from a ship to the people on shore, and the Stilling of the Tempest. The 4 at the W. end of the N. side are by Milbourn, and represent our Saviour walking on the sea, and saving Peter from sinking, the Blind Man cured, Lazarus raised from the dead, and the Transfiguration. The next 4 on the same side are by Rebecca, and represent the Lord's Supper, our Saviour carried before Pilate, the Crucifixion, and the Resurrection. The Apostles and Evangelists in the recesses between the upper windows, and the 4 prophets in the circles above the gallery doors, are the designs of West. Queen Mary's building contains 13 wards, in which are 1092 beds. King William's building, opposite to Queen Mary's, contains the Great Hall, which is 106 feet long, 56 wide, and 50 high. It was painted by Sir James Thornhill. In the cupola of the vestibule is a compass with its points duly bearing; in the coivings are the four winds, in alto-relievo. Eurus, the E. wind rising out of the east with a lighted torch in his right hand, as bringing light to the earth, seems, with his left hand to push the morning star out the firmament. The demi-figures and boys, which form the group, showing the morning dew that falls before him. Auster, the S. wind, his wings dropping water, is pressing forth rain from a bag; the little boys near him throwing about thunder and lightning. Zephyrus, the W. wind, is accompanied by little Zephyrs with baskets of flowers, scattering them around. The figures playing on the flute, denote the pleasure of spring. Boreas, the N. wind, has dragon's wings, denoting his fury; his boisterous companions flinging about hail-stones, snow, &c. Over the 3 doors are large oval tables, with the names in gold letters of such benefactors as have given 100l. or upwards toward the building; among the most considerable of which were King William, who gave 19,500l. Queen Anne, 6472l.; John de la Fontaine, esq. 2000l.; Robert Osbolston, 20,000l.; Sir John Cropley, and Mr. Evelyn, 2000l. each, John Evelyn, esq. 1000l. Each table is attended by two charity boys, as if carved in white marble, sitting on great corbels, pointing up to the figure of charity in a niche, intimating that what money is given there is for their support. This vestibule leads into the saloon, or grand hall, on the ceiling of which are the portraits of King William and Queen Mary, surrounded by the cardinal virtues, &c. The other decorations of this saloon are corre-

pendent to the magnificence of the ceiling. From this saloon we ascend into the upper hall, the ceilings and sides of which are adorned with different paintings. In the centre of the ceiling are represented Queen Anne and Prince George of Denmark, with emblematical figures. In the 4 corners are the arms of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland; between which are the 4 quarters of the world, with the emblems and productions of each. On the left hand is a painting, in imitation of basso relievo, representing the Landing of the Prince of Orange. Over the chimney is the Landing of George I. at Greenwich. At the farther end are the portraits of George I. and his family, with many emblematical figures, among which the painter has introduced his own portrait; and, on the right and left of the entrance are paintings representing the Public Weal and Public Safety. This celebrated work was begun in 1708, and completed in 1797. It cost 665*l.* at the rate of 3*l.* per yard for the ceiling and 1*l.* per yard for the sides—King William's building contains 11 wards, in which are 551 beds. King William's building and Queen Mary's are each surmounted by a dome, the tambour of which is formed by a circle of duplicated columns of the Corinthian order, with 4 projecting groups of columns at the quoins. The attic above is a circle without breaks, covered with the dome and terminated by a turret. In King Charles's building, adjoining to the governor's apartment, is the council-room, in which are the following portraits, viz. George II. by Shackleton; King William, Kneller; Queen Mary, ditto; the late Earl of Sandwich, Gainsborough; Edward, first Earl of Sandwich, Lely; Viscount Torrington, a half length, and another, a whole length, Davison; Robert Osbolston, esq. Dugard; Admiral Sir John Jennings, Richardson; Captain Clements, Lely; and the head of a venerable old man, said to have been the first pensioner admitted into this hospital. This hospital was at first confined to seamen in the king's service, but a duty of sixpence per month having been charged, in 1712, upon every mariner, whether in the king's or merchant's service, for the support of it, its benefits were extended to merchant seamen, wounded in defending or taking any ship, or in fight against a pirate. The other revenues of this hospital arise from the profits of Greenwich market, given by the Earl of Romney, in 1700. The profits of the N. and S. Foreland Lighthouses, 600*l.*

out of the duty on coals, the forfeited estates of the Earl of Derwentwater, and some estates which have been bequeathed to it at different times. The government of the hospital is in 7 commissioners, who were incorporated by charter, in 1775. The principal officers are a governor, lieutenant governor, 4 captains, 8 lieutenants, a treasurer, secretary, auditor, 2 chaplains, a physician, surgeon, &c. The number of pensioners is 2360; they are provided with clothes, diet, and lodging; and have an allowance called tobacco-money, which to the boatswains, is 2*s.* 6*d.* to the boatswains' mates 1*s.* 6*d.* and to the seamen 1*s.* per week: There are also 150 nurses belonging to the hospital, who are widows of seamen, and must be under 45 years of age at the time of their admission. In 1763 a very desirable addition was made to the hospital by erecting an infirmary for the sick pensioners, at a small distance from it. It is a quadrangular brick building, 198 feet in length and 175 in breadth, containing 64 rooms, each capable of accommodating 4 patients. It also contains the necessary apartments for medical and other attendants. The school-house was erected in 1783: it is also without the hospital, and contains 2 dormitories for the boys, who before were lodged in wards of the hospital. It is a brick building, 146 feet in length and 42 in breadth, exclusive of a Tuscan colonnade in front, which is 180 feet long and 20 broad. The school-room is capable of containing 200 boys. The expenses of this school are not paid out of the revenue of the hospital, but arise from the money received for showing the hall, and some other incidental funds, which have not only proved adequate to the purpose, but have produced a balance of savings, which is invested in the stocks. Among other curiosities deposited and shown here, is the Car, on which the remains of the illustrious hero LORD NELSON were conveyed to St. Paul's church. Trinity hospital, which is at the end of the t. fronting the Thames (for the maintenance of 20 decayed old house-keepers, 12 to be chosen from Greenwich, and 8 to be chosen from Shottisham, in Norfolk, is called the Duke of Norfolk's College, though it was founded in 1613. by Henry, Earl of Northampton, brother of Thomas, fourth Duke of Norfolk, and son of that illustrious warrior and poet, Henry Earl of Surrey. It is a brick structure, forming a small quadrangle. The present revenue is about 1100*l.* per annum; and is under the management

of the Mercer's company. In 1560, Mr. Lambard, author of the perambulation of Kent, built a hospital called Queen Elizabeth's College, the first erected by an English protestant subject. It is situated to the SW. of the t. where the roads branch off to London and Lewisham. The number of pensioners is 20. This hospital is under the joint direction of the master of the rolls and the draper's company. The population of Greenwich in 1811 was returned jointly with that of Deptford; these two towns then contained 36,780 inhabitants. Adjoining to Greenwich is a fine elevated heath, partly in this parish and partly in those of Charlton and Lewisham, called, as some think, from the appearance of the soil, or as others suppose, from its bleak situation, Black-heath. It commands some noble prospects, particularly from that part called "The Point," which is a delightful lawn, situated behind a pleasant grove, at the NW. corner of the heath. On this heath are many villas, the chief of which are, West Comb House and Woodlands. West Comb House was built in 1732; it was the residence of Lavinia Fenton, the celebrated Polly Peachum (who was taken from the stage and afterwards married by the Duke of Bolton), and who lived here until her death. It is situated on the verge of a steep hill, agreeably diversified with plantations, and commands a fine view of Shooter's Hill, and of the windings of the river. It is now the residence of Wm. Forman, esq. Woodlands, the seat of J. J. Angerstein, esq. occupies an uncommonly fine situation on the N. side of the heath, towards Charlton. It is faced with a beautiful stucco. The front, which has a handsome portico, is enriched by a niche on each side, containing elegant statues of the Young Apollo and the Dancing Faun. The grounds were laid out and the house was built, by the present proprietor, who has a valuable collection of pictures here. The gardens are in the highest style of elegance, and the green-house claims particular notice for its collection of heaths. The surrounding scenery is very picturesque; and the distant view of the river and the Essex shore is broken, with good effect, by the plantations near the house. In 1750, a cavern was discovered, on the side of the ascent to Blackheath, in the road to Dover. It consists of 7 large rooms, from 12 to 36 feet wide each way, which have a communication with each other by arched avenues. Some of the apartments have large conical domes, 36 feet high, supported by columns of

chalk, 43 yards in circumference. The bottom of the cavern is 50 feet from the entrance, at the extremities 160 feet, and it is descended by a flight of steps. The sides and roof are rocks of chalk; the bottom is a fine dry sand; and 170 feet under ground is a well of very fine water, 27 feet deep. There are 2 roads, of rather steep ascent, from Greenwich to the heath, the one at the E. the other at the W. end, called Maize Hill and Croome's Hill, on each of which are several villas, which command beautiful prospects. On Maize Hill is a house built by Sir John Vanburgh, on the model of the Bastille at Paris, in which he is said to have been confined. It is called the Bastille House. In Vanburgh fields, near this hill, is another house in a similar style of architecture, built also by Sir John Vanburgh, and called the Minced-pie House. One of these was the residence of the architect.

Market Days and Fairs.] The mar. are on Wed. and Sat.—Fairs, Easter Mon. Tu. and Wed. and Whit Mon. Tu. and Wed.

Coaches.] Coaches set out every hour in the day, from 9 o'clock in the morn. to 9 at night, from Gracechurch-street, and Charing-cross.

Principal Inns.] The Bear, and the Horse and Groom.

Greenwich is $\frac{3}{4}$ miles from London.

GRIMSBY, GREAT, (Linc.) a m. t. situated near the mouth of the Humber, and one of the most ancient boroughs in the kingdom, having sent members to parliament from the 23d of Edward I. the earliest period at which cities and boroughs were represented. It is a member of the port of Hull, but the harbour is so choked up that only small vessels can come near the t. in consequence of which its trade, which had been very considerable, is now chiefly confined to coals and salt brought from the Humber. It was formerly a very large t. and had 2 parish churches, but only one now remains, which is a large handsome structure, in the form of a cross, with a tower in the centre. The t. is governed by a mayor and 11 aldermen, a recorder, a high-steward, 12 common-councilmen, 2 coroners, 2 chamberlains, 2 bailiffs, a town-clerk, and inferior officers. Blow Wells, as they are called, are extraordinary fountains in and about Grimsby. These blow wells are extraordinary excavations in the bed of clay, which shelves down from the wolds into the German Ocean. Wherever this mass of clay is perforated, a column of water instantly rises, in some places 10 feet above the

surface but in general 4. This bed of clay is about 40 feet thick. It may be proper to remark that though Grimsby is distinguished by these Blow Wells, they are not peculiar to this town, but can be procured through the whole extent of the East Marshes, down to Low Water Mark. The extent of land, thus accommodated by nature is from 10 to 15 m. in breadth, and perhaps 50 m. in length: several hundreds of these wells are in being. The cost is 24. 2s. for making and furnishing one with tin pipes, and is computed by the intelligent correspondent, to whom we are indebted for this communication. He adds that this discovery was made about 20 or 30 years ago, before which time the inhabitants of this tract of land were supplied only with water in stagnant ditches. This town has been much improved of late years, particularly by the construction of a large dry dock. Here is a charity-school for the children of freemen and of the borough. There is one church, and a good course for horse races, close by the sea-shore. About 4 m. from the t. at the village of Healing, is a mineral spring, from which the vil. derives its name. The trade of Grimsby is chiefly to the Baltic. The population of Great Grimsby, as returned under the act of 1811, was 2,747.

Market Day and Fairs.] The market is on Fri. and is principally for all kinds of grain.—Fairs, June 17, and Sep. 15.

Coaches, Waggon, &c.] A coach from London every Tu. Th. and Sat. about 4 hours after high water, which returns every Wed. Fri. and Sun. A waggon from the Bull and Mouth, Bull-and-mouth-street, every day at 4 o'clock in the aft. and others from the Saracen's Head, Friday-street, and Red Lion, Aldersgate-street, on Mon. and Fri.—Vessels are constantly passing from Grimsby to Hull with goods and passengers.

Post.] The mail arrives from London every morn. at 8, and goes out at 12; and goes to the north every day about 5 hours before high water.

Inns.] The Queen's Head for families, and the Marquis of Granby for travellers.

Grimsby is 12 m. from Caistor, 20 m. from Market Raisin and Brigg, 16 m. from Louth, 34 m. from Lincoln, and from London, by Market Raisin and Walsby, 162½ m. by Spilsby 163½ m. and by Market Raisin and Caistor, 164 m.

GRINSTED, EAST, (Suss.) a m. t. pleasantly situated on a hill, near the borders of Surrey. This parish is one of the largest in the county, and had

a large handsome church, the spire of which was destroyed by lightning in the year 1685. A very beautiful tower was then built, which, having stood just 100 years, fell on the body of the church, on Nov. 12, 1785, and damaged it in such a manner that the whole was obliged to be taken down and rebuilt. Grinsted is a borough by prescription, of great antiquity, having returned members to parliament ever since the 1st of Edward II. The right of election is in 36 burgage-holders, and the returning officer is a bailiff, chosen by them. The Lent assizes, for Sussex, are always held here, though the county gaol is at Horsham, from whence the prisoners are brought for trial. At the E. end of the t. is a large handsome stone building, erected in the form of a square, called Sackville College, founded by James Sackville, Earl of Dorset, in the reign of James I. He endowed it with 330l. a year. Here 24 aged persons, of both sexes, are accommodated with a comfortable room, and an allowance of 8l. per annum to each person. This college is governed by a warden and 2 gentlemen assistants. The Duke of Dorset has a suite of rooms in the college, but, as they are seldom occupied by his grace, the judges of the circuit are accommodated with them during the assizes. There is in this college a very neat chapel for the use of the pensioners, and where the warden reads prayers every morn. and which was used for divine service while the parish-church was rebuilding. Here is a charity-school, for 12 boys, founded by Robert and Edward Payne, esqrs. in the year 1768, and endowed with a farm called Surries. This town is a great thoroughfare, being in the direct post-road from London to Eastbourn, Lewes, and Brightelmstone. Population 2804.

Market Day and Fairs.] The market is on Th. chiefly for corn.—Fairs, Apr. 21, July 15, and Dec. 11, the first and last of which are as large fairs for cattle as any in the county; there are also 2 fairs at Forest Row, in this parish, about 3 m. from the t. on June 25, and Nov. 8; the latter is a very considerable one.

Coaches and Waggon.] To Lewes, Brightelmstone, &c. pass through this t. to and from London daily.

Post.] Mail arrives at 2 in the morn. and goes out at 12 at night. The post-office is open from 8 o'clock in the morn. till 9 in the ev. in summer, and 8 in winter. A bye-post goes from this t. to Cuckfield, Lindfield, West Hoathly, Horstead, Keynes, Crawley, &c. every Wed. Fri. and Sun. morn. early, and returns with letters the same day.

Also another by-post to Forest-row, Hartfield, and Withyham, every Tu. morn.

Principal Inns.] The Dorset Arms, and Crown.

Gentlemen's Seats] Santhill, (—Meux, esq.) East Court, (E. Cranston, esq.) and Hammerwood Lodge, (D. Magens, esq.)

Grinstead is 10 mile from Crawley, 18 m. from Horsham, from London, by Croydon, 28 m. and by Bromley 34 miles.

GUILDFORD, (Surrey) an ancient m. t. situated on a chalk-hill near the river Wey. It contains 3 churches, a public grammar-school, founded by Edward VI. and an hospital for the maintenance of single aged men and women, founded by Abbot, Archbishop of Canterbury, who was educated in the grammar school. It is said the occasion of the endowment by the archbishop was to atone for the accidental murder of a game-keeper by a cross-bow. The archbishop was buried in Trinity church. Here are the remains of a palace of great extent, which is said to have been the residence of Ethelwald, one of the Saxon kings, which Camden speaks of as going to decay. Guildford was incorporated by Henry I. the corporation consists of a mayor, 7 magistrates and about 20 bailiffs, who are stiled the mayor and approved men of Guildford. They assemble and hold a court in their Guildhall every 3 weeks, and have a power of trying capital offences at their general sessions. By a grant, dated in 1256, the county court and assizes for Surrey are to be held here, at all times, for ever; and, by another grant, of James I. the mayor and recorder, and 2 of the approved men, are annually justices of the peace in and for the said corporation, and the liberties of Stoke above Bar; and the mayor continues in the commission the year after his mayoralty expires. Here is an ancient structure, of the Gothic order, called the Friary, belonging to the Right Hon. Lord Onslow, in one part whereof the judges are accommodated during their stay at the assizes, and their assemblies and public feasts are usually kept; the other part is now converted into a genteel boarding-school. This friary formerly belonged to an order of mendicants, but to which, or when founded, is uncertain. The river Wey was made navigable to Guildford about the year 1656, under the patronage of Sir Richard Weston, bart. of Sutton-place in this neighbourhood, who first introduced into England those useful inventions of river locks, tumbling bays, and turnpike-roads, which now, and for

many years past, have enabled the inhabitants of Guildford and its vicinity to convey their merchandize to and from London thereby, and to supply the surrounding villages therewith on the easiest terms; as well as to carry on a very considerable trade in corn, malt, beer &c. This navigation is also of great support to Farnham market, corn bought there being brought to the mills on this river, within 7 miles distance, and, after being ground and dressed, is sent down in barges to London. Near the t. is a fine circular course for horse racing. William III. gave a plate of 100 guineas value to be run for in Whitsun week, besides which there are 3 subscription plates, and a number of matches annually. Population, 2974.

Market Day and Fairs.] The market is on Sat.—Fairs, May 4, Oct. 2, and Nov. 22.

Coaches and Waggon.] A coach from the White Lion inn every Mon. Wed. and Fri. morn. at 8 o'clock, to the Angel-inn, St. Clement's, and one sets out from the same inn, at the same hour, every Tu. Th. and Sat. for Guildford. A coach from the White Lion inn every Mon. Wed. and Fri. morn. at 8 o'clock, through Leatherhead and Epsom, to the Golden Cross, Charing-cross, and returns on Tu. Th. and Sat. morn. at 8.—A waggon to the Spurian, Borough, every Mon. and Th. morn. at 8 o'clock, returns on Tu. and Fri. morn.—A caravan to the Queen's Head, Borough, every Mon. and Th. morn. at 10, returns on Wed. and Sat. morn.

Post.] The mail from London passes through, downwards, between 12 and 1 o'clock every morn. and upwards about 2 every morn.

Principal Inns.] The Crown, White Hart, and White Lion.

Bankers.] Messrs. Haydon and Son, draw on Messrs. Price and Co. Messrs. Sparkes and Co. on Messrs. Esdaile and Co. and Messrs. Sparkes and French, on Gill and Co.

Gentlemen's Seats.] The Paddock, (W. Aldersey, esq.) Loseley, (—Hrode, esq.) Sutton Place, (J. Webb Weston, esq.) Clandon Place, (Lord Onslow) and Hatchlands, (G. Sumner, esq.)

Guildford is 17 m. from Kingston, 34 from Godalming, and from London by Kingston 30 m. and by Leatherhead 31 m.

GUY'S CLIFF, (Warwick h.) is a great cliff on the NW. side of the river Avon, and on the N side of Warwick, from which it is distant about 1 m. In the time of the Saxons here was an hermitage, where according to tradition, Guy, Earl of Warwick, after his foreign

travels retired, built a chapel and lived in co-habitation with the hermit. It is, however, more certain that Robert de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, built here a chapel in honour of St. Margaret, in the reign of Henry VI. and in it erected a large statue of the

famous Guy, 8 feet in height, and that he likewise raised a roof over the adjacent springs. The chapel is in the parish of S. Nicholas, in the suburbs of Warwick: near it is Guy's Cliff House, the seat of Bertie Greathhead, esq.

HAC

HACCOMBE, or HUCKHAM, (Devon.) a vil. dist. from Newton Bushel 6 m. Here is the seat of Sir Thomas Carew, bart.

HACKINGTON, HACKINDON, or ST. STEPHEN'S, (Kent) dist. 1 m. N. W. from Canterbury. Near it is Hales Place, the seat of Sir Edward Hales, bart. an elegant new structure, extending 538 feet in front, and encompassed on 3 sides with beautiful plantations.

HACKNEY, (Midd.) a large and populous village dist. 2 m. from London, NE. In the parish are included the hamlets of Upper and Lower Clapton, on the N. those of Dorleston, Shacklewel, and Kingston on the W. and that of Homerton on the E. The parish-church is a new structure, built adjoining to the old cemetery, pursuant to an act of parliament passed in 1794: the old church had subsisted ever since the reign of Edward II. The living is only a vicarage, the great tythes being in the possession of laymen. Brooke House, at Clapton, now a receptacle for lunatics, was formerly the seat of the noble family whose name it bears. St. John's Palace, an ancient house in Wells-street, now let out in tenements to poor families, is believed to have been the residence of the Prior of the order of St. John of Jerusalem. In this parish, S. of Lea bridge, are the Temple mills, once in the possession of the knights Templars, as they were afterwards of the knights of St. John. They are appropriated to the purpose of grinding corn, besides which, by a simple, though seemingly a complicated process of machinery, they are made to perforate the trunks of trees intended for water-pipes, to grind the points of pins and needles, and to supply Clapton and Homerton with water. At the bottom of Hackney marsh was discovered, some years ago, the remains of a great stone causeway, which appears, from the Roman coins that have been found here, to have been one of the great highways made by the Romans in this island. Here are 3 meeting-houses, 2 free-schools,

HAC

and 17 almshouses. In Homerton there has been established, for many years past, an academy for young students, dissenters of the Calvinistic creed. Population, 16,771.

HADLEIGH, (Suff.) a neat m. t. situated on the river Brett, which runs into the Stour near the pleasant village of Higham. It stands in the centre of the parish, which is 16 m. in circumference, 5 m. in length, and 2½ m. in breadth. In this t. is a noble gothic church supposed to have been built in the 12th century, near it stands a beautiful tower of the domestic gothic architecture, built in the reign of Henry 7th, A. D. 1490, and forms part of the rectory house; Dr. Pykenham rector and arch-deacon of Suffolk, erected this tower, and founded 12 almshouses and a chapel. This t. must ever be considered justly distinguished in the page of history, for the martyrdom of Dr. Rowland Taylor, rector of this parish, in the reigns of Henry the 8th, Edward the 6th, and Mary, on the 9th of February, 1555. He was burnt within one mile of this t. for his undaunted defence of the protestant faith at the altar of his own church, against the superstition and bigotry of the intolerant and sanguinary Queen. A stone to his immortal memory was ploughed up on the spot on which he suffered, bearing the following inscription,

" D. Tayler in defen-

" ding that was gode

" At this place

" Left his blod."

This stone was raised round A. D. 1730, and is still in good preservation. A peculiarly appropriate epitaph that marks his character, is inscribed on a brazen tablet over the rector's pew in the church. With the same undaunted zeal another rector, Dr. Collesford, in the reign of Charles the first, defended the same church at an early period of the usurpation, against the sacrilegious attack of the puritans on Christmas-day. It is recorded that they burst open the door on the following

morn. tore down the canopy over the altar, and burnt it with the rails in the church-yard; the perpetrators of this sacrilege were put to death by strangers. Guthrum a Danish king is said to be buried in this church. Large quantities of yarn are still spun here for the Norwich manufactories, and formerly there was a considerable wool manufactory, which has within these few years dwindled away. A charter was granted in the reign of James the 1st, and abolished in the reign of James the 2d. Dr. Drake, author of the *Literary Hours*, *Essays on the British Classics*, and other works, resides in this town. The present rector is Dr. Hay Drummond. There are two good schools for young gentlemen and ladies, and two charity schools, and a Sunday school. Population 2952.

Market Day.] For cows every Mon. *Fairs.*] Whit-Mon. and Tu. and Michaelmas-day.

Post.] Comes in at 10 morn. daily, and goes out about noon. Post office hour for letters to London and the country, 6 o'clock out, even.—9 o'clock in morn.

Bankers.] Messrs. Mills and Co. draw upon Hankeys and Co. and Bridges and Co. draw on Fry and Sons.

Principal Inns.] Lion and the George.

Coaches, Waggon, &c.] Two coaches go to London, one daily to the Bull Inn Aldgate, the other alternately to the Spread Eagle, Gracechurch-street.—Waggon weekly from the King's Arms, Cateaton-street.

Gentlemen's Seats.] The principal are Fendring Hall, (Sir W. Rowley, one of the county members); 6 miles dist. Gifford's Hall, (W. Mannoch, esq.) an antient mansion with a tower, co-eval with that of the Rectory of this t. 5 m. Polstead Hall, (Mrs. Brand), 5 m. Hintlesham Hall, (J. S. Lloyd, esq.) 5 m. Chellesworth (S. B. Pocklington.) 4 m.

Hadleigh is situated 64 m. from London, 13 from Colchester, 9 from Ipswich, and lies N. W. of Colchester. It stands in a beautiful luxuriant vale, most abundant in crops of grain.

HADLEY, or HADLEY AD CAS. TRUM, (Essex) 3 vil. dist. from London 30½ m. It is chiefly noted for considerable remains of its antient castle, which appears to have been a grand structure of stone, almost of an oval form, and situated on the brow of a steep hill, from whence there is an extensive prospect across the river Thames in Kent. Two towers yet remain at the NW. corner, and there are also two towers at the SE. and NE. corners; the walls in the bottom of the

towers are 9 feet in thickness, and the rest are 5 feet. The cement is almost as hard as the stones themselves, and hath in it a mixture of shells and sea-fish. A very deep ditch is cut behind the towers at the entrance, which runs along the N. side of the castle. The ruins are now greatly overspread with bushes. This castle was built by Hubert de Burgh, in the reign of Henry III. on whose disgrace it was seized by the crown, and granted in a succeeding reign, together with the manor and park, to Lord Rich, by Edward VI. Population 311.

Fair.] June 24.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Near it is Hadley Hall, the seat of (— Harvey, esq.) and Poud Hall, (Earl of Dy-art).

HADLEY, (Midd.) a vil. 6 f. dist. from Barnet. It was once called Monckton Hadley, from an hermitage which stood here, according to some, or rather, perhaps from the estate of Hadley having been given by Geoffrey de Manderville, Earl of Essex, to the monks of Walden abbey, of which Geoffrey was the founder. The hermitage of Hadley is particularly mentioned in the charter of the foundation of Walden monastery, the said earl endowed it likewise with the churches of Walden, Waltham, Estre, Sabricksword, Thorley, Enfield, Chishel, and the Hermitage of Hadley. Hadley church, which is composed of flint stones, seems to have been the chapel erected (where the hermitage stood) by Edward IV. to pray for the souls of the slain, in the great fight of Barnet-field, 1471, and the date of its erection, 1494, in antique characters over the W. or steeple door, favours this opinion. This date is between a rose and a wing, the same emblems as are also carved under the upper windows of the nave of Enfield church, which belonged likewise to Walden abbey. On the top of the steeple is an iron pitch-pot, or fire-pan, intended to serve the purpose of a beacon, the situation of the church being very high. It is one of the very few of the kind that are now remaining. Population 718.

Gentlemen's Seats.] On the Green is a house belonging to P. Moore, esq. and N. W. Lodge, situated on the left, (Tr. Barneau, esq.) is one of the most elegant villas in the county, Derham Park, (Ch. Bethel, esq.) is also in this parish. Wrotham Park, (Geo. Byng, esq.) was built by the unfortunate admiral John Byng, and commands very fine views. The name of Wrotham was probably given to this estate from a town of that name in Kent, where the Byng family had been settled up-

wards of 300 years, before the patrimonial estate in that place was disposed of by John Byng, esq. father of Geo. Byng, afterwards Viscount Torrington.

HADSTOCK, (Essex) between Walden and Linton, N. 36 m. distant from London. On the door of its church is a kind of lattice-work, covering a human skin, stated by tradition to be that of a Danish chief who was taken prisoner after he had committed the most wanton depredations in the vil. and pillaged the church. Notwithstanding the notorious length of time which this relique must have been fixed there, it has not sustained any material injury from the rust of the nails and of the iron that covers it. Population, 329.

HAGLEY, (Worces.) a vil. between Clent and Stourbridge, distant 123 m. from London. Near it is Hagley Park, justly esteemed as one of the most elegant and delightful seats in the kingdom. As it was once the retreat of the accomplished Lord Lyttleton, and was frequently visited by Pope, Thomson, Hammond, and other eminent persons of first rate genius and literature, it may now be truly considered as classical British ground. Here is also the seat of W. Waldron, esq. Near it are Rockingham Hall, the residence of the late Rev. R. Harrington; and Park Hall, the seat of J. Turner, esq. Population 610.

[*inn.*] Taphouse

On the r. is a turnpike road to Birmingham, and on the l. one to Kidderminster.

HAIGH, (Lanc.) a vil. 2 m. N. from Wigan. In this lordship are the finest works of cannel coals in England, which appear to be inexhaustible and have vitriol springs in them. Haigh Hall the seat of the Earl of Balcarres, is situated near the road which leads to the great iron foundry belonging to his lordship, where two blasts, and many hands are employed in fabricating cannon-balls, and all other articles connected with the foundry business in vast quantities. From the top of a mount in the park may be pretty distinctly seen 13 counties, and the isle of Man. Population 1118.

HAILSHAM, (Norf.) See **AYLESHAM**, *supra*.

HAILSHAM, (Sussex) 55 m. distant from London. The mar. is on Wed. and was formerly on Sat. Here is a receiving-house for letters. Population 126.

HAILWESTON, (Huntings.) a vil. near St. Neots, remarkable for a mineral spring, which is extremely useful in curing many disorders incident to

the eyes, and likewise in the case of leprous and other eruptions on the skin. Population 978.

HAINAULT FOREST, (Essex), near Barking, S. E. of Epping forest. See *Epping*.

HALAM, (Noet.) a hamlet, distant $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Southwell. All its freeholders and copyholders appear twice a-year at the court leet, to do suit and service. Near it is Norwood Park, the seat of Sir R. Sutton, bart. Population, 971.

HALDON HILL, (Devon.) 4 m. from Exeter. On the top is a most beautiful and extensive prospect, which includes and distinguishes the city of Exeter, Topsham, Lympstone, Exmouth, Star Cross, the seat of Lord Heathfield; Courtland, the seat of C. Baring, esq. and Powderham Castle, the seat of Lord Viscount Courtney: also the river Exe to the sea; and, in clear weather, the isle of Portland.

HALES OWEN, (Salop.) a mar. t. chiefly noted for a manufacture of nails. It is an insulated parish, or separated from this county, part of it being situated in Worcestershire and part of it in Staffordshire. The church and its antient abbey (of Premonstratensian Canons) appear to have been stately structures. Part of the walls of the latter are yet standing, but overgrown with bushes and weeds. Three m. SE. of this place, at Frankley, there was formerly a seat of that profound lawyer, Sir Thomas Lyttleton, the celebrated author of the *Fenures*, whose descendant was George, created Baron of Frankley and Lord Lyttleton, in 1757. This seat having been burnt down by Prince Rupert, in the civil wars, and never rebuilt, the family removed to Hagley. Population, 6,888.

[*Market Day and Fairs.*] The mar. a very poor one, is on Mon. Fairs, Easter Mon. and Whit. Mon.

[*Post.*] Here is a receiving-house for letters.

[*Gentlemen's Seats.*] The Leasowes, formerly the seat of the poet Shenstone, now the property of Charles Hamilton, esq.

Hales Owen is distant from London 124 m. and 8 from Birmingham: it is seated on, or near, the river Stour, a branch of which rises in this parish, 6 m. E. of Stour bridge.

HALESWORTH, (Suff.) in the hundred of Blything, an antient and populous t. situated on a neck of land, and appearing rather in a valley which ever way we approach it, between the river Blythe and a canal that is navigable for barges to Southwold, distant about 9 miles. These barges pass three

or four times a week for the London mar. Halesworth has but one principal street, called the Bridge-street, or more generally the Thoroughfare, about half a mile in length. In the centre is the market-place, with a good cross; but the market is usually held lower down in the town. The principal articles of trade here consist in corn, malt, beer, butter, cheese, candles, brick and lime, and a great deal of hemp is raised about the town. Some linen yarn spun by the women here and in the neighbourhood, is bought up here by the Norwich and other factors; and there is also a manufactory of sail-cloth, and an iron-foundry, which has been lately erected. Here is one large church, a good grammar-school, a small but neat theatre, and an alms-house for 12 poor widows. The town is governed by the church-warden, with the concurrence of the rector and the principal inhabitants. Population, 1810.

Market Day and Fairs.] Mar. on Tu. Fairs, one at Easter, one at Whitsuntide. A statute about a quarter before Michaelmas, for the hiring of servants, and a fair a fortnight after.

Post.] Post-office hours from 11 in the forenoon to 3 in the aft. The mail arrives about midnight, and goes out at 4 aft.

Bankers.] Messrs. Gurney and Co. Norwich, draw on Barclay and Co.

Principal Inns.] The Angel, Three Tuns, and King's Arms, all well furnished with suitable accommodations for strangers.

Coach and Waggons.] One coach passes through Halesworth, at 11 in the forenoon, to Beccles, and returns the same day about 3 in the aft. when it proceeds from thence to Saxmundham, to meet the London coach.—There are two waggons from London, which both put up at the King's Arms Inn; one arrives on Tu. and the other on Th.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Henham Hall, (100 Rows) distant 4 m. Huntingfield Hall, (Lord Huntingfield) 5 m. distant. Bramfield Hall, (W. Rabbett, esq.) 3 m. distant. Chediston Hall, the property of C. Plummer, esq. but now in the occupation of Mr. Beales, a wealthy tenant, 2 m. dist.

Distant from Bury and Norwich 10 m. from Ipswich 30, Scole 20, Beccles 11, Saxmundham 10, Bungay 9, and Dunwich 8.

HALGAVER MOOR. (Cornw.) near Bodmyn, is celebrated for its annual carnival which is held here about the middle of July, and is resorted to by great multitudes from all parts of the

county. One of the sports is to draw the unwary into its quagmire, and certain criminals are tried for some trivial offence before one whom, on this occasion, they style the Mayor of Halgaver, and are punished in a ridiculous and whimsical, but harmless, way. Hence slovens are, in the proverbial idiom, threatened to be sent to Halgaver-court.

HALIFAX, (Yorks.) an antient, populous, and flourishing t. surrounded by hills, of a difficult access, on a branch of the Calder, which has been rendered navigable to the rivers Aue and Ouse. Notwithstanding that it stands on a barren soil, its local position holds out great facilities to trade from the many rivulets and waters in the t. and neighbourhood, which afford innumerable situations for mills for the woollen and other manufactories. The woollen manufacture has been long established in this parish, and appears to have been particularly protected here in early times, by the grant of a criminal jurisdiction within the t. for the trial by jury and execution by decollation of such offenders as were found guilty of stealing to the value of 13d. halfpenny, or upwards. This jurisdiction particularly presided over that part of the parish which is called the Forest of Hardwicke; and the probable design of it was to protect the goods of the manufacturers during night, whilst they were exposed on the racks or tenter-hooks to dry. By this law, which was made in the reign of Henry VII. it was enacted, that all criminals punishable by it should come within one or other of these three cases, so as to render the evidence a *furtum manifestum*. *Handhabened*, i. e. when the culprit was taken in the act of stealing. 2. *Backberend*, i. e. when the cloth stolen was found upon him; and 3. *Confessioned*, i. e. when the accused party owned the fact. On such a charge, the person suspected, provided that the crime had been committed and the criminal apprehended out of the vicarage, and within the liberties of the Forest of Hardwicke, and that the things stolen exceeded 13d. halfpenny in value, was carried before the bailiff of Halifax, who straightway summoned the Frith burghers of the several towns situated within the said forest, to sit as a jury upon the offender, for the purpose of acquittal or condemnation. If convicted, the malefactor was carried, within a week, to the place of execution near the town, where, being brought upon a scaffold, he was there beheaded in a very remarkable manner, as follows: in the

grooves of a wooden engine, made in the form of a very high gibbet or gallows, a heavy piece of timber with a sharp axe fixed in it, was made to slide up and down very easily by means of a pulley and cord. The criminal was laid with his neck upon a block, directly under the axe, which was drawn up to the top of the gibbet and fixed there by fastening one end of the rope on which it was suspended, to a pin in one of the perpendicular posts. If he had stolen a living creature, as a horse, cow, or the like, the animal was tied to the peg to which the rope was fastened, and then, upon a signal given, was made to draw the peg out of its place, which immediately releasing the rope, the axe suddenly fell down, and with great force and velocity, did its intended work; but if cloth, or any article of manufacture was stolen, then the bailiff cut the cord, and so more speedily finished the execution. This famous engine was in use at Halifax till the year 1690, when it was removed, but the stone basis on which it stood was to be seen there long after, although no such remains are indicated there now. This is a kind of instrument (or a somewhat similar one) that is now used in France for the punishing of a capital offender, under the name of the Guillotine. It is a singular fact, and as such is mentioned by both English and Scottish historians, that the Earl of Morton, regent of Scotland, seeing one of these instruments as he passed through Halifax, deemed the contrivance so ingenious, that he took a model of it, and carried the same into his own country, where after the lapse of many years, during which it remained so long in disuse, that it acquired the name of the *Maiden*, (which it keeps to this day, although it has cut many a head off since) the earl himself was the first that hanged it. The above by-law at Halifax is believed to have partly given rise to the common litany, or old cant saying of the beggars and vagrants of these parts, viz. "*From Hull, Hull, and Halifax, good Lord, deliver us!*" The reason ascribed for Hull's being so tremendous to beggars, is the rigid discipline that has long been maintained in that town, with respect to the poor, where all foreign mendicants are, or were wont to be, whipped out, and those belonging to the town were strictly set to work. It appears from authentic documents, that in the year 1443, there were not above 30 houses in Halifax; yet in the space of one hundred years, the number had increased to 520, and in Queen Elizabeth's time, the town and parish had

become so populous, that they sent out 12,000 men to join her forces under the Earl of Westmoreland, against the rebels in some domestic insurrection.—The parish is considerable in its extent, being about 16 miles in length, and 6 or 8 in breadth. In point of population, it is reckoned the largest provincial one in England, containing upwards of 12,000 inhabitants. Here is a large, venerable old church, dedicated to St. John, with many extraordinary monuments in it, most of which are of great antiquity, and in excellent preservation; besides which, in 1798, a new church dedicated to the Holy Trinity, was erected here by the inhabitants; it is a neat structure, built in the Grecian style of architecture. There are in the parish 12 chapels of ease, 2 of which are parochial; and 7 meeting houses in the town for the Methodists, Independents, Quakers, and other Dissenters. Indeed, the whole of this large parish looks like one continued village, where every field to the very summit of the hills, has its house and tetter-ground, with pieces of manufactured goods upon it; the women and young persons card, spin, and wind, and the men weave and work at dressing the cloth, or at the dye-vat. The opulence of the place may be readily inferred from the great number of seats that are seen surrounding it, in all directions. In a word, the good effects of cheerful industry are no where more visible, and no where more sensibly felt than in and about the town of Halifax. Several years ago it was computed that in the article of shaloons alone, not less than 100,000 pieces were annually made in this parish, large proportions of which are sold abroad by commission. To the S. W. as far as Blackstone Edge, there is, and has long been, a very great demand for kerseys, not only for domestic wear, but for clothing the troops abroad; and some of the makers or merchants export their own goods directly to Germany, to a very large amount. The stuff manufactory is carried on 15 or 16 miles to the W. and NW. of Halifax. Of shaloons, considerable quantities are sent to Turkey and the Levant; besides which, there are considerable manufactures of tammies, duroys, calimancoes, everlastings, moreens, shags, serger, baize, narrow and broad cloths, coatings, and carpets. A number of cotton mills have likewise been lately erected here (some of the manufacturers having engaged largely in the speculation) and the demand for this article is rapidly increasing. For the essential convenience of trade, the ma-

manufacturers have erected here of late years, upon a very extensive scale, an elegant edifice, called the *Piece Hall*, or *Market House*, which is built all of stone, in the form of an oblong square; it is described as occupying 10,000 square yards, and containing 315 distinct rooms for the reception of goods, which are open for sale, once a week only, viz. 9 hours on the market day, from 10 o'clock till 12. The building is well calculated to answer every purpose of use, elegance, convenience, and security. Here is a very good hospital for 24 poor orphans, called *Blue Coats*, endowed in 1642, by Nathaniel Waterhouse, esq. lord of the manor, and likewise a free school called *Queen Elizabeth's*. The antient alms houses for 12 poor widows have been lately augmented for the reception of 24 more individuals, at the expense of the inhabitants. Here is also a neat modern theatre. In Halifax, the houses are mostly built of stone, covered with slate; but here and there a few of the antient buildings may be still discerned; these are composed of a frame work of wood filled up with clay.—There are very large quantities of excellent stone slate in the neighbourhood, and the parishioners are supplied with fuel from coal mines at a short distance. The population of Halifax (i. e. of the town, properly speaking, as taken in the year 1811) amounted to 9155 persons.

Market Day and Fairs.] The mar. which is one of the best in the N. of England, is on Sat. Fairs, June 24, for horses, cattle, &c. and Oct. 21.

Post.] The post sets out at 3 o'clock aft. daily, to London, but not to any place upon the road except Wakefield, 3 o'clock being the hour that letters are sent to all places upon the road from Halifax to London. The post sets out at 6 every morn. by way of Rochdale, through Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire, Staffordshire, Shropshire, Warwickshire, and Worcestershire; thro' Hinckley and Lutterworth, Towcester and Daventry, Fenny and Stoney Stratford; also to Cumberland, Westmoreland, N. Wales, and Ireland. It sets out at 3 every aft. by way of Bradford, to all parts of the N.E. and S. of Great Britain (except London, and places passing through London,) which are sent at 3 o'clock, on Mon. and Tues. only. Letters are sent to, and received from all places every day, (except London, and places passing through London.) No letters are sent to London on Fri. nor received from London on Tuesday.

Principal Inns.] The Talbot, the

White Lion, and the Swan; and there are 7 or 8 others.

Coaches and Waggon.] Coaches to Bradford, Leeds, Tancaster, York, Hull, Manchester, Rochdale, and Liverpool daily. The London waggon goes through Wakefield, Doncaster, Retford, Newark, Grantham, Stamford, Biggleswade, and Eaton, to the Red Lion, Aldersgate-street.

Bankers.] Messrs. Rawson and Co. and Messrs. Rhodes and Co. both draw on Jones, Lloyd, and Co.

Halifax is 8 m. from Bradford and Huddersfield, 11 from Dewsbury, 13 from Keighley and Todmorden, 16½ from Rochdale, (Lanc.) 18 from Leeds, 36 from York, and 197 m. from London. On the r. are turnpike roads to Wakefield, Leeds, and Bradford, and on the l. to Rochdale and Burnley.

HALLATON, (Leicestersh.) a mar. t. situated on the foss way that leads to Newark:—though it stands on a rich soil, it has long been noted for its poverty. Dist. from London 91 m. and 12 from Leicester. Population, 598.

Market Day and Fairs.] A very small mar. on Thurs. Fairs, Holy Thurs, and the 3d Thurs. after.

HALLING, (Kent), a vil. about 2 m. S. of Rochester, where the bishops of that see had formerly a palace, the last ruinous remains of which were removed in 1759. Population, 202.

HALSALL, (Lancash.) a vil. a little W. of Ormskirk. Its neighbourhood is remarkable for a bituminous turf, which emits a smell like the oil of amber, and from which an oil is prepared, that is not easily distinguishable from it. The country people use pieces of it instead of candles. Here is *Halsall Hall*, the seat of C. L. Mordaunt, esq. Population, 781.

HALSTEAD, (Essex), a mar. t. is pleasantly situated on a rising ground, the foot of which is bounded and watered by the river Colne. The streets are broad, and the inhabitants have long had a manufacture of baize and says, the demand for which has formerly been very considerable, but the general trade of the town and neighbourhood is now in a declining state. It had formerly a collegiate church for 8 priests. Population, 3,279.

Market Day and Fair.] Mar. on Fri. for corn. Fairs, May 6, and Oct. 29, for horses, cattle, and toys.

Post.] The post office is open from 8 in the morn. to 6 in the even. The mail arrives at ½ past 8 morn. and goes out at 6 aft.

Inns.] The principal ones are the King's Arms, and the George.

Halstead is 17½ m. from Chelmsford,

6½ m. from Braintree, 8 from Sudbury, and 46½ dist. from London. On the r. is a turnpike road to Colchester, and one on the l. to Sudbury and Cambridge.

HALTON, or **HAULTON**, (Chesh.) was formerly a considerable town, but now, rather, a large village, and has an extensive jurisdiction in the county around it, known by the name of *Haulton Fee*, or the *Honour of Haulton*, there being a court of record, and a prison in the very stately building, which is all that remains of its once stupendous and romantic castle, erected on a steep, circular mount. The rest of it, which is inhabitable, has been fitted up as an inn. Once every year, about Michaelmas, the king's officers of the Duchy court of Lancaster (of which Haulton is a member), keep a court or law-day in the castle; and once a fortnight a court is kept here to determine all matters within the jurisdiction, felons and thieves, however, are removed to the sessions at Chester. As Haulton is situated on a high hill, the site and ruins of the castle are often visited by travellers, for the sake of viewing the fine landscape below, and of breathing in a most salubrious element, on the summit. Haulton has communication with all the late inland navigations. Population, 894.

Market Day and Fairs.] Its weekly mar. was on Sat. it has long been disused. This the inhabitants claimed by prescription, and Haulton is generally registered as a mar. town, although latterly it has not been considered as such. An annual fair it has, or had, on Lady Day, April 5.

Haulton is dist. from London, 196 m. and 2 from Frodsham, N.

HALTWHISTLE, or **HALTWESEL**, (Northumb.) is a considerable well built town, and it is a great thoroughfare in the road from Carlisle and Hexham, to Newcastle, its inns have good accommodations for travellers. A manufacture of coarse baize has been established here of late years. Haltwhistle stands on a rising ground near the Tyne, (its south branch) and the church-yard forms a terrace from which there is an extensive prospect over the subjacent valley, and the winding course of the river. Population, 751.

Market Day and Fair.] Its weekly market which is a small one, is on Thursday, and there is a well frequented fair on the 26th of Aug. for black cattle, sheep, linen, and woollen cloths, &c. A little below Haltwhistle, the Tyne is crossed by a stone bridge,

consisting of one bold arch, founded upon a rock at each end. This is called Fetherstone bridge, and about half a m. above it, is *Fetherstone Castle*, the family seat of the Fetherstonhaughs.

Haltwhistle, is dist. 315 m. from London, and 37 W. of Newcastle.

HAM, (Surrey,) a vil. situated between Petersham and Kingston, in which last parish it is included as a hamlet, and contains at least 90 houses; the most remarkable of which is *Ham House*, (Earl of Dysart) near the Thames, built in 1610, for the residence of Henry Prince of Wales, and granted by Charles II. to the Duke and Duchess of Lauderdale. It now remains (notwithstanding that it has undergone some alterations,) a very curious specimen of the architecture of that age. The furniture is very rich in the style of decoration and massy magnificence that was formerly in fashion; and even the bellows and brushes in some of the apartments are of solid silver, or of fillagree. The balustrades of the grand staircase, which is extremely spacious, are of walnut-tree, and are superbly ornamented with military trophies. On the W. side of the house is a gallery 92 feet in length, hung with portraits and fine pictures, by some of the old masters. *Ham Lane*, and *Ham Common*, contain an assemblage of seats, and elegant structures, and *Ham Walks* have been long and highly celebrated by Thompson and others. Ham is distant 11 m. from London. Population 781.

HAM EAST, and **HAM WEST**, (Essex,) are vil. dist. from London, the former 6, and the latter 4 m. East Ham stands between West Ham and Barking. West Ham is between Stratford and Little Ilford, on the river Lea, and it extends to Bow bridge. The site and remains of what is commonly called *West Ham Abbey*, near the Abbey mills, (though properly speaking, it should be Stratford Langton, in the precincts of West Ham) once a very considerable monastery of the Cistercian order, are about half a mile SW. from Stratford church. The owners of this parish, in Edward the Confessor's reign, were two free men, whose names were Alestan and Leured; at the Doomsday survey, the owners were Robert Gernon, and Ralph Peverell. It appears that this Robert Gernon, whose castle stood at Stranstead, founded the abbey of Stratford, and endowed it with his whole lordship of *Hamme*, in arable and pasture lands, meadows, marshes, waters, &c. The abbey continued possessed of the lands of this parish till the dissolution.—The abbot had rum-

mons to parliament in 1307. The stone arch of the abbey now serves as an entrance into a dairy belonging to the *Adam and Eve*, or West Ham Spring Tea Garden; and the south wall of the garden has some remains of the old gate-way. In an adjoining field is one of the chapels nearly entire, and now converted into a stable. A vulgar tradition prevails here, that there is a subterranean passage from the abbey now, or formerly, leading to Barking; and it is certain that there is now to be seen a stone entrance leading into a subterraneous cavern, but where no descent can be securely made, on account of a small stream of water that is continually running. The population of East Ham is 1267, and of West Ham 8136.

HAMBLEDON or HAMBLEDOWN, (Hants.) a small m. t. in the neighbourhood of which are *Russell's Walks*, a delightful serpentine promenade, much resorted to in the summer months, by the votaries of amusement and pleasure. It is likewise remarkable for two Downs in its vicinity, viz. *Broad Halfpenny Down*, and *Windmill Down*, of no little celebrity among the gentlemen cricketers of London and Kent, for the numerous grand matches that have, from time to time, been played thereon. Population 615.

Market Day and Fairs.] The market is on Tues. (chiefly for corn) is held at the inns, which are the George (serving also, for the excise and post-office), and at the New inn.—Fairs, Feb. 13, the 1 Tues. in May, and Oct. 2.

Hambledon is 63 m. WSW. from London, and 10 SW. of Petersfield, situated near the centre of the Portsmouth and Gosport roads.

HAMMERSMITH, (Middlesex,) a hamlet in the parish of Fulham, 4 m. W. of London. It has a chapel of ease which is a curacy in the gift of the bishop of London. It lies on the great western road, and together with Brook Green, Palsenswick, or Stanbrook Green, and Shepherd's Bush, forms the Hammersmith division, or *side* as it is commonly termed, of the parish of Fulham. This parish has greatly increased in opulence and in population, by the great number of houses which of late years have been erected. Here is a long established nunnery, which according to Mr. Lyson, took its rise in 1609, when it appears that a Mrs. Beddingfield, and another lady, set up a boarding school at Hammersmith, for young ladies of the Roman Catholic persuasion. Soon after its institution, the governess and teachers obliged themselves to the observance of monas-

tic rules, whence it obtained in the neighbourhood, the name of a nunnery. This Roman Catholic school flourished with increasing celebrity during the whole of the 18th century; and most of the fashionable females among the Roman Catholics in this country, received their education there. It has likewise kept up its claim to the title of a nunnery, as many devotees of this establishment have taken the veil from time to time, and devoted themselves to voluntary seclusion for life. There is a chapel at the nunnery, and another at Brook Green, where also there is a Roman Catholic charity school. A house on the water-side, now converted into an academy, was formerly the summer residence, during several years of Queen Catherine, Dowager of Charles II. There are several handsome seats and villas about Hammersmith, and especially in the direction towards the Thames. *Brandenburgh House* adjoins it, and is generally considered as a part of Hammersmith, but it is actually situated in the Fulham division of the parish of Fulham. This celebrated villa was purchased in 1792, for the sum of £5000. by the Margrave of Anspach, who having abdicated his dominions in Germany, in favour of his near relation the king of Prussia, fixed his residence in this country, where, until his decease, which lately took place, he continued to receive a princely revenue from that monarch. The house has passed through several hands, and was, at one time the property of Prince Rupert, who gave it to his favourite mistress Margaret Hughes, a celebrated actress in the reign of Charles II. In 1748 it was repaired and modernized by George Bubb Doddington, esq. it having been originally built in the reign of Charles I. Population 7395.

HAMPSHIRE, or **HANTS**, (more properly the county of Southampton,) including the Isle of Wight, is bounded on the W. by the counties of Dorset and Wilts; on the S. by the English channel, on the E. by Sussex and Surrey, and on the N. by Berkshire. In Templeman's survey, this county is estimated to be 64 miles in length, from N. to S. and 36 in breadth from E. to W. and in the survey lately drawn up for the board of Agriculture, its superficial contents are calculated (somewhat largely) at 1,812,400 acres. It is divided into 39 hundreds, which contain 1 city, 20 market towns, 256 parishes, 1062 villages, 43,651 houses, (according to the late population act,) and about 245,030 inhabitants. The whole county, which in its civil and

ecclesiastical jurisdiction, takes in the isles of Wight, Jersey, Guernsey, Sark, and Alderney, is comprehended within the diocese of Winchester.

Air, Soil, and Natural Productions.] The air in the higher parts is clear and pure; towards the sea it is mild, and inclined to moisture. The surface is beautifully varied, with gently rising hills, and fruitful vallies, adorned with numerous seats and villages, and interspersed with extensive woodlands. The principal districts of the county are inclosed, although large tracts of open heath, and of uncultivated land, still remain in the vicinity of Christ Church, and on the borders of Dorsetshire. The aggregate extent of the waste lands, exclusive of the forests; is supposed to comprise between 90 & 100,000 acres. The soils are numerous, but the greatest proportion is tending to chalk; and a ridge of chalk hills, or downs, may be distinctly traced, extending across the county, in the parallel of Winchester. On the N. side, the soil is deep and productive; on the acclivities of the hills towards Basingstoke, the land is deep and strong, with chalk beneath; round Andover, it is favourable to the growth of barley; and to the S. and SW. of Romsey, the country is principally occupied by the New Forest, the soil of which is mostly loam and gravel. The parishes that border on Surrey, are chiefly appropriated to the growth of hops, the plantations of which have been greatly increased of late years. The Farnham, and other hop-grounds, are supposed to occupy about 800 acres. Fine corn, barley, peas, rye-grass, oats, trefoil, &c. are also much cultivated. The principal manures are peat-ashes, chalk, or lime, marle, and sea-weed. No county in England is more famous for the management of the water-meadows, and no one is better furnished with timber. The system of drill-husbandry is but little practised here. Besides the New Forest, a considerable portion of this county is occupied by the forest of Bere, and by those which are named *Alice Holt* and *Woolmer*. The former extends northward from the Portsdown hills, and includes about 16,000 acres, of which one-third is inclosed; the latter forest is situated on the borders of Surrey and Sussex, and comprehends about 15,493 acres, of which 8694 belong to the crown. The New Forest extends from Gadshill, on the NW. to the sea on the SE. about 20 miles; and from Hadley on the E. to Kingwood on the W. about 15 m. and contains within those limits about 92,365 acres. Hampshire is noted for

its excellent honey, and furnishes the best bacon in the kingdom. The agricultural prosperity of this county has been very much promoted by the numerous inclosures, and new turnpike roads, &c. which have been made within the last few years.

Rivers.] The principal rivers in Hampshire, are the Itchin, which rises near Alresford, and passing by King's Worthy, Winchester, Twyford, and Bishopstoke, falls into the Southampton water, about half a mile eastward from that town; the Avon which enters the county from Wiltshire, and passing by Fordingbridge, and Ringwood, towards Christ Church, falls into the sea at Christ Church bay. Besides these streams, there is the Boldre-water, a collection formed by various springs that rise in the New Forest, and unite above Brokenhurst, whence they pass in a single stream, by Boldre and Lymington, to the sea. The Exe has its source in the same district, and widening near Beaulieu, its waters spread in a broad estuary, till they join the sea below Exbury. The Anton rises in the NW. angle of the county, and flowing through part of Andover, empties its waters into the Tese, about 1 m. below Whirlwell. The Tese has its origin in the neighbourhood of Whitchurch, and after its junction with the Anton, takes a southerly direction, and passing by Stockbridge and Romsey, receives several small rills from the New Forest, near Redbridge, below which it begins to expand, and so forms the head of the Southampton water. This is a considerable body of water, or rather an arm of the sea, extending from above Southampton to Calshot Castle; it is rendered exceedingly picturesque to the tourist, from its irregular banks, and the woody tracts that spread along them. Near Hamble it is joined by the river of that name, which, although at first an inconsiderable stream, gradually swells into a broad estuary, and descends into the Southampton water, from the interior of this county.

Manufactures.] Hampshire has some trade in the fabrication of cloths, shal-lons, serges, kersies, and other articles of the coarse woollen manufacture, but this is not very considerable. Large quantities of malt are annually made at Andover, and at Lymington there is a manufacture of salt, but this is on the decline.

Principal Towns, &c.] Winchester, Southampton, Portsmouth. Andover, Christchurch, Stockbridge, Lymington, Whitechurch, Petersfield, Newport, Newton, and Yarmouth, each of which sends 2 members to parliament; and

the county likewise returns 2. Hampshire pays, or lately paid, 14 parts of the land-tax, and provides 960 men to the national militia.

HAMPSTEAD, (Midd.) a vil. dist. from London 4 m. It is large and populous, and is situated on the declivity of a hill, on the summit of which is an heath, extending about a mile every way, adorned with many neat houses and villas, and affording a fine prospect over the city and into the counties around. Its old ruinous church was pulled down in 1747, and a new one erected in its room. It was formerly a chapel of ease to Hendon, till the year 1477, when it became a perpetual curacy, constantly annexed to the manor. On the side of the hill to the E. of the vil. is a spring of mineral water, strongly impregnated with iron; these wells were formerly much frequented, and the long room adjoining was used for promenade and public breakfasts; but it has been since converted into a chapel of ease, by the voluntary contributions of the inhabitants; and there is also here a meeting-house. Besides the long room at Hampstead, in which the company used to meet publicly on a Monday evening, to play at cards, &c. there is an assembly room 60 feet in length, and 30 in breadth: every gentleman who subscribes a guinea for the season has a ticket for himself and two ladies; non-subscribers pay half-a-crown for admittance. On the NE. of Hampstead is Caen Wood, the seat of David, Earl of Mansfield, whose uncle, the late Earl and great lawyer, purchased it of John, Earl of Bute, new fronted the house, and improved the whole structure after the designs of Messrs. Adams'. On the side of Hampstead Hill is an antient building called the Chicken House, in a window of which are small portraits, in stained glass, of James I. and the Duke of Buckingham; according to tradition, this was formerly a hunting seat of James II. Population 3,483. On the heath and its vicinity are numerous handsome new seats. Here are two chapels for dissenters.

HAMPTON, (Midd.) a small vil. dist. from London 14 m. It is situated on the Thames, opposite the mouth of the river Mole, with a ferry over the river to West Moulsey, and a bridge to East Moulsey. Here is Hampton House, an elegant villa, which was purchased by the late David Garrick, the celebrated actor, who gave it a new front, by Adams, the architect, and the grounds were laid out with great taste under his own direction. Near this vil. is

Hampton Court Palace, situated on the N. bank of the Thames. This magnificent structure was originally built with brick, by Cardinal Wolsey, who set up 200 silk beds for strangers only, and amply stored it with rich furniture, gold and silver plate, &c. but he afterwards gave it to King Henry VIII. who, in return, suffered the cardinal to live in the royal palace of Richmond. King Henry greatly enlarged it, and it had then 5 spacious courts, adorned with buildings which, in that age, were greatly admired, both by natives and foreigners, inasmuch that the learned Grotius says of this place, "*Si quis opera nescit*," &c. that is, "If there be any Briton ignorant of what wealth is, let him repair to Hampton Court, and then, having compared it with all the palaces of the earth, he will say, those are the residences of kings, but this is of the gods." The ancient apartments still standing, were originally used only for domestic offices, and hence it is that these can convey no adequate idea of the pristine splendor of this palace. The principal part of the old building was pulled down in 1690, and the present structure was erected by King William, under the direction of Sir Christopher Wren. The grand front towards the garden is 330 feet in length, and that towards the river 328. The whole palace consists of 3 quadrangles; the first and second are Gothic, and in the latter is a beautiful colonade of the Ionic order, through which we pass into the third court or quadrangle, which contains the royal apartments, that were built of brick and stone, by King William. In a noble gallery in this palace are preserved the celebrated Cartoons of Raphael; engravings from which are now publishing by Mr. Holloway, with unrivalled fidelity and ability of execution. The park and gardens, with the ground on which the palace now stands, are about 3 miles in circumference. The gardens are laid out in the style which formerly prevailed, when mathematical figures were preferred to natural forms. The celebrated Brown had his present majesty's permission to make such improvement in these gardens as his own judgment and fancy might suggest, but he declared it as his opinion that they appeared to the greatest advantage in their present state, as their regularity conferred a grandeur upon them every way suitable to the magnificence of royalty. At the extremity of the gardens, opposite Thames Ditton, is the *Pavilion*, a lodge belonging to the Duke of Gloucester, as ranger of Hamp-

ton Court Park; it is a small but neat structure. William V. Prince of Orange, and the last Stadtholder of the United Provinces, having been driven from his country by the French invasion, at the beginning of the year 1795, resided some time in Hampton Court Palace, with his illustrious consort, in those apartments which go by the name of the Prince of Wales's. Population 1884.

There are several good houses in the neighbourhood. On the r. is Bushy Park, a royal park well stored with deer, of which his R. H. the Duke of Clarence is ranger, and near it is the seat of the Duke of St. Albans. Through Hampton on the r. is a T. R. to Staines, and at Hampton Court, on the l. is one to Kingston.

Inns.] At Hampton, the White Hart, and at Hampton Court, the Toy and the King's Arms.

HAMPTON COURT, (Hereford.) dist. from Leominster, 5 m. SE. Here is a very noble pile, built partly like a castle, and partly like a monastery, on a spacious lawn, protected on the NE. by an eminence covered with luxuriant foliage. It was originally built for, and partly by, Sir Rowland Lenthall, yeoman of the robes to King Henry IV. who, in person, laid the first stone of it, as appears from an old painting on wood of that monarch, (reported by Walpole to be an undoubted original) and on which there is an inscription that runs thus, "Henry IV. King of England, who laid the first stone of this house, and left this picture in it, when he gave it to Lenthall, who sold it to Cornwall of Burford, who sold it to the ancestors of the Lord Coningsby, in the reign of Henry VI." It is to be regretted, that many incongruous alterations have been made in this curious old mansion. Till of late years, Hampton Court was remarkable for much of the ancient furniture that displayed the magnificence of our nobility about two centuries ago. One of the apartments, furnished in a splendid manner, with crimson damask hangings, and a bed and canopy of the same, remains precisely in the same state as when it was used by William III. who here visited Thomas, Baron Coningsby, the then proprietor of this estate. In the library is an ebony casket, the interior of which contains the identical handkerchief that was applied by Lord Coningsby to the wound received by King William at the battle of the Boyne. The chapel still retains traces of its pristine appearance, and has various whimsical figures dispersed over it; the arms of Lenthall and others are

yet preserved entire. There is likewise to be seen here a gun, made under the direction of Lord Coningsby, the materials of which consist of sword blades, taken from the Irish at the aforesaid battle. In the park, which is between 7 and 8 miles in compass, there are generally about 1200 head of deer, and there is a broad pool in it, about half a mile in length, situated between two woods. During the floods, in a rainy season, a fine cascade is formed in the park, by the rushing of the waters over a mass of broken rock. A new river has likewise been cut quite through the park, the channel of which, for a long way together, is hewn out of the rock.

HAMPTON, LITTLE, (Sussex) a small vil. and sea-port, situated on the left side of the river Arun, near its mouth, which has been much frequented of late years, for the benefit of sea-bathing. It is but a little place, as its name imports, and every thing connected with it is on a little scale, though increasing every year. Both the bathing machines and the lodging-houses are, at present, but few in number; and the only inn, hotel, or house of public refreshment, is erected upon a kind of sand-bank, so near the ocean, that "the joyous revel rout," in celebrating their bacchanals, have often been apprehensive, lest Neptune, by his encroachments, should mingle water with their wine. In former ages there were several religious houses in the vicinity; but the only remarkable site now worth visiting, is the ruin at Hoxgrove, where formerly stood a famous Benedictine monastery, part of the walls of which are still remaining, and convey a striking idea of its pristine strength and magnificence. Population 882.

Little Hampton is 61 m. dist. from London and 4 m. from Arundel. Here is a receiving house for letters.

HANDLEY, or HANDLEY GREEN, (Staff.) a m. t. situated near the Trent, a little to the E. of Newcastle under Line. It has a principal share in the manufacture of the potteries. The church here is an elegant structure, built with brick, the square tower of which is 100 feet in height, with 8 bells and an organ; it was begun in 1788, and cost about 5000*l*. Here are also dissenting meeting-houses, and a Methodist chapel. The market is on Sat. The mail arrives here from London about 7 o'clock in the even. and from the North about 7 in the morn. and is dispatched for both N. and S. between 3 and 4.

Principal Inns.] The Swan,

HARBLEDOWN, (Kent) an antient vil. near Canterbury, which formerly had a monastery, and has still an hospital, originally built and endowed by Archbishop Lanfranc, about the year 1084, for poor lepers. In this hospital was formerly deposited that precious relic, St. Thomas a Becket's slipper, which is described by Erasmus, as the upper leather of an old shoe, adorned with crystals, set in copper: the numerous pilgrims that intended to repair to the shrine of St. Thomas, at Canterbury, were wont to stop here and kiss the bauble, as a preparation for the more solemn approach to the tomb. The hospital has been always continued for the reception and relief of poor persons, who have, besides a house, an annual stipend of about 7*l.* each. The learned Hooker was rector of this place, and lies interred in the church, which is situated on a hill opposite to the aforesaid hospital. Population 628.

Harbledown is 35 m. dist. from London, and 1 m. from Canterbury.

HARBOROUGH, or MARKET-HARBOROUGH, (Leicestersh.) formerly called Haverborough, is an antient m. situated on the very edge of Northamptonshire, in the Hundred of Gartree, and near the source of the river Welland. The town consists of one spacious principal street, and it is rather remarkable that it should not be a parish of itself, but belong to Great Bowden, to which place the spire here, a considerable old building, is only a chapel of ease. This church was built about the year 1370, and has at its W. end, a neat, strong, well-built steeple, composed of a fine hard stone, that, as Burton observes, 'bears the weather extremely well.' Here is likewise a good free-school. The buildings in the town are mostly timbered and bad; and the inns, considering that this is a great thoroughfare on the London road to Leicester and Derby, are reckoned very indifferent. The soil about Market Harborough is, in general, a very strong clay, and chiefly consists of meadow or pasture lands. It is observed of this place, there are no lauds belonging to it, except the gardens and yards belonging to the houses, which gave rise to a proverb among the inhabitants, 'that a goose will eat up all the grass in Harborough,' and children are frequently threatened with being thrown into Harborough field; hence the inhabitants are obliged to keep their cattle in the next parish. Here is a manufacture of tammies and lustrings.

For some time past Harborough has been in the possession of the Sherrard family, of Stapleford, in this county, and who have the title of earl from hence. The late earl built here a neat and convenient market-house. Population 1704.

Market Day and Fairs.] The weekly mar. is on Tu.—There are 2 annual fairs, one on the 29th of April, for horses, cows, sheep, and hogs, and one on the 19th of October, for cattle, cheese, pewter, brass, hats, clothes, and on the last day for leather: this fair continues 10 days.

Principal Inns.] The Angel and Swans.

Bankers.] Messrs. Inkersole and Co. draw on Eadsale and Co.

Coaches, Waggon, &c.] The mail coaches for Manchester, Leeds, and Carlisle, pass through here daily. A waggon sets out from the Windmill, St. John's Street, on Sat. at noon. The Harborough barges are moored off the New Hambro' Wharf, Three Cranes, and off the Grand Junction Canal Wharf, White Friars.

Market Harborough is dist. from London 83 m. and 14 from Leicester. On the r. is a T. R. to Kettering and Rockingham, and one on the l. to Lutterworth. About 2 m. on the r. is Dingley, the seat of J. Peach Hungerford, esq.

HAREWOOD, (Yorks.) W. Riding) a small, but neat m. t. near which are two square towers, and other remains of an antient castle, that was built soon after the conquest, and which yet seem in a condition to exist for a long time. The castle itself, which covered nearly an acre of ground, was ruined in the civil wars. It has, or had 8 or 9 dependent constabularies, wherein are many curious reliques of antiquity. This town has a costly stone bridge of 4 arches, over the river Wherfe, which runs in a bed of stone, and looks here as clear as rock water. In the church are some antient monuments, and particularly one to the memory of Lord Chief Justice Gascoign, who committed Henry, Prince of Wales to prison, for striking him on the bench. Harewood House, adjoining the town, and near the church, is one of the first mansions in the county for elegance and superior embellishments; it is the seat of the family of Latcelles, now enobled (Lord Harewood.) This most sumptuous and very large edifice, built in 1701, of fine hewn stone, stands partly on the site of Gawthorpe Hall, now no more. Population 771.

The market-day is on Monday. The principal inn is the Harewood Arms. A waggon sets out for Harewood daily, from the Bull and Mouth, Aldersgate-st. at 4 in the aft.

Harewood is dist. from London 203 m. and 6 or 7 m. dist. from Leeds, NE. On the right is a T. R. to Tadcaster, and a little beyond, on the l. to Otley.

HARLECH, or HARLOCH, (Merion.) a m. t. situated on the sea-coast, near the NW. point of the county. Its castle, which is in tolerable preservation, is a noble square building, with a round tower at each corner; it stands on a very high rock, projecting into the sea, and towards the land it is defended by an immense fosse. It was originally a fort of the Britons, but was enlarged and rebuilt by Edward I. who completed the structure about the year 1283. During the civil wars it was the last place that held out for King Charles I. in North Wales. This town is a corporation, but the governor of the castle is, by patent, always mayor. The houses are but mean and indifferent, though formerly this was one of the principal places in the county. It has a good harbour, but there are few or no ships that frequent it. Harloch is supposed to have been a Roman station, from several Roman coins that have at different times been dug up in and near it. As the castle is now in the possession of the crown, there is generally a small garrison quartered in it, for the security of the coast. Near the town are many curious remains of British and Roman antiquities; and, among others about 2 m. from Harloch, is a remarkable monument, called Kacton Arthur, consisting of a large oval stone table, about 2 feet in length, and one in breadth, 2 feet thick at one end, but not more than an inch at the other. This table is placed on 3 stone pillars, each about half-a-yard in width; 2 of them support the thick end, and are between 7 and 8 feet high, but the height of the third at the other end is not above 3 feet.

Market Day and Fairs.] Harlech has a weekly market on Sat. It has 4 annual fairs, viz. the Thurs. after Trinity-Sun. June 30, Aug. 21, and Dec. 11, for cattle. Here is no inn. Harlech is dist. from London 229 m. and from Carnarvon 24.

HARLESTON, (Norf.) an considerable dirty m. t. which has here a bridge over the Waveney. Its market-day, which is chiefly for linen yarn and linen cloth, is on Th.—Fairs July 8, Sept 9, and Nov. 23 for Scotch cat-

tle. Here is a receiving-house for letters. Between Harleston and Bungay, are Fixton-Hall, the seat of A. Adair, esq. Earsham House, (Sir W. W. Dalling, bart.) and Gawdy-Hall (Mrs. Holmes) dist. from London 112 m. and from Norwich 16 m.

Inn.] The Pie.

HARLING, EAST, (Norf.) a small town, situated on a rivulet between Thetford and Buckenham. Pop. 754. It is dist. 88 m. from London, and has a market on Th. chiefly for linen yarn and linen cloth. Its fairs are May 4, first Tu. after Sep. 2, and Oct. 24. No inn.

HARLOW, (Essex.) a small town, which lately had a mar. on Wed. but which is now discontinued. Its fairs are Nov. 28 and 29, and Sep. 9, the last is on a neighbouring common, for cattle, horses, &c. and is much resorted to by persons from London and other parts. This is called Harlow Bush fair. Pop. 1695.

Post.] The post goes out at 4 o'clock in the morn. and comes in at 11 at night. The letters are delivered at 8 in the morn.

Inn.] The Green Man.

Harlow is dist. from London 23 m. and lies to the W. of the Rodings, towards Hertfordshire. On the r. is a turnpike-road to Dunmow, and on the l. another to Hedgeslow: near it is Pishobury (Mrs. Mil's) commonly reported to have been built by Sir Inigo Jones, for Sir Walter Mildmay. The grounds on this estate are watered by the Stort, which is navigable from Stortford to the Lea. In the neighbourhood is also Dunnington Hall, (J. C. Freake, esq.)

HARNHAM HILL, (Wilts.) near the villages of E. and W. Harnham, and 81 m. dist. from London. It is worthy of notice from the circumstance of a bridge having been built over the Avon in its vicinity, in the year 1245, which brought the great western road this way, to the great disadvantage of Wilton, and the proportionate advantage of Salisbury. On the r. is a turnpike-road to Shaftesbury.

HARTREE, EAST, (Som.) a vil. situated in a valley, and noted for several mines of lapis calaminaris in its neighbourhood. In a hill called *The Lamb*, above the vil. is a remarkable cavern, or rather a vast continuation of caverns, the descent to which is about 70 fathoms in perpendicular depth. One of the caverns runs upwards of 100 fathoms in length, and the roof of it is about 10 fathoms in height. The roof is firmly vaulted

with rocks of lime-stone, having flowers of arborescent marcasite hanging from it, which produce a very beautiful effect upon the eye, from their being always kept moist by the dropping waters. In former times, immense quantities of lead ore and lapis calaminaris have been raised out of these subterranean excavations. It is 6 m. N. from Wells. Pop. 502.

HARRINGTON, (Cumb.) a small port or creek, containing 1621 inhabitants, and which during the last 15 years has been rapidly advancing in opulence and prosperity. The harbour has been much improved: the vil. stands low, close to the shore, at the mouth of a small brook, and is on every side surrounded with high, naked grounds. Nearly 60 vessels, chiefly engaged in exporting lime and coal to Scotland and Ireland, belong to this little port; and average about 100 tons burthen. They come quite into the town, and anchor conveniently before the houses. The church is a neat, antient edifice; and among other improvements in this place must be mentioned a new school house, erected under the patronage of J. C. Curwen, esq. M. P. proprietor of the ground on which the t. is built, as well as of the surrounding country. Beside the abundant lime and coal obtained in its neighbourhood, large quantities of iron, clay and iron-stone are dug up, and annually exported. Here are two yards for ship-building; and in the vicinity are a small iron-foundry of Mr. Curwen's for the use of his collieries, a copperas-work belonging to Mr. Dalton of Liverpool, and one of the finest rope-walks in the county, formed by Messrs. Peel and Wood.

Inns.] The Globe, and Anchor.

Post.] There is a foot post from Harrington to Workington, 4 times a week.

Carriers.] There are two, who set out from Harrington to Workington Tu. Thurs. and Sat. and return the same evenings.

Harrington is 9½ m. dist. from Workington, and 311 m. from London.

HARROW ON THE HILL (Mid.) a vil. so called from its situation, standing as it does on the highest hill in the county, which being insulated as it were, and rising above a fertile valley, yields a variety of beautiful and extensive prospects. Its parish church has a lofty spire, and forms at a distance a very conspicuous object. Harrow has long been celebrated for its free-school, which is now justly considered as one of the first public semi-

naries in the kingdom. It was founded in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, by Mr. John Lyon, a wealthy yeoman, residing in this parish. The founder's intention was, that the parents should furnish their children with bow-strings, shafts, &c. and, till within these few years, on every 4th of August, it was customary for a select number of the scholars, dressed in the habits of archers, to come with their bows and shoot at a mark for a silver arrow. The manor house is the seat of Sir John Rushout, bart. Here is a receiving house for letters. Pop. 1689.

Coaches.] Daily from the Green Man and Still, Oxford Street, at 3 aft. except on Sundays.

Inn.] King's Head.

Harrow is dist. from London 9 m.

HARROWGATE, HIGH, so called to distinguish it from Harrowgate Low, in the neighbourhood, (Yorks W. Riding) is a vil. in the parish of Knaresborough, pleasantly situated in an elevated spot, that has long been rendered remarkable for its medicinal springs, which are 4 in number, situated at no great distance from each other, and yet of qualities totally different. The first, or old spa, is in Knaresborough forest, about 3 m. from the town: it was discovered in 1690 by Capt. Slingsby, and has an elegant dome over it, erected at the expence of the late earl of Rosslyn, in 1786. It is strongly impregnated with steel and vitriol, and rises opposite to the Grandby inn. The second is the sulphur well, in Lower Harrowgate, and so called from its strong foetid smell: it is generally used by bathing, in rheumatic, cutaneous, scorbutic, and paralytic cases; and is drank in dropsical, splenetic, and arthritic disorders. The third, called Mango's Well, is about 4 m. distant from the town, and is used as a cold bath. The fourth spring is called the Dropping Well, because the water drops from a spongy, porous rock, into a stone basin underneath it. The ground which receives its water before it unites in the well, is entirely petrified, and, for the space of 12 yards, is become a solid rock. From the well a stream runs into the Nidd, where the spring water has formed a rocky excrescence that projects some yards into the river. The season for bathing is from May to Michaelmas, and the company assemble and lodge in 5 or 6 large inns on the heath, dist. about a mile from the town, each house having a long room and a daily ordinary. A theatre was erected here in 1788: here is also an assembly-room, and a circulating library: also a

receiving-house for letters. Pop. (with Bilton) 1593.

Principal Inns.] The Dragon, Salutation, Queen's Head, and Granby in Upper Harrowgate.

Harrowgate is 211 m. dist. from London, and has on the r. a turnpike-road leading to Rippon, Leeds, &c. and another to Knaresborough, where many of the invalids generally lodge during the bathing season, and one on the l. to Otley and Bradford. In Lower Harrowgate the principal inns are the Crown, White Hart, Swan, Half Moon, and the Bell.

HARTLAND, (Devon.) a small m. t. which gives its name to the hundred, and is situated on a cape or promontory, called in Ptolomy *Promontorium Herculis*, and in Camden's time Herry Point, which runs a considerable way into the sea, and forms the N. W. angle of the county. The church is situated on a lofty eminence, distant about 1 m. from the town, and near the sea, where it serves as a land-mark to mariners. It is a large and handsome building. The houses in this parish, as returned under the late act, amount to 990, and the inhabitants to 1734, most of whom are employed in agriculture. A bill was first passed in the reign of Queen Elizabeth to make this place a sea-port: the descent to the quay is very steep, being cut out of the cliffs. The market day is Sat. it is much frequented by the fishermen of Barnstaple, Biddeford, and other neighbouring towns, as their boats often lie under the rocks hereabouts for shelter from the S.W. or S.E. winds. This little town is governed by a portreeve. The surrounding country is particularly bleak and dreary. There is an herring fishery on the coast, in which the townsmen have some concern. The fairs here are on Easter-Wed. and Sep. 25. Here is neither post-office nor inn. Adjoining to Hartland is Hartland Abbey, the seat of Paul Orchard, esq. The cloisters of the original building (once an abbey of regular canons) still remain quite perfect, and are introduced as the basement story of the eastern and western fronts of the modern mansion, which has been rebuilt by the present proprietor, from designs by Mr. Mathews; it includes the site and some portion of the remains of the ancient abbey.

Hartland is distant from London 217 m. 113 from Biddeford, and 92 from Barnstaple. In the vicinity are, Clevelly Court, (Sir J. Hamleyn Bart.) and Comborough House, (R. S. Vidal, esq.)

HARTLEBURY, (Worc.) a village, about 3 m. dist. from Kidderminster, situated near the junction of the rivers Stour and Severn, and at or near the road leading to Worcester. This parish was given to the bishop of Worcester about the year 830, and has continued annexed to that see ever since. Hartlebury castle, a palace belonging to the bishop of Worcester, was originally begun by bishop Cantelupe, and castellated by bishop Giffard, both in the reign of Henry III. During the civil wars, it was sold and demolished, but it was afterwards rebuilt at the expence of the bishops, and it is now a beautiful seat. Pop. 1673.

HARTLEPOOL, (Durham.) a m. t. and sea-port, situated on a little promontory, which is encompassed on all sides, except the W. by the German Ocean; it is a member of Newcastle, and takes its name from a small vil. called Hart, that lies a little to the W. of it. It is a large town, and has been an ancient corporation, governed by a mayor, aldermen, recorder, and common council, but it has never sent any representatives to parliament. Hartlepool chiefly consists of a high street, or one principal street, one back street, and of several lanes or other streets that cross these. The church is a very good building, and there is also a methodists' chapel, a free-school, a charity-school, and a custom-house. At some preceding period it has been very strongly fortified both by nature and art, and on the E. and S.E. it is protected by a cordon of natural limestone rocks, and on the N.W. and S. by an artificial chain of strong hard wall, interspersed with towers and solid abutments of well hewn stone. There was likewise formerly within the walls, a fine basin of water, which appears to have been used as an harbour, and which was locked up by means of large iron bars or chains, which opened between 2 large round towers: but now, alas! all is a heap of ruins, and the harbour is in a manner choked up with mud and rubbish, although it be overflowed, more or less, every tide, and is an excellent one for small vessels. Of late years this place has been much frequented during the summer months for sea-bathing, and there are several agreeable walks and delightful prospects in the neighbourhood. Here is likewise a hard mineral spa water, which, in certain cases, is drank with success. The only exports are coals, flour, and lime. Pop. 1047.

Market Day and Fairs.] The market-day is Sat. altered from Th. which is

mentioned in the charter. Fairs, May 14, Aug. 21, Oct. 9, and Nov. 27. Both fairs and market are much fallen away. Here is a regular post, and a flying waggon sets out from the White Horse, Cripplegate, London, daily, at noon, and from the Bull and Mouth, Alseersgate-street, daily, at 4 in the aft. *[ms.]* The principal ones are the Angel and King's Head.

Hartlepool is dist. 260 m. from London, and about 19 from Durham.

HARTLEY, or HARTLEY PANS, (Northumb.) a vil. situated upon the sea coast, about 6 m. N. of Shields: it is a well built, populous, and improving place, which has been in the possession of the Delaval family ever since the reign of king Richard. II. It stands on a bold, rocky shore, and has an artificial harbour to the N. of it, cut by the Delavals through a solid rock; this harbour is 900 feet in length, 30 feet in breadth, and 52 feet in depth, so that vessels of considerable burthen pass in and out with the greatest ease, and being landlocked when in, lie there in the utmost security. Immense quantities of coals are shipped from this place by Lord Delaval to London and other parts, where they are well known by the name of Delaval's Hartley Main. The inhabitants here, who are very industrious, are employed by the Delavals in 4 great works, viz. of coals, salt, copperas, and glass. About a m. N. of Hartley is Seaton Delaval, a modern structure, built by the late Sir Francis Blake Delaval, after a design of Sir John Vanbrugh, no remains of the antient baronial castle being now visible. It is a beautiful and magnificent building of stone; its rooms, furniture, and decorations, are considered as equal to most in the kingdom. Pop. 1872.

HARWICH, (Essex.) a m. t. situated on a point of land that projects into the sea, at the N.E. corner of the county. This point of land, in consequence of the washing of the tides, and the falling away of large pieces of the cliffs, is now a peninsula, and it is supposed will hereafter become quite an island. The town is not large, but it is well built and populous. It was formerly walled round on the land side, and had 4 gates: it had also a castle and an admiralty court or house. The harbour, independent of the bay, is safe and convenient; and as Harwich has always been the chief port for the packets that sail to Holland, it has always enjoyed a considerable trade, and employs a number of vessels in the north sea fishery. In time of

peace the packets sail regularly (if wind and weather permit) every Wed. and Sat. with the mail to Helvoetsluis; the passage is computed at 30 leagues, or 72 m. The harbour is of a vast extent, for the river Stour, from Manningtree, and the river Orwell, from Ipswich, empty themselves here, and Harwich stands at the point opposite to where the united mouth of these rivers form a strait or arm of the sea, near 3 m. wide, at high water, but not in every part deep enough for ships of burthen. The bay or road, however, is able to receive the largest ships of war, and in a greater number than were ever seen together at one station. In the Dutch wars great use has been made of Harwich harbour, and formerly there have been seen here 100 sail of men of war, with their attendants, and between 3 and 400 sail of colliers, all riding in it at one time, and with great safety and convenience. The E. side of Harwich is defended by Landguard fort, which was built in the reign of king James I. and was then a much more considerable fortification than it is at present: it had 4 bastions, named the King's, the Queen's, Holland's, and Warwick's; it was likewise mounted with 60 very large guns, particularly on the king's bastion, where the royal standard was displayed, one of which guns would throw a 23 pound ball over the town of Harwich; the fort had then a constant garrison, with a chapel, and many houses for the governor, gunner, and other officers. The antient fort has been mostly demolished, and a small platform erected in lieu of it by the water side. Of late years, however, the fort has been in some measure refitted and considerably enlarged, for the officers of the ordnance, engineers, and matrosse, and a range of barracks has been built for the soldiers. At high water, Landguard fort looks like an island lying about a mile from the shore: the fort is on the Suffolk side of the water. Here is a very good dock yard, for the building of ships of war, so large as of 74 guns, with the necessary storehouses, cranes, launches, &c. Harwich is a borough town, and is governed by a mayor, a recorder, 8 aldermen, and 24 capital burgesses; it sends 2 members to parliament, but the right of voting for them is confined to the aldermen and burgesses exclusively. The mayor is the returning officer, and the number of voters only 32, so that this place has been generally considered as a treasury borough. In the pension list of Charles II. a curious document appears, viz. that

Thomas King, esq. M. P. for Harwich, had a pension of 50*l.* a session granted to him, besides meat, drink, and now and then a suit of clothes. The present patron is John Robinson, esq. At Harwich are 2 hot and 2 cold salt-water baths of elegant structure and curious contrivance, with private dressing rooms, separated from each other, besides which there is also good sea-bathing, with excellent machines, &c. The town-hall is in the principal street, and is well built. There is also a free-school for the education of 24 boys, and a good house for the master, and an assembly room for the visitors. The inhabitants of Harwich are supported, chiefly by ship-building, fishing and various maritime employments. The King's yard for building and repairing ships is very commodious, and is furnished with the necessary store-houses, launches, &c. The town contains several well built streets, but very narrow and close; the houses are principally built with brick and covered with tile. The present population is estimated at 4000. The market-place is large and commodious. The towns people are but very indifferently supplied with fresh water, there being nothing but salt springs to be met with in the neighbourhood, so that almost every house is provided with a reservoir for the reception of rain water. The church here, which is clean, handsome, and many hundred years old, is only a chapel of ease to Dover court. Barracks have been recently built for the reception of about 1700 men on certain high lands, dist. a quarter of a mile from the town. On the same elevated dry spot, is a signal post, which communicates with other signal-posts that have been erected at Felixtown, and at Walton on the Naze. As a maritime town, Harwich owes very much to nature, as it is defended by a number of shoals and sands all around its immediate harbour, which render the navigation difficult except to pilots acquainted with the channel; which channel is so narrow, that ships of large burden can only enter it one at a time, and then the passage lies within a few yards of the fort, the laying a solid foundation for which originally must have cost immense sums, and the labour of many consecutive years. It should be likewise observed that the river Stour is navigable for large ships as far as Mistley, and the Orwell, as far as Ipswich, (dist. 12 miles) and that there are wickeries or passage boats very commodiously fitted up, that sail to and return from those places, with passengers and goods every day.

X

Market Day and Fairs.] The principal m. days are Tues. and Fri. on which days there is a plentiful supply of meat, poultry, eggs, vegetables, and other provisions.—There are 2 fairs every year, viz. May 1, and Oct. 18, each of which continues for 3 days.

Post.] The mail arrives at 8½ morn. and goes out at 7 even.

Coaches and Waggons.] A mail coach sets off to London every morn. from the Three Cups-inn, at half past 6, and returns the next morn. at 8 o'clock. There is also a coach which sets off for London, every Tues. and Fri. at 10 o'clock in the morn, a waggon goes from the King's Arms, Leadenhall-street, every Thurs. and Sat. at noon for Harwich.

Principal Inns.] The Cups and the White Hart; these are hotels, which can conveniently accommodate both families and travellers.

Harwich is dist. 72 miles from London, 42 from Chelmsford, 21 from Colchester, and 12 from Mistley and Manningtree.

HASLEMERE, (Surrey) an ancient town, pleasantly situated on the borders of Sussex, which is reported to have had formerly 7 parish churches, although there is but one here now, which is a chapel of ease to Chedingfold, a vil. about 2 m. to the E. of it. History mentions that it was once destroyed by the Danes. That the town was much larger, seems highly probable from the many wells that have been occasionally discovered upon a neighbouring hill somewhat to the S. of the present town. It is a borough by prescription, and the right of election is vested in the burgage-tenures, or freeholders of messuages, lands, or tenements, lying within the borough and manor, whether the same pay to the lord of the manor and borough or not; the whole of these freeholds are now the property of the Earl of Lonsdale. The freeholders here are not entitled to vote at a county election, but the word denotes such inhabitants as pay a part of the sum of twelve shillings, and one penny three farthings, burgage rent per annum to the lord of the manor and borough. The number of voters is 52, and the returning officer is the bailiff, who is annually chosen (together with a constable) at the lord's courtleet; but he does not act as a justice. There are two mills here for the paper manufactory, and there is one for the grinding of corn. Population 756.

Market Day and Fairs.] The mar. day is on Tues. (chiefly for poultry) and the fairs are May 12 and Sep. 25.

Inn.] The principal inn is the White Horse.

Post.] Here is a post office which opens about 7 in the morn. and shuts about 9 at night. The mail arrives at 5 morn. and goes out at 10 night.

Haslemere is dist. from London 49 m. from Midhurst 8 m. and from Chichester 20 m. and has a turnpike road (through the t. to the r.) which leads to Petersfield.

HASLINGDEN. (Lancash.) an obscure m. t. situated at the bottom of some mountains, on the E. side of the county. Population, 5127. The houses are built with stone, and here are flourishing manufactures of cotton and woollen. Besides the church, which is a neat structure, there are also a methodist chapel and a dissenting meeting-house. The m. day is Wed.—Fairs, May 8, July 1, and Oct. 10. The principal inns are the King's Arms, and Old Hare and Hounds. The post arrives here from Bury, on Mon. Thurs. and Sat. at 11 in the morn. and is dispatched to Bury the same day at 2 in the aft. Here is a canal, which joins the Bury and Bolton canal from Manchester on the W. side of Bury, and joins the Leeds and Liverpool canal at Church, being a course of about 15 m. On the r. is a turnpike road to Burley, and one on the left to Blackburn.

Haslingden is 20½ m. dist. from London, 17 from Manchester, and 12½ from Clitheroe.

HASTINGS, (Sussex) a m. t. which is supposed to have derived its name from Hastings, a noted Danish pirate, before the conquest, who generally built a fort wherever he landed to pillage, in order to protect his men, and the more effectually to secure his retreat. It contains 2 churches, about 800 houses, and 3542 inhabitants. The town lies between two high cliffs, one of which extends to the sea, and the other is on the land side. Hastings is one of the original and principal cinque ports, and was formerly obliged to fit out 21 ships for the king's service within 40 days notice, and to maintain the respective crews at the charge of the town, 14 days after which time the expences of their ships were to be defrayed by the king. The harbour was once excellent, but now is only fit to receive small vessels, which fish for herrings, mackerel, &c. In king Athelstan's time, here was a mint. Hastings is a corporation governed by a mayor, 12 jurats, and a commonalty, and the right of electing representatives is vested in the mayor, jurats, and freemen, commorant, i. e.

resident and not receiving alms. Here are 2 noble charities or free-schools for the instruction of 130 scholars. This place is well paved, and is much resorted to for sea-bathing. It is furnished with numerous bathing machines for that purpose. At low water there is a fine level sand, which extends to a great distance. Near the parade there is a genteel coffee-room, with a respectable library, newspapers, &c. The surrounding country abounds with pleasant walks and rides.

Market Day and Fairs] Mar. are on Wed. and Sat. when provisions of all kinds, excellent in quality, may be purchased at a reasonable rate.—Fairs, July 26, (called Rock Fair) and Oct. 23, and 24, (called town fairs).

Inns] The principal inns are the Swan, and the George, which furnish excellent entertainment for strangers.

Coaches and Waggon, &c.] A coach sets out from the Bolt in Tun, Fleetstreet, daily at 6 morn. and from the Golden Cross, Charing Cross, daily for Hastings, at half past 4 in the morn. and at half past 5 ev. A waggon sets out from the White Hart, Southwark, on Wed. and Thurs at 10 in the even. The Hastings hoys are moored off the Griffin's wharf, Southwark.

Post.] The post goes out every day (except Sundays) at 3 o'clock in the after. and comes in about 10 in the m.

Hastings is dist. from London, by Roberts-bridge 64 m. and by Tunbridge 66. From Tunbridge 36 m. and from Battel 8 m.

HATFIELD, BISHOPS, (Herts.) so called because it formerly belonged to the bishops of Ely, who had a palace here, which was occasionally a royal residence, as it appears that both Edward VI. and Queen Elizabeth were conducted from hence to ascend the throne. The rectory is a very valuable one, being computed at 800*l.* a year, and here are 2 charity schools, one for boys and the other for girls. Hatfield is chiefly remarkable for the noble seat of the Marquis of Salisbury, which was built on the site of the ancient episcopal palace, by Robert the first Earl of Salisbury. It is a magnificent structure of brick, and of vast extent. The park and the plantations are watered by the river Lea. Among other fine paintings of the house is a portrait of the celebrated Italian Laura, on which is the following Latin inscription. "Laura fui; viridem Raphael tecit atque Petrarcha." Population 2077.

Market Day and Fairs.] The mar. day is on Thurs.—Fairs, April 23, and Oct. 18.

Post.] The post-office opens at 8 o'clock in the morn. and shuts at 10 in the ev. The mail arrives between 10 and 11 night, and goes out at 2 morning.

Coach and Cart.] A coach sets out for Hatfield from the Grey Hound, Smithfield, every Tues. Thurs. and Sat. at 8 in the morn.—And a cart goes from the Windmill, St. John's-street, on Tues. and Fri. at 5 in the aft.

Through Hatfield on the r. is a turnpike road to Hertford, and on the l. to St. Alban's. Hatfield is 19 m. dist. from London.

HATFIELD, (Yorks. W. R.) a pleasant vil. situated in Hatfield Chase, which is said to be the largest in England, great part of which is now drained and enclosed: this village contains a neat church, it is also the residence of some very respectable families. Near this place many entrenchments are yet visible, and it was here that Cædwalla, king of the Britons, with Penda, king of Mercia, slew Edwin the first christian king of Northumberland, with his son Officæ in 633. It is also said that William (called William of Hatfield) second son of Edward III. was born here in 1335. Near this place are found under the Moor large quantities of oak, fir, beech, yew, and other trees; some appear burnt, others cut, and others torn up by the roots, some are found cut and squared, others partially cleft up with axe heads, and stone and wooden wedges in them: at the bottom of a new drain, were found two or three coins of the emperor Vespasian, with several others, also a kind of battle axe, hammers, shoes, &c. even the bottom of the drain was found to lie in ridge and furrow, which shews that it had formerly been plowed. The skeleton of a man was found lying at full length, with its head upon its arms as if asleep. It is supposed that these trees once formed a stately forest, and when the Romans pursued the Britons, they fled into these forests for shelter, in consequence of which the Roman generals ordered them to be cut down. The trees falling across the brooks and rivers, which ran through the country, soon dammed them up, and turned the ground into a lake, which kept increasing by earthy matter washed down by the rivers, the consumption of rotting branches, leaves, &c. together with water moss, which spreads wonderfully on rotten grounds, first gave rise to these moors, and which accounts for the soil in this part of the country being two or three yards higher than formerly. In the midst of a large morass (in this chase)

is a plot of about 40 or 50 acres of fine dry land, being excellent soil for corn, &c. called Lindholm, with a dwelling house, &c. upon it. The morass is impassable on all sides except that towards Hatfield, where a road is made; this place it is said was the residence of a hermit called William de Lindholm, or by the country people Billy a Lindholm: many marvellous tales are told of him by the country people, who say that having no companion, he must certainly bury himself; and knowing the exact time he must die, he dug a grave in the floor of his cell, and after making himself a pillow by putting a peck of hemp seed in a bag, he laid himself down, gently lowering a large flag stone over his grave when he died. Some gentleman of the neighbourhood, caused the floor to be dug up some years ago, when a human skeleton was discovered, and which undoubtedly must be the skeleton of the famous Billy a Lindholm. These bones are referred to by Eugene Aram in his defence, when he was tried for the murder of Daniel Clark of Knaresbro'. A great antiquarian says "there are no rats in the vil. of Hatfield, nor sparrows at Lindholm," the country people say the same; relative to the former we have not been able to ascertain the fact, but concerning the latter, the following narrative has been communicated to the editor. When Billy was at home with his father and mother they had but little corn, therefore while they went to Hatfield feast, Billy was left at home to keep the sparrows from the corn; they had not been there long before they met Billy in the street; and upon chiding him for leaving the corn to be destroyed by the sparrows, he said he had put them all into the barn, and set a harrow before the door, when they came home in the evening, they found his words verified, they were all in the barn, and in consequence of some charm of his, unable to get out, so that they all died there. The country people relate that three or four sparrows have been seen since that time but they were white ones! The cell of William of Lindholm is said to have been remaining in 1747, close to a well of clear spring water; at the east end of it stood an altar of hewn stone, and at the west end the hermit's grave, covered with a stone slab, 8½ feet by 3, under this stone was found the skull, leg and thigh bones, and a small piece of beaten copper. In some topographical works, Hatfield Chase is said to contain 180,000 acres, if this was the case, it included all the waste and moors in.

this part of the country, which now goes under different names as, Thorne Moor, Epworth Moor, &c. The whole of these moors might once extend 18 or 20 m. in length and 14 or 15 in breadth, this would amount to 180,000 acres; but many thousand acres of this land is now drained and enclosed. An old manuscript in the possession of a farmer in Epworth, states Hatfield Chase to contain about 74000 acres. King Charles I. sold it to Sir Cornelius Vermuyden a Dutchman, in the following manner. One third part to the king, one third part to the parishioners, and the other third part to Sir Cornelius for his trouble and expence of draining the whole. He completed about one half at the expence of 400,000l. The population of Hatfield is 1487.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Here are the seats of W. Gosspin, esq. E. Cartwright, esq. and E. Dealtry, esq.

Hatfield is dist. from London 159 m. 4 m. from Thorne, 8 from Doncaster, and 10 from Bawtry.

HATHERLEIGH, (Devons.) a m. t. seated on a branch of the river Towridge, near its junction with the Ock. The inhabitants are partly employed in agriculture, and partly in some manufactures of woollen. The town business is transacted by a portreeve and 2 constables, who with other inferior officers are chose annually at the lord of the manor's court. The neighbouring country abounds with game and fish, being surrounded by the rivers, Towridge, Ockmont and Lew. Population 1384.

Market Day and Fairs.] The mar. day is Fri. formerly Tues. besides which an annual mar. for cattle has been lately instituted on the Fri. nearest March 21.—Fairs, May 21, June 22, Sep. 4, and Nov. 8, but if any of these days fall on a Sun. or Mon. the fair is held on the succeeding Tues.

Principal Inns.] The New Inn, London, which is also the post-office.

Post.] The post from Crediton arrives here on Mon. Thurs. and Sat. by 8 o'clock in the morn. and waits the return of a post from hence to Stratton, till 7 o'clock in the even. and by which letters are conveyed from thence to Exeter, where they are delivered next morn. by 7 o'clock.

On the r. is a turnpike road to Torrington, and 2 m. on the l. is one to Launceston. Going to Torrington on the r. is a turnpike road to Exeter, and one on the l. to Holdsworthly. Dist. from London 200 m.

HAVANT, (Hants) a m. t. situated near the sea, on the borders of Sussex, in a very salubrious air. Its church is

an ancient building, besides which there is a Roman Catholic chapel, and a Presbyterian meeting house. Population 1824.

Market Day and Fairs.] It has a mar. on Sat. for all sorts of grain, and the corn returns are now delivered at this mar. instead of Gosport, by an order of council in 1797.—Fairs, June 22, and Oct. 17.

Inn.] The principal inn is the Bear.

Post.] Here is a receiving house for letters, which are forwarded from hence to Portsmouth.

Havant is dist. from London 65 m. and 6 m. from Portsmouth.

HAVERFORDWEST, (Pembrokesh.) called by the Welsh, Hiorfford, is a m. t. seated on a branch of Milford Haven, where at spring tides there is sufficient water for vessels of 100 tons burden at the quay. The town contains about 640 houses, all built of stone, and the inhabitants are computed at 3093. The streets, 29 in number, are many of them very neat, being adorned with good houses, and the situation of the town on the side of a hill, renders it very clean and healthy. Exclusive of its 4 parish churches, there are handsome chapels, under the respective denominations of Presbyterian, Anabaptist, Moravian, Wesley, Lady Huntingdon, and Quakers. The town is governed by a mayor, sheriff, two bailiffs, and 24 common councilmen, out of whom the mayor is annually chosen. Here (in consequence of its central situation) are held the assizes and quarter sessions for the county, and for the town and county of Haverfordwest. This town returns one member to parliament; the voters are about five hundred in number; these consist of the freeholders, burgesses, and inhabitants who pay scot and lot, and do not receive alms. The patron is Lord Milford. The chief public buildings here are the town-hall, the record-house, the market-house, the free grammar school with a valuable foundation, and a charity-school for boys, the new gaol. There is also a circulating library, and a public subscription reading room. The river (Dongledge) abounds with salmon, trout, and eels; and nothing can be more beautiful than the scenery that adorns its banks and vicinity, in its passage up to the t. which is inhabited by many genteel families. The only manufactory is that of paper.

Market Days and Fairs.] The m. on Sat. and Tues. are well supplied with butchers' meat, poultry, fish, &c.—The fairs are 6 in number, viz. May 12, June 12, July 18, Sept. 4, and 24 and Oct. 18.

Post.] The mail coach passes through

Haverfordwest, every morn. and eve. to and from London; the hour of its arrival in the eve. is generally between 4 and 6: its arrival in the morn. from Milford (where there 6 packet boats for conveying the mail and passengers to Waterford) is 9 o'clock.

Bankers.] Here are two very respectable banks, Messrs. S. L. Phillips, Sons and Co. who draw upon Messrs. Cox, Merle, Cox, and Co. London, also Messrs. Bateman and Co. who draw upon Messrs. Barclay, Tritton, and Bevan, London.

Inns.] Here are several good inns, three of which are more particularly established for posting, and the comfortable reception of travellers, viz. the Blue Boar, the Mariner's Inn, and the Castle Inn.

Coaches and Waggon.] A coach sets out daily from the Bull and Mouth, Bull and Mouth Street, at half-past 5 in the even. and from the Golden Cross, Charing Cross, at 8 in the even. There are 2 waggon (North's) which sets out from Haverfordwest on Tues. and Th. and arrives at the George Inn Snow hill, London, on Th. and Sat. and Pugh's waggon, which sets out from the Castle Inn, Haverfordwest, every morn. and arrives at the Castle and Falcon, Aldersgate-street, on Sat. There are 5 or 6 constant trading vessels from Haverfordwest to London and Bristol: the London vessels lie at Clouder's and Symond's wharf, Southwark.

Gentlemen's Seats.] The principal seats in the neighbourhood are Picton Castle, (Lord Milford) Weston, (Lord Cawdor) Johnston Hall, (Lord Kensington) Boulston Lodge, (Mr. Ockland) Llawhadden Castle, (Mr. Skyrme) and Llawrenny Hall, (Mr. Barlow.)

Haverfordwest is dist. from London 251 m. It has a local commercial intercourse with the following places, Swansea, dist. 32, Tenby 20, Narbath 10, Milford, 10, New Milford 8, Cardigan 28, Fishguard 16, Pembroke 10, and Broadhaven 6 m. The last begins to be considerably visited in the season, as one of the finest sea-bathing places in the world.

HAVERHILL, (Suff.) a m. t. which stands partly in Essex, and appears to have been formerly (from the ruins of a church and castle yet visible) much more considerable than it is at present. It contains 244 mean houses, and one wide street not paved. The church is large; and here are some dissenting meeting-houses and a charity school. A manufactory of checks, cotton, and fustians has long been established here; and the article produced is durable be-

x 3

yond competition. But the trade in fustians is very limited, owing to its superior beauty and comparative cheapness of those manufactured at Manchester. Population 1216. A poem called *Haverhill* was published a few years since by a weaver of the name of Webb, the Bloomfield of the place: it describes the surrounding country, and exhibits considerable talent.

Market Day and Fairs.] The market-day is on Wed.—Fairs, May 12, and Aug. 26.

Principal Inn.] The Bell.

Post.] Here is a post-office.

Haverhill is dist. from London 58 m. and 4 m. from Clare.

HAWARDEN, or HARDEN, (Flintsh.) a m. t. situated near the river Dee, about 5 m. SW. of Chester. Between the town and the river are the remains of an old castle, built soon after the Norman conquest, and which appears formerly to have been very strong. At present little more than the walls and the keep remain. On the summit is half of a round tower, which commands an extensive prospect. Hawarden is large, well paved, and has a foundry of cannon. At Cil Owen and Buckley Hill, places in the same neighbourhood, are some considerable potteries for jugs, jars, stone bottles, and other earthenware, which give employment to a number of poor families. There are 3 different kinds of clays hereabouts, which are all used for the purpose. Population 4436. The houses here are respectable, and the forges, foundries, &c. well built. There is an endowed free-school for the children of the parish.

Market Day and Fairs.] The mar. is on Sat.—Fairs, on the last Mon. in April and June.

Post.] There is a post-office here; and the mail passes daily through this town.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Near Hawarden is the castle (Lady Glynn) and about 1 m. on the r. is Aston Hall (C. Dundas, esq.)

Hawarden is 196½ m. from London, 7½ from Chester; and 6 from Northop.

HAWKSHEAD, (Lancash.) a m. t. situated on the W. side of Winandeeer Mver, at the most northern extremity of this county. It is the principal town of Fourness or Fourcress Wells, a woody tract or promontory, where there are a great number of furnaces and forges, and where iron ore may be raised in any quantity that may be desired. The woods hereabouts are chiefly chartered, about the growth of 20 years, for the use of the said furnaces and forges. The mountains to the

north of this district contain in their bowels rich mines of slate and copper. The quarries of slate are the most considerable in the kingdom; the increasing demand for which article employs both the male and female part of several hundreds of poor families. Here is a free grammar school, with a revenue of about 30*l.* a year, founded by Edward Saund, an archbishop of Canterbury, who was born near this place. Although here is no staple manufacture or trade immediately within the town, yet a number of local circumstances concur to render this a respectable market for provisions, wool, yarn, &c. Population 676.

Market Day and Fairs.] The market-day is on Mon.—Fairs, Easter Mon. Mon. preceding Ascension-day, Whit. Mon. and Oct. 2, for cattle and pedlary. The tolls that were formerly granted to the town to be taken at their fairs (by charter from King James I.) have been long discontinued, in order to give greater encouragement to the said fairs.

Principal Inns.] The principal inns are the Red Lion (which is also the Excise and Post-office,) and the Sun.

Post.] The post days from Kendall, by which all letters from this place should be directed, are Sun. Tues. and Fri. The roads of the circumjacent country are excellent.

Hawkestead is dist. from London 276 m. from Kendal 13½ m. and 13 m. from Cartmel.

HAY, (formerly called Haia and Tregelht, as also Trekelhele, or the town among the hazels,) a m. t. situated on the NE. corner of the county of Brecon, on the river Wye, over which it has a handsome stone bridge of 7 arches. This place was formerly fortified by the Romans with a castle and walls, but of the castle nothing now remains but a mound of earth, and the entrenchment round it. Leland says, that in his time there were here the remains of a strong wall with 3 gates. Several Roman coins have been found here at different times. The whole of this town in former times belonged to the dukes of Buckingham. At present it is a pretty considerable town, and has a well-supplied weekly market on Sat. and fairs on May 17, Aug. 12, and Oct. 10. Population 1099.

Principal Inn.] The principal is the White Swan.

Waggon.] A waggon goes from the Castle and Falcon, Aldersgate-street, for the Hay, every Sat. morn. at 9 o'clock.

Post.] Here is a regular post. The

mail arrives at 12 at night, and goes out at 4 in the morn.

Gentlemen's Seats.] At Hay, is Hay Castle, (— Wellington, esq.) and 2 m. beyond on the l. is Llanthemas House, (J. Jones, esq.)

The Hay is dist. from London 156 m. 15 m. from Brecon, and 21 m. from Hereford. On the r. is a T. R. to Kingston.

HAYDON BRIDGE, (Northumb.) a vil. situated on the S. Tyne river, about 6 m. W. of Hexham. Here is a bridge over the Tyne of 6 arches; on the S. side of which, on a little eminence, is a grammar-school; for the maintenance of which, and the relief of poor housekeepers within the chapelry of Haydon, the estate of Morsen, near Belford, was devised in 1697, by the Rev. Mr. Shaftoe, vicar of Netherwarden. Here was formerly a weekly mar. on Tues. and an annual fair on July 21, (procured by the first Anthony Lord Lucy) but both are discontinued. About a mile SW. from this place is Langley Castle, an antient building, formidable by its situation, and strikingly august from the solemnity of its ruins. It appears to have been a place of considerable extent and strength, and is situated on the W. side of a deep glen, on the brink of a precipice, famous for a lover's leap, at the foot of which runs a little brook. One thing remarkable here is a stable with an arched roof of stone, without any wood in its construction, even the mangers being stone troughs.

HAYES, (Midd.) a vil. dist. from London 11 m. on the road to Uxbridge. It has a large church, which contains several antient and modern monuments, and the chancel is very curiously ornamented. In this parish is Dawley, once the seat of the celebrated Lord Bolingbroke: the greater part of the antient mansion, however, has been since demolished. Hayes Park, at the entrance on the l. is the seat of W. Walker, esq. and a fine old mansion, the residence of Mr. Alderman Colmbe. At or near this place the Paddington Canal communicates with the Grand Junction Canal. Population 1252.

Principal Inn.] The Angel.

HEADON see HEDON.

HEATH, (Yorksh. W. R.) a vil. dist. about 1 m. from Wakefield SE. It has a number of elegant seats in the vicinity: of J. Dixon, esq. of J. Smyth, esq. of the Earl of Westmoreland, of Sir E. Smith, bart. and of the Earl of Mexborough, which, with its salubrious air, render it one of the finest and most delightful situations in the kingdom.

HEATON NORRIS (Lanc.) a very populous township in the parish of Manchester, whence it is distant 5 m. It is separated from Stockport, Cheshire by the R. ver Mersey, and forms a large and handsome suburb to that thriving town. The population of 1532 inhabitants is chiefly employed in the Manchester manufactures.

Inn.] The George.

Heaton Norris is 181. m from London.

HEAVITREE, (Devon-) a vil. which is supposed to have derived its name from its having been long the common place of execution to the city of Exeter, from which it is dist. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. It has a church, and contains a number of gentile families. It is justly recommended by the faculty for the salubrity of its air: here is a plot of ground inclosed for the interment of the bodies that are hanged on its gallows, and a parcel of land is appropriated for the purchase of shrouds. Population 957.

Heavitree is $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Exeter, and 171 m. from London.

HEDON or HEADON, (Yorks.) a small m. t. in that part of the county called Holderness. It is very antient, and was formerly considerable in merchants and shipping, having had 3 churches, (although now there is only one) but its harbour has long been choked up; to which circumstance, together with the near neighbourhood of Hull, we may ascribe the reason why it makes no very great appearance at present. The town has likewise suffered much by fires, but the whole is now rebuilt, and is rendered more beautiful than it was before. Headon is a corporation, with a mayor, recorder, 9 aldermen, and 2 bailiffs. The right of election for this borough is vested in the burgesses, whose privileges are gained either by descent, by a servitude of 7 years to a resident freeman, or by an honorary gift, at the discretion of the chief officers. The number of revenue officers here is about 50, who being now disfranchised, that of the voters is about 140. The patron is generally the highest bidder. In case there is no opposition, the price of a vote is about 20l. but sometimes voters have been known to ask 80l. and 100l. for a single vote. Population 780. The church is a fine pile of building. Here is a very elegant Roman Catholic chapel.

Inns.] The Sun and Running Horses.

Post.] A bye-post passes through the town from Hull to Patrington, every Tu. Fri. and Sund.

Market Day and Fairs.] The mar. is

on Sat.—Fairs, March 13, Sept. 14, Nov. 17, Dec. 6, and every fortnight from Shrove-Mon. to Midsum.

Headon is 182 m. from London, 8 from Hull, 10 from Patrington, 15 m. from Hornsea, and 45 m. from York.

HELMSLEY or HELMESLEY BLACKMORR, (Yorks N. R.) a neat m. t. situated near the river Rye. The houses are neatly erected, chiefly of stone: in its vicinity are the ruins of an antient castle, which was destroyed during the Rebellion. The inhabitants, 1415 in number, are employed principally in the cotton and linen manufactures.

Market Day and Fairs.] The mar. is on Sat.—Fairs, May 19, July 16, Oct. 1 and 2, and Nov. 5 and 6 for horned cattle, sheep, linens and woollens, &c. If the fairs for horned cattle fall on a Monday, the sheep fairs are held on the preceding Saturday.

Inn and Excise Office.] The Black Swans.

Post.] The mail arrives every Mon. Thurs. and Sat. at 10 at night, and goes out at 3 in the aft.

Gentleman's Seat.] Duncombe Park on the E. (Charles Slingsby Duncombe, esq.) and 1 m. further west are the picturesque ruins of Kivaulx Abbey.

Helmesley is 218 m. from London, 22 from York, 6 m. from Kirby-Moor-side, 16 from Stokesley and Malton, and 20 m. from Northallerton.

HELSTONE, (Cornw.) a m. t. situated on the river Cuber or Looe, not far from its influx into the sea. It is large and populous, and the streets of which it chiefly consists, are built in the form of a cross, a large market-house standing at the point of intersection where these streets meet. The steeple of its church is 90 feet high, and serves as a sea-mark. It is a corporate t. having a mayor, 6 aldermen, and a common-council. The number of voters is 36, and the Duke of Leeds is patron. A little below the t. is a tolerable good harbour, where several of the tin-ships take in their lading.

Market Day, Sat.—Fairs, March 13, July 20, Sept. 9, Nov. 8, the 2d Sat. before St. Thomas's Day, and the respective Saturdays before Midlent Sun. Palm Sun. and Whit Mon. The post arrives at 4 in the morn. and goes out at 10 in the even. Near Helstone, on the E. is a T. R. to Bodmin.

Bankers.] Messrs. Glynn and Co. draw on Dawson and Co. Chancery-lane.

HEMELHEMPSTED, (Herts.) a m. t. picturesquely situated on the slope of a hill which descends into a rich

valley, well wooded, and of fine verdure, near the river Gade. Offa, king of the Mercians, gave 6 mansions in this t. then called Hean Hampstead, to the monastery of St. Albans, and King Ethelred confirmed the grant, but the other part of the village remained in the possession of the Anglo-Saxon kings, till William the Conqueror gave it to Earl Moreton. It is a small neat-looking t. and has a charter of incorporation granted by King Henry VIII. at the request of John Waterhoushe, esq. when that monarch was paying him a visit at his house here. The inhabitants (3,240 in number) are empowered to have a bailiff and a common seal, and to hold a pye powder court during the markets and fairs.

Market Day. Th. It is one of the greatest markets for wheat in this county, 2000l. a-week being often returned in it for the article of meal only.

Fair. Th. after Trin. Mon.

Bankers. J. Collett and Co. draw on Barclay and Co. and H. Grover, on Dorrén and Co.

Principal Inn. The Sun. Adjoining it is Gade Bridge, the seat of C. Tower, esq. Here is a receiving-house for letters. Within 1 m. of the place are reckoned 11 pair of mills. Dist. from London 23 m. and 8½ m. from Watford.

HENDON, (Midd.) a vil. which contains 2389 inhabitants, and is situated on a rivulet, called the Brent. In the parish is a medicinal spring, of a purgative quality. Here are likewise several agreeable villas, particularly Hendon Place, the seat of G. Peters, esq. and near the church is the ancient mansion of the Whichcotes, now the perty of J. Cornwall, esq.

Principal Inn. The Bell.

Dist. from London. 7 m.

HENLEY UPON THAMES, (Oxf.) was antiently called Henlegans, and, according to Dr. Plot, is the most antient town in the county. It was formerly a borough, but has long discontinued sending members; it is, however, a corporate town, governed by a high steward, recorder, mayor, 10 aldermen, and 16 burgesses. Of late years the streets have been widened, paved, and lighted; the buildings in general modernized, and considerable improvements introduced. On the W. end of the river Thames, is an handsome stone bridge, which has been lately erected in lieu of the wooden one which was standing in Camden's time. The inhabitants deal much in meal and malt, and wood, which they send in barges to London. The church is antient and spacious, and has a

lofty tower, built by Cardinal Wolsey. Here is likewise a grammar-school, a blue coat school, and a green coat school, together with alms houses for 20 poor persons. Population 3,117.

Bankers. Marsh and Co. draw on Price and Co. and Hewett and Co. on Prescott and Co.

Market Day and Fairs. Mar. Th.—Fairs, March 7, Holy Th. first Th. after Trin. Sun. first Th. after Sept. 21.

Inns. The principal inns are the Red Lion, the White Hart, and the Bell.

Post. The post office opens at 8 in the morn. and shuts 8 in the ev. The mail arrives at 1 in the morn. and goes out at half-past 2 in the morn.

Coaches and Waggon. A post coach sets out for Henley, from the Angel, St. Clements, daily, at 1 in the aft. Sun. excepted, at half-past 6 in the morn. and a waggon from the King's Head, Old Change, on Wed. and Fri. aft.

Gentlemen's Seats. Near Henley is Park Place, (Lord Malmesbury) Badgermoor, (J. Grose, esq.) and Grey's Court, (Lady Stapleton.)

Henley is dist. from London 35 m., 9 m. from Maidenhead, and 23 m. from Oxford. On the l. is a T. R. to Reading, and one on the r. to Marlow.

HENLEY-IN-ARDEN, (Warrw.) a m. t. situated in the antient forest of Arden (whence its name) near the river Arrow. The t. was burnt down about the time of the battle of Evesham; but in the reign of Edward I. it recovered and was called the borough of Henley. Here is a neat chapel of ease to Waveney. Population 1055.

Market Day and Fairs. The mar. is on Tues.—Fairs, March 25, and Whit-Tues.

Principal Inn. The Swan.

Post. Mail arrives at 10 in the morn. and departs at 4 in the aft.

Gentleman's Seat. Two m. on the l. is Burrell's House, (E. M. Gale, esq.)

Henley-in-Arden is 7½ m. dist. from Stratford-upon-Avon, 10½ m. from Birmingham, and 101½ m. from London.

HEREFORDSHIRE, a county in the province of Canterbury, and diocese of Hereford, and in the Oxford circuit. It is bounded by Shropshire, on the N. by Radnor and Brecknock counties on the W. by the counties of Monmouth and Gloucester; on the S. and on the E. by the counties of Worcestershire and Gloucestershire. It is of a circular form, but its circumference is rendered irregular from a great number of windings and indentations. Its central length and breadth are each

computed at about 36 m. It is divided into 11 hundreds, in which are contained 1 city, 7 mar. towns, 176 parishes, 391 villages, about 18,726 houses, and 94,073 inhabitants.

Face of the County, Air, Soil, Productions, &c.] This is one of the counties which happily unite what are not always found together, a rich and fertile soil (chiefly clayey) accompanied with picturesque romantic views, and a delightful healthy air. The land is mostly employed in tillage, and some in hops. Its corn, wool, and fruits are not be surpassed by any in England, as is evident from the great reputation which their Lempster bread, Weobly ale and Herefordshire cyder have long ago obtained; and the county, besides, abounds with wood and fish, being well watered with fine rivers.

Although the country, as laid out by the hand of nature, is very favourable to level roads, yet it is certain that the turnpike roads of this county, which have all been made in the 18th century, are uncommonly hilly, an evil which might have been easily avoided by giving the roads a sweeping direction round the bases of the hills.

Rivers.] The principal of these is the Wye, which, entering this county on the western side, almost crosses it in a meandering passage to the SE. when, turning directly S. it proceeds to the boundary of Gloucestershire; and then after a westward circumflex, arrives at the borders of Monmouthshire. The salmon in this river never *kicken* (that is, grow sick and lean), till they have been again at sea to recover themselves, but are always sound, fat, and fit for the table. The lesser streams are the Frome, Ludon, Lug, Teme, Wadel, Arrow, Darc, Monnow, and some others.

Principal Towns.] These are the city of Hereford and Bromyard, Kington, Ledbury, Leominster, Pembridge, Ross and Weobly, which are mar. towns.

Trade, Manufacture, &c.] As the employments of agriculture are so successfully followed here, we need not wonder that the inhabitants have not hitherto turned their industry to any leading branches of manufactures. In the towns of Herefordshire (except in Hereford, Kyneton and Ledbury,) the manufactures are therefore inconsiderable.

Members of Parliament, &c.] Herefordshire sends 8 members to parliament, 2 for the county, 2 for the city, 2 for Leominster, and 2 for Weobly, and lately paid 8 parts of the land tax.

HEREFORD (Herefordsh.) in Welsh

Henford, or the Old Way, an antient and pretty large, but not populous, city; it contains a number of old houses, and the streets are generally wide, but dirty by reason of their low situation. The number of inhabitants is about 7,306. At the time of the Norman invasion the city lay in ruins; Griffin, a prince of Wales, having sacked it, destroyed the cathedral, and carried away the bishop. At that period there were not above 103 men within the city and suburbs. But the conqueror rebuilt the cathedral and also erected a castle here, which, though now in ruins, was in Leland's time the fairest, largest, and strongest in England. On Easter Monday, 1786, a large tower of the antient cathedral fell down at the western end, and "left not a wreck behind." But this has been since rebuilt, according to a plan of Mr. Wyatt's. Hereford is governed by a mayor and 12 aldermen, a recorder, town clerk, 31 common-council-men, &c. The trading companies have their distinct laws and privileges; and here are held the assizes, quarter-sessions, and county courts. Besides the cathedral, here are 4 parish churches, and also places of worship for the dissenters and Roman catholics. The free grammar-school is endowed with some scholarships at each of the universities; and here are also 2 charity-schools, 2 hospitals, an infirmary and lunatic asylum, a new county gaol erected on the best possible construction, and under excellent regulations. The city gaol is an antient edifice: the work-house situated without the Eigne gate, is established on a general plan by an union of the parishes, and is judiciously managed. Of late years the general appearance of the city has been much improved; and its trade would increase, were the navigation of the Wye less precarious, and dependent on the state of the weather. The glove manufactory is the most flourishing; flannels have lately been successfully introduced; and hats are made by a few manufacturers.

Market Day and Fairs.] Mar. days Wednesday and Saturday, for poultry, butter, eggs, &c. and Friday, for live stock, also a great mar. on St. Andrew's Day, for horses and cattle.—Fairs, first Tu. after Feb. 2, Wed. in Easter week, July 1, and Oct. 20.

Inns.] The principal inns are the City Arms Hotel, Green Dragon, and the New Inn.

Post.] The post-office is kept at the Hotel Inn. The mail arrives at 7 ev. and goes out at 8 in the morn. every

day to and from London, and three times a week to and from Wales, and the west of Eng. land.

Bankers.] Messrs. Downes and Co. draw on Lubbock and Co. and Bodenham and Co. on Perrin and Co.

Coaches and Waggon.] Coaches set out from the Bull and Mouth Inn, Bull and Mouth Street, on Mon. Wed. and Fri. at a $\frac{1}{4}$ before 12 at noon, and at 2 in the aft. and *daily* (Sun. excepted) at 1 in the aft. A waggon sets out from the Castle and Falcon, Aldersgate-street, on Tu. and Sat. at 9 in the morn.

Gentlemen's Seats.] The principal seats in the neighbourhood are Moccas Court, (Sir George Cornwall, bart.) Garnons. (J. G. Cuttrell, esq. Tibberton, (belonging to Mr. Brydges,) and Foxley, (the elegant seat of Uvedale Price, esq. author of a judicious essay on "the Picturesque.")

Hertford is dist. from London 142 m. through Worcester, and 137 m. through Gloucester. It is dist. 32 m. from Worcester and 30 from Gloucester; and lies in the direct road from London to Milford Haven.

HERTFORDSHIRE. This county is bounded on the N. by the counties of Bedford and Cambridge, on the east by Essex, on the south by Middlesex, and on the west by the counties of Buckingham and Bedford. Its limits seem no where marked out by nature, except where the river Lea separates it from Essex. The form is tending to oval; it extends about 16 m. from N.E. to S. W. and is about 28 m. in breadth. It is divided into 8 hundreds, which contain 19 mar. towns, 449 villages, 20,476 houses, and about 111,654 inhabitants.

Face of the Country, Soil, Production, &c.] This county has long been laid out into corn fields, pasture-grounds, meadows, and little woods, with small, but very clear streams; but pasture is the least in the scale of its proportion, and the meadows dispersed here and there, are many of them cold and mossy. The soil in general, if compared with that of some other counties, has been long deemed sterile, without the great toil and charge of the husbandman. Hertfordshire, however, being in most parts in good cultivation, produces excellent wheat and barley, which form the chief produce of the county, and when manufactured into meal and malt, form the principal article of export. The flour of this county has long been distinguished for its singular whiteness and excellency, by the appellation of *Hertfordshire Whites*.

The air is uncommonly pure and wholesome, which has induced a great number of gentry to settle in this county, and has likewise given rise to the proverbial saying, that whosoever buys a house or land in Hertfordshire, pays two years purchase extraordinary for the goodness of the air.

Rivers.] The principal rivers are the Lea, the Colne, the Stort, the Ver, and the New River.

Chief Towns.] These are Hertford, Ware, St. Albans, Rickmansworth, Berkhamstead, Ting, Hatfield, Stortford, Hitching, Buntingford, Baldock, and Royston. The county sends 2 members; and the towns of Hertford and St. Albans 2 each, in all, 6 members to parliament. All these towns are without manufactures.

Diocese, &c.] During the Saxon Hierarchy, a part of Hertfordshire belonged to the kingdom of Essex, a small part to the kingdom of Kent, and the rest to the kingdom of Mercia. The county is now included in the home circuit, in the province of Canterbury, and in the dioceses of London and Lincoln.

HERTFORD, (Herts.) in charters to monasteries frequently written Hereford, i. e. the Arms Ford, a m. t. situated on the river Lea, which is navigable from hence for barges to London. The Anglo-Saxon kings often kept their court here, and, upon the first division of the kingdom into counties, Hertford was made the county town. In its antient castle, of which little now remains, except a gate-house and a range of brick buildings, is also a very antient wall of rubble stone, with angular towers, supposed to have been standing ever since its first foundation. John, King of France, the captive of Edward the Black Prince, was for some time confined here; as was also about the same time, David, King of Scots. The town is governed by a mayor, a high steward, a recorder and 9 aldermen, 10 capital burgesses, and 16 assistants, &c. The number of voters here is about 570, and the mayor is the returning officer. The inhabitants are in number about 3,653, and the houses amount to 598. King Charles I. granted the manor and castle to William, Earl of Salisbury, whose descendant, the present marquis, is now proprietor of the manor. Hertford is a respectable and improving town; it has a court of sessions, a market-house, and a town hall; all which have been rebuilt some years ago, and are handsome brick edifices. The Blue coat School, connected with its hospital at London, contains accommodations for upwards of 600 children; in

the town is also a well endowed grammar school. Hertford had formerly 5 churches, but only 2 are now standing. There was likewise a priory in the east part of the town, but on the scite of it a good modern house is now erected. Between Hoddesden and Hertford on the r. is the Royal East India College.

Market Day and Fairs.] Market day, Sat.—Fairs, the second Sat. before Easter Sun. Old Mayday, Old Midsummer day, and Nov. 8, all for horses, cows, sheep, hogs, &c.

Inns.] The principal inns are the Bell, Half Moon, Falcon, and Angel.

Post.] The mail arrives at 8 mo. and goes out at 8 ev.

Bankers.] Messrs. Christie and Cathraw, draw on Ramsbottoms and Co.

Coaches, Waggons, &c.] A post coach sets out from the Bull, Bishopsgate-street, daily, for Hertford at 3 in the aft. in the summer, and at half past 2 in the winter, and from the Bull, Holborn, and 93 Bishopsgate, daily at 4 aft. And a waggon sets out thither from the Vine and Four Swans, on Tu. Th. and Sat. at noon. The Hertford barges lie at the Bull Wharf, Queenhithe.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Near Hertford are a number of handsome villas, particularly Bayfordbury, (William Baker, esq.) and Cole Green, (Earl Cowper,) it was built by Lord Chancellor Cowper.

Hertford is dist. from London 21 m. 4 from Hoddesden.

HESKET-NEWMARKET, (Cumb.) a small neat m. t. in the parish of Colbeck, well situated on the banks of the Caldew for any manufacture requiring command of water. Little, however, is done, except some weaying.

Market Day and Fairs.] The market is on Friday. Fairs, first Fri. in May, and every Fri. fortnight afterwards until Whitsuntide.

Hesket-Newmarket is half way between Carlisle and Keswick, 12 m. from Penrith, and 298 from London.

HEXHAM, (Northumb.) a m. t. situated on an eminence near the little brook, called Hextold, and not far from where the S. and N. Tyne unite their streams. By most antiquarians it is believed to have been a Roman town; antiently called Uxelodunum, and by the Saxons, Hextoldesham; and it now gives name to a large tract of country, called Hexhamshire, which for a long time challenged the right of a county-palatine, being subject only to the archbishop of York; but, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, it was annexed by parliament to the county of

Northumberland, and subjected to the same judicature; in ecclesiastical jurisdiction, however, it is distinct from the rest of the county and is still a peculiar belonging to the Archbishop of York. Although not so large and magnificent as it was formerly, yet Hexham is at present a tolerably well-built town, with narrow streets, about 3 furlongs in length. The market-place, which is a large handsome square, stands in the centre of the town. On the S. side of it is a market-house, built on piazzas or stone pillars; there are also convenient piazzas for the butcher's market. On the W. side of the market-place are the venerable remains of that highly celebrated structure the Priory Church, or Old Cathedral; and near this the remains of the antient priory. On the E. side of the market-place is an antient tower or stone building, with a clock in it, which was formerly the town court belonging to the bishops and priests of Hexhamshire, and it is still appropriated to the same purpose. The lord of the manor holds his court in it, and it is also the sessions hall. The number of inhabitants is 4,855, and the chief manufacture is that of tanning leather for shoes and boots. The neighbourhood of Hexham every where abounds with speculative matter for an antiquarian; every place and part of it exhibits ruined castles, monuments of heroes killed and armies routed, together with Roman reliques, altars, inscriptions, &c. The t. is not incorporated, but is governed by a bailiff and the jury of the manor. Here is likewise an endowed grammar school, with a convenient dwelling house for the master. In the t. is a regular post-office.

Market Days and Fair.] Mar. days Tu. and Sat.—Fairs, August 5 and Nov. 8.

Inns.] The principal inns are the Black Bull and Golden Lion.

Gentlemen's Seats] At Hexham, the abbey (T. R. Beaumont, esq.) and just across the bridge over the Tyne, the Hermitage, (J. Hunter, esq.)

Hexham is 281 m. from London, 14½ from Bellinham, 20 from Newcastle, 37½ from Carlisle and 40 from Barnard Castle.

HEYTESBURY, variously written Haresbury and Hatchbury, and in old records Heichtsbury, (Wilts.) a vil. situated on the river Willey, in the S.E. part of the county. It is an antient borough by prescription, and has sent 2 members to parliament ever since the 28th year of the reign of Henry VI. Heytesbury, although a great part of

It was burnt down in 1766, is now in an improving state, from its having a large woollen manufactory of cloths of every description. It consists chiefly of one street, and is governed by a bailiff and 8 burgesses. Here is a free-school and a collegiate church, having four prebends in it, attached to the cathedral church of Salisbury. The market is disused; and here is only one fair, May 14th, although formerly this place had two. Here are 2 or 3 small inns. The post for London goes out every day except Sat. at 2 o'clock in the aft. and comes in every day, except Mon. at 1 o'clock. Here is the seat of Sir W. P. A'court, bart. Population 1023.

Heytesbury is dist. from London 93 m. 15½ from Amesbury and 3½ from Waminster, and has near it, on the l. a T. R. to Salisbury, and one about half a mile beyond that to Bruton.

HIGHAM FERRARS, (Northamp.) a m. t. which derives its name from the antient family of Ferrars, who had a castle here (Higham signifying High house). It had formerly a college for 8 secular chaplains, 4 clerks, and 6 choristers, founded by Chicheley, Archbishop of Canterbury, in the 10 year of Henry V. The t. is small, but dry and healthy, and is a royal manor, forming part of the duchy of Lancaster. Besides its church, here is a free school, and an alms-house for 12 men and one woman. This t. sends one member to parliament; the right of the election is in the mayor, aldermen, burgesses and freemen, being householders, and such as do not receive alms. The number of voters is about 84. Population 823. The *market day* is Sat.—*fairs*, Feb. 5, March 7, May 3, June 28, Aug. 5, Oct. 10, and Th. before Dec. 17.—The *principal inn* is the Green Dragon. Here is a *post office*, and a *waggon* sets out hither from the Cross Keys, St. John's street, London, every Th. at noon.

Higham Ferrars is dist. from London 64 m. 15 from Bedford and 10½ from Kettering.

HIGHGATE, (Midd.) a vil. which took its name from its high situation. and from a gate which was formerly erected here to receive toll for the bishop of London, in consequence of his permission to go through his lands here, when the old miry road from Gray's Inn lane to Barnet was changed. This toll was farmed in Queen Elizabeth's time, for 40l. a year. Mr. Penant remarks that a large gateway was standing here in his memory. On the top of the hill there was antiently an

hermitage, on the scite of which the present church now stands, but it is only a chapel of ease to Hornsea. It was one of the hermits that caused the causeway between Highgate and Islington to be made, taking the gravel from the top of the hill, where there is now a pond. Near the church or chapel is a free school. Highgate is dist. from London 5 m. There are coaches at almost every hour in the day. On the r. of Highgate is a turnpike road to Enfield, and one on the l. to Kentish town.

A tunnel road has lately been opened, under the patronage of parliament, through Highgate Hill; by which the way and labour of draught are considerably shortened.

HIGHWORTH, (Wilts.) a small m. t. situated on a hill near the Vale of White Horse, in Berkshire. It was formerly a borough, and is still governed by a mayor and aldermen, but it contains nothing remarkable.—*Market day*, Wed. for cattle.—*Fairs*, August 12 and Oct. 10. Here is no inn of any note. Entering it on the r. there is a turnpike road to Lechlade, and one on the l. to Swindon.

Post.] The mail arrives at 10 mo. and goes at 4 aft.

Distant from London 75 m.

HINCKLEY, (Leicestershire) a m. t. built partly on a rising ground, on the borders of Warwickshire; from which county it is separated by the Roman Watling-street road. It has been formerly much larger than it is at present, as the traces of the town wall and ditch are, in many places, yet visible. In Leland's time here was an antient castle in ruins. Hinckley contains 6058, inh. has a flourishing manufactory of stockings, and has long been noted for its fine ale. Besides the church, there are four chapels or meeting houses, and here is a place of worship for the Roman Catholics. Here is a regular post office.

Market Day and Fairs.] Mar. day, Mon.—*Fairs*, the 1st, 2d, and 3d Mon. after the Epiphany, Easter Mon. the Mon. before Whit. Mon. Aug. 26, and the 1st Mon. after Oct. 28.

Inns.] The principal inns are the Bull's Head and the George.

Coaches and Waggon.] A coach sets out for Hinckley from the Golden Cross, Charing Cross, Tu. Th. Sat. at 6 morn. and a wagon sets out from the White Horse, Cripplegate, every Mon. and Wed. at noon. Hinckley canal barges lie at Brookes's Wharf, Queenhithe; and at New Hambro, Wharf, Three Cranes.

Post.] Mail arrives at 11 morn. and goes out at 1 aft.

Bankers.] Messrs. Sansome and Blakesley, and Goodacre and Co. both draw on Down and Co.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Between Hinchley and Witherley, on the r. is Lindley Hall, (hon. Mr. Keppel,) and on the l. Weddington Hall, (— Crawford, esq.)

Hinchley is dist. from London 100½ m. 13 from Leicester, 17 from Ashby de la Zouch, 8½ from Atherstone, and 16½ from Tamworth.

HINDON, (Wilts.) a small m. t. situated on the borders of Dorsetshire, but in the high road leading to all the S. parts of Somersetshire. It is governed by a bailiff and burgesses; and sends two members to parliament. The right of election is vested in the bailiff, and inhabitants paying scot and lot, the number of whom is about 210. Its electioneering annals have long exhibited the most flagrant instances of bribery and corruption, before the committees of the House of Commons, at different times. On July 2, 1754, a fire destroyed 150 houses here.

Market Day and Fairs.] Th.—Mon. before Whit. Sun. and Oct. 29, for cattle and cheese. This is not a post town; but here is a receiving house under the controul of the post office of Shafton. Letters are brought here from London on every Mon. Wed. Th. and Sat. about 10 o'clock, and are dispatched the same days for London, about 12. The principal inn is the Lamb. Hindon is 96 m. dist. from London, and has through it, half a m. on the l. a turnpike r. to Shaftesbury, and from it 1 m. on the r. a turnpike road to Warminster. Population 781.

HINGHAM, (Norf.) formerly written Hincham, a small m. t. remarkable for having the source of the river Yare in its vicinity. The houses are in general neatly built, but the streets are laid out irregularly. In antient times it was more considerable than at present, being then the head of the deanery, which once contained 43 parishes. Here is a good church, the tower of which is very tall and large; it formerly had several chapels in it, and there were 7 guilds held in the church, each having a stipendiary chaplain serving at their altars in the church, which together constituted the choir of Hingham. The new parsonage house, which stands a little to the S.W. of the church, is an eligible and well adapted building. The *market day* is Th.—*Fairs*, March 7, Whit. Tu. and Oct. 2.—*Principal Inns* are the White Hart, (where there is an assembly

room, a Bowling-green, and a monthly club) and the Angel. Letters and parcels are sent 3 times a week to Attleborough for conveyance by the mails and other carriages. Between Hingham and Watton is Carbrook Hall, the seat of J. A. Barker, esq. Distant from London 98 miles.—The turnpike road from Norwich to Watton passes through this place, as does also the cross road from Attleborough to East Dereham, &c. Population 1463.

HITCHIN, (Herts.) a m. t. situated in a pleasant valley, at the foot of a hill which shelters it from the cold easterly winds. Mr. Norden, who wrote in Queen Elizabeth's time, remarks, that the proper name of this place is Hitchend, there having been formerly a wood called Hitch, contiguous to its situation, but which does not now reach so far. The church, which is an antient and noble building, stands nearly in the centre of the t. here are likewise meeting houses for the Quakers, Presbyterians and Baptists, together with a free-school, a charity-school, and eight alms-houses. This is one of the most populous and well built towns in the county; it contains many respectable inhabitants, and is governed by a bailiff and 4 constables, 2 for the t. and 2 for the out-parts. The inhabitants make a great deal of malt, and are 3,608 in number.

Market Day and Fairs.] Mar. day. Tu.—Fairs, East. Tu. and Whit. Tu. for cattle, sheep, and pedlars ware.

Principal Inns.] The Sun, and Swan.

Post.] The post comes in every morn. except Mon. at 5 mo. and goes out at 12 every night, except Sat. The post-office here is open from 8 o'clock in the morn. till 8 in the even.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Near Hitchin are Preston Castle, the seat of (J. V. Hynde, esq.) Temple Dinsley, (Jos. Darton, esq.) Icelford House, (T. Cockayne, esq.) and Offley Place, (— Burrows, esq.)

Bankers.] Messrs. Chapman and Co. draw on Masterman and Co.

Coaches and Waggon.] To and from Bedford, &c. are passing and re-passing continually.

Hitchin is dist. from London 34 m. 7 from Shefford, and 16 from Bedford. On the r. is a turnpike road to Stevenage and Baldock, and going to Baldock, one on the l. to Bedford.

HOCKERILL, (Herts.) is a hamlet to BISHOP'S STORTFORD, dist. 30 m. from London. The mail arrives at 12 at night and goes out at 3 m. Here is an inn. The Crown.

HOCKLIFFE, (antiently Occlève) a vil. or hamlet, which consists chiefly

of inns, being only a great thoroughfare, and lying itself in four parishes. It is often called Hockley in the Hole, and is situated in the county of Bedford. About the middle of it two great roads meet; that on the l. from London, goes to Fenny Stratford, Stoney Stratford, Towcester, &c. and that on the r. called the North road, leads to Woburn, Newport Pagnell, and Northampton.

Post.] Here is a regular post office. The Leighton Buzzard post arrives at the White Hart, every morn. except Sat. and conveys the bag to the mail coach; and the Leighton post comes from Leighton to the White Hart, every morn. except Sun. to fetch the bags left by the mail coach.

Principal Inns.] The Bull, the Red Lion, the King's Arms, the Swan, the White Horse, the White Hart, and the Star.

Gentlemen's Seats.] On the l. is Hockliffe Lodge (Mrs. Glosset); and a little further on, Hockliffe Grange (R. Gilpin, esq.).

HODDESDON, (Herts.) A mar. t. situated on the river Lea, in an open healthy air. It chiefly consists of two streets, about a mile in length. In the middle of the town, stands a conduit or stone image, representing a woman with a picher under her arm, and a pipe coming from the picher, with water constantly running. This water is brought from a small spring, about 2 miles dist. in the fields, and is reckoned the best in England, as when boiled ever so long, it never leaves the least fur or sediment behind it. In the main street are several neat houses, inhabited by genteel families; and the town is noted for private card-parties. There is no particular manufacture in the town, (except a large cotton mill); but there is one circulating library, and 2 Sunday schools. Its church is a chapel of ease to Broxbourn; besides which there are 2 dissenting meeting houses, and 1 do. for the Quakers. Part of this hamlet, however, is situated in Great Amwell parish. The houses in number are about 234, and the inhabitants about 1249.

Market Day and Fairs.] The mar. day is Thurs.—Fair, June, 29. A statute is held at Michaelmas.

Post.] Here is a regular post-office at the Bull Inn. Attendance every day, except Sat.

Principal Inns.] For travellers, are the Black Lion, and the Bull.

Couches and Waggon.] Coaches pass to and from London, at almost every hour in the day. Waggon and car is the same. One coach sets out from

the Vine, in Bishopsgate-street; one from the Bell and Crown, Holborn; one from the George and Blue Boar, do. one from the Cross Keys, Woodstreet; and one from the Saracen's Head, Snow-hill. A cart sets out from the Catherine Wheel, in Bishopsgate-street, on Thurs. and Fri. at noon.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Broxbourn Park, (Jacob Bosanquet, esq.) dist. 1 m. Haly Bury, (William Walker, esq.) dist. 2 m. Amwell Bury, Chas. Brown, esq.) dist. 3 m. and Catshill, (W. H. Field, esq.) dist. 2 m. and half, on the r. of Hoddesdon.

Hoddesdon, is dist. from London, 17 m. from Hertford, 4, and from Ware, 3½ m.

HOLBEACH, (Lincolnsh.) A mar. t. situated in the SE. part, bordering upon Norfolk and Cambridgeshire. It stands in a low flat country, among the dykes, and the wash marshes. The town is not considerable, but appears to be of great antiquity; many remains of walls and pavements, together with a multitude of urns and coins, having from time to time, been dug up here. The church is a noble Gothic structure, surmounted with a lofty tower and spire, and is seen at a great distance over the Fens. Nicholas Breakepeare, afterwards pope Adrian IV. was rector of a village, called Tydd St. Mary's, about 6 m. SE. from this place. Population 2,962.

Market Day and Fairs.] The mar. is on Thursday.—Fairs, May, 17, and Oct. 11.

Post.] Here is a receiving house for letters.

Bankers.] Messrs. Gurney's and Co. draw on Barclay and Co.

Principal Inns.] The Checquers, and the Talbot.

Waggon, &c.] A waggon sets out hither from the Red Lion, Aldersgate-street, and from the Saracen's Head, Friday-street, on Mon. and Fri. The coasting vessels from Holbeach, lie off Stanton's wharf, Southwark.

Holbeach is dist. from London, 105 m. and is 12 m. S. from Boston.

HOLDSWORTHY, (Devon.) A small mar. t. situated near the western borders of the county, between 2 rivulets, which fall into the Tamar, at a little distance. A navigable canal from the harbour of Bude, intended to pass through this town, and to join some other canals, was begun in the spring of 1794. The number of houses which it contains, according to the late returns, is 255, and that of the inhabitants, 1906, whose chief employment is derived from agriculture.

Bunkers.] Messrs. Pearce, Cory and

Co. draw on Bruce and Co. Bartholomew Lane.

Market Day and Fairs.] The mar. is on Sat.—Fairs, Apr. 2, July 9, 10, and 11, (which is a very large fair,) Oct. 2, and the 1 Wed. in Nov.

Principal Inn.] The White Hart, which is also the post-office. The post arrives here from Hutherleigh, on Mon. Thurs. and Sat. about noon, and returns the same days, at 4 in the afternoon.

Holdsworthy, is dist. from London 213 m. and is 47 m. NE. of Exeter.

HOLM CULTRAM, (Cumb.) a populous parish, 6 m. from Wigton, formerly celebrated for its opulent abbey, which belonged to the Cistercian monks. Little now remains of that ancient edifice, except what has been converted into the parish church. Population 600.

HOLT, (Norf.) A mar. t. situated in a sharp, but healthy, air, in a fine country, that may be justly considered as the garden of Norfolk. Holt stands on an eminence of considerable height, and the prospects from it are more variegated than in any other part of this county. The houses, which are about 220 in number, are principally built of brick and stone, and covered with tiles. Its church had formerly a square tower, so high, that it served for a sea-mark; besides the church, here is one meeting house for Quakers. The free grammar school for 30 boys, is in the patronage of the Fishmonger's company of London. To this school belong a scholarship, and fellowship in Sidney college, Cambridge. The school and house are justly reckoned among the first buildings in the town. The parsonage house, which of late years has been considerably improved and modernized, is likewise a good building. The population of Holt is 1037. The quarter sessions for the county are held at Holt, twice a year, viz. at Michaelmas and Christmas; and the sessions house is used as an assembly room for the monthly assemblies, and other public amusements. The hundred of Holt abounds in rich, picturesque, and extensive views.

Market Day and Fairs.] Market on Sat. It is principally frequented by corn merchants, millers, and farmers, who buy and sell grain.—Fairs, Apr. 25, and Nov. 25, both are chiefly for young animal stock.

Post.] The post from London and the South, comes in every day at 3 in the afternoon (except Mon.) and from the North at 10 in the morn. and goes out every day, except Sat. at 11 in the morn.

Principal Inns.] The Feathers, for families, travellers, &c. Here is the post-office, and the excise meetings are held here 8 times a year; and likewise the quarterly meetings for receiving the land-tax. Also the Lion, and the King's Head.

Waggons.] A waggon sets out for Holt, from Sun-street, Bishopsgate Without, on Tues. at noon. 1 from the White Horse, Cripplegate, on Wed. and Sat. at 3 in the aft.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Bayfield, H. Godrell, esq., dist. from Holt 24 m. Borough Hall, (Sir J. H. Astley, M.P.) dist. 5 m. Raynham Hall, (Lord Townshend,) Houghton Hall, (Lord Cholmondeley,) &c. &c.

Holt is dist. from London, 124 m. and from Cromer 10.

HOLT, (Denb.) formerly a m. t. of some note, is now only a vil. but is still governed by a mayor and two bailiffs. The river Dee here divides England from Wales. There are no remains of its castle, which in 1643 was garrisoned for Charles I. but in 1645 was besieged and destroyed by the rebel forces. The inhabitants of Holt (1037 in number) join with those of Ruthyn and Denbigh in sending one member to parliament. Its ancient church is built with red stone. Fairs are held here June 22, and Oct. 29. Dist. from London 188 m. from Wrexham 54 m. and from Chester 10 m.

HOLYHEAD, (Isle of Anglesea) situated in a peninsula, at its western extremity, and principally consisting of houses of entertainment, scattered up and down in a long street, for persons bound to and from Ireland. The natives call this place *Caer Gwyby*, in honour of a certain religious man, who founded a small monastery here about the year 380. The church which is a handsome embattled edifice, is dedicated to this St. Kybi; its present pulpit is reported to be very ancient, having been erected in the year 1166. A bath and assembly room were erected here in 1770; and in consequence of the shortness and safety of the passage between Holyhead and Dublin, the harbour here, which at low water is almost dry, is much resorted to. The t. which comprises 3,005 inhabitants, consists of one principal street and several detached building. The post-office packets, which are stout vessels and ably manned, sail every ex. immediately after the arrival of the mail, (Tue. excepted, when no mail comes in), and returns the next morn. a wherry however generally sails on Tues. with such passengers as are desirous of crossing the channel. A new light-

house has lately been erected here. In the winter season, there is abundance of wild fowl hereabouts; and fish is in great plenty, fresh, and good at all times.

Market Day and Fair.] Mar. during the season, is on Sat. for butchers-meat, poultry, butter, eggs, oats, and potatoes; and the wake or annual fair, is on July 25; which last continues 3 days.

Principal Inn.] The Eagle and Child.

Gentlemen's Seats.] In the vicinity of Holyhead, Penrhos, (the seat of Lady Stanley,) Penrhos Bradwen, (John Jones, esq.) and Llandfair (Mrs. Vickers).

HOLYISLAND, antiently called Lindisfarne, from the small stream called Linde, which here runs into the sea, is in reality a part of Northumberland, although in law, it belongs to Durham, and all civil questions can only be determined by the justices of that county. Various fragments of its antient monastery, built with reddish stone (and which was twice demolished by the Danes, in 795, and 867), are still to be seen here. The venerable Bede calls this island *Semi Island*, it being, indeed, twice an island, and twice united to the continent in the space of one day. At the SW. corner of it is a vil. inhabited by fishermen, which has 2 inne. Its castle, or fort, built on a perpendicular rock, is garrisoned by a detachment of invalids from Berwick; near the vil. is a commodious haven, much frequented by merchant ships in stress of weather. Population 675.

Holyisland was once the see of a bishop, since removed to Durham, and is dist. from Berwick about 9 m.

HOLYWELL, (Flintsh.) a mar. t. which was formerly an insignificant village, but is now become a rapidly improving, flourishing, well built town, consisting chiefly of one long street, and containing 6394 inhabitants. This town has been long famous on account of St. Winfred's well, the story of which is related in the "Golden Legend," printed by Wynken de Worde, in 1512: but our narrow limits will not permit us to transcribe it. This well lies at the bottom of three high hills, and is covered by a small Gothic building, commonly said to have been erected by the Countess of Richmond, mother to King Henry VII. The water is extremely clear, and is reputed to be efficacious in many disorders. The spring boils up like a cauldron, and, as it turns a mill within a few yards from its source, it must undoubtedly yield a very considerable quantity of water.

The well itself is an oblong square, about 12 feet in length, and 7 in width. Over the well is a room used for a school, and in it the justices for the county hold their quarter-sessions. In the neighbourhood are large manufactories of cotton, and also considerable works in lead, calamine, copper, and brass, the successful working of which, together with the occasional resort of visitants to the well, have contributed to raise this t. to its present state of opulence. By a decree of the Court of Chancery, the holy well is thrown open to the public.

Bankers.] Messrs. Oakley and Co. draw on Ramsbottom and Co.

Market Day.] The mar. is on Fri. This place had also a grant of fairs on April 23, Tues. after Trin. and Sep. 2, but it appears that these have never yet been established.

Inns.] The Red Lion, the White Hart, and the White Horse.

Coaches and Waggon.] A post coach sets out for Holywell, from the Golden Cross, Charing Cross, daily, at 3 in the afternoon; and a waggon from the Castle and Falcon, Aldersgate-street, on Tues. at 2 in the aft. and on Fri. at 8 in the morn. The mail-coach to Holyhead passes through this place every morn. and returns every ev.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Beyond Holywell, 3 m. on the right, is Downing Hall, the family seat of the Pennants, of whom the late T. Pennant, esq. was highly distinguished for his abilities and industry as a naturalist and topographer. At a small dist. further is Upper Downing, the seat of T. Thomas, esq. and about 1 m. beyond this, near the sea side, is Mostyn Hall, the seat of Sir Thomas Mostyn, bart.

Holywell is dist. from London 207 m. from Flint 5½, from Denbigh 15 m. and from St. Asaph 11 m. E. On the right is a turnpike-road to Mostyn, and on the left to Denbigh.

HONITON, (Devon.) "is situated," says Mr. Polwhele, "in a delightful vale, upon a rising ground, on the S. side of the river Otter, and commanding a fine view of the surrounding country, which presents to the eye a variegated extent of corn and pasture, beautifully interwoven." Before the Norman invasion, the manor belonged to Drogo, an Anglo-saxon. But in Domesday-book it is described as the property of Robert Earl of Montaigne, half-brother to King William the Conqueror. On the rebellion of William son of Robert, this manor was seized by King Henry I. and granted to Richard de Rivers, from whom it descended to the Courtenays, Earls of

Devon, and is now the property of Lord Viscount Courtenay, of Powderham castle. Honiton chiefly consists of one broad handsome street, running from E. to W. and another crossing it at right angles; through the former flows a small stream of clear water. The buildings are for the most part modern, and covered with slate, and the streets are paved with small pebbles. The number of houses returned under the late act was 600, and that of the inhabitants amounted to 2735. The chief articles of manufacture are broad lace and edgings, of which considerable quantities are fabricated here, and disposed of in the metropolis. This is an ancient borough, governed by a portreeve and bailiff, who are chosen annually at the lord of the manor's court. The number of voters, paying scot and lot, is about 350. The church stands on a bold eminence, about half a mile from the town, besides which there is All-hallows chapel, completed in the year 1769, in place of an older edifice: here are also 3 meeting houses for Independents, Baptists, and Presbyterians, together with a small free-school for boys, and a school of industry for girls.

Market Day and Fairs.] The market day is on Sat.—Fair, the first Wed. after July 19.

Bankers.] Messrs. Flood and Co. (Honiton Bank,) draw on Lubbock and Co. Mansion-house-street, and Smith, Brooke and Co. (Honiton and East Devon Bank) on Hammersley and Co. Patnam.

Inns.] Golden Lion and Dolphin.

Coaches, Waggon, &c.] A post coach sets out for Honiton, from the Saracen's Head, Snowhill, daily, at 4 in the morn. and a waggon sets out from Gerrard's Hall, Basing-lane, daily, at 3 in the aft. The Honiton vessels, which send weekly large quantities of butter to the metropolis, lie mostly off Cotton's, Beal's, Smith's and Stanion's wharfs, Southwark.

Gentlemen's Seats.] The vicinity of Honiton contains numerous handsome seats; the following, which are within 3 m. of this town, are the principal. Walford Lodge, late Lieut. Gen. Simcoe, (now Mrs. Simcoe), Woodbine, (Admiral Sir Thomas Graves, K. B.) Hembury Fort, (Richard Graves, esq.) Deer Park, (A. L. Shuldham, esq.) Ashfield, (Miss Julia L. Somerville, sister of Lord Somerville), England, (Miss T. A. Elliott, sister of Col. Elliott), Tracey House, (H. B. Lott, esq.) Weston Cottage, (S. Stephens, esq. late M. P. for St. Ives). Escott House was burnt down

Dec. 28, 1808, and has not been rebuilt since.

Honiton is dist. from London 156 m. in the road to Exeter. On the right are turnpike-roads to Chard, Taunton, and Collumpton.

HORNBY, (Lancash.) a m. t. situated on the river Lon, at the extremity of the county, next to Westmoreland. It contains little that is remarkable except the remains of a noble castle, most beautifully situated on an eminence, round the bottom of which runs a river called the Winning. The church is a handsome Gothic structure, with an octagon tower, and over the river Lon, or Lune, there is a stone bridge of 3 arches. In the town and neighbourhood is a large manufactory for cotton. Population 420.

Market Day and Fair.] Its market is every other Tues. for cattle, the weekly market formerly on Fri. being now discontinued.—Fair, July 30 and 31.

Inns.] King's Arms, and Bull's Head, which last is also the excise-office.

Cart.] A cart goes from here to Lancaster on Mon. Thurs. and Sat. and returns the same days.

Hornby is dist. from London 249 m. and from Lancaster 9.

HORNCASTLE, (Lincolnsh.) a m. t. situated in a valley, almost surrounded with small streams of water, on the river Bane. It was formerly a camp, or winter station of the Romans, supposed to be Banovallum, and a great number of Roman coins have been often discovered in the ground near the place where the castle stood, which encompassed about 20 acres. Part of the wall of the said castle is still remaining; it is about 4 yards in thickness, and is strongly cemented with mortar. The town is well built, and has an improving trade in the manufacturing of hides. The air here is reckoned wholesome, and the water is good. The river Bane has been made navigable from this town to the river Witham, below Tattershall. Here are a grammar-school, a limited charity-school, and a public dispensary. Two schools for educating the poor have very recently been formed here, one under the patronage of the national education society, the other under that of the British and Foreign (formerly called the Lancasterian) Education Society.

Market Day and Fairs.] Market day Sat.—Fairs, June 22, Aug. 21, and Oct. 29, for horses, sheep, and horned cattle. These fairs have long been famous for horses; that in Aug. begins

nearly three weeks before the day on which it is usually announced to commence.

Principal Inns.] The Bull, and the George.

Coaches and Waggon.] A coach sets out for Horncastle, from the Saracen's Head, Snowhill, daily, at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 6 in the morn. and a waggon sets out from the Bull and Mouth, Bull and Mouth-street, daily, at 4 in the aft.

Post.] The post arrives in Horncastle on Mon. Wed. and Sat. in the forenoon.

HORNSEA. (Yorksh. E. R.) a m. t. almost surrounded by a small arm of the sea, and having on the SW. side of it, Hornsey Meer, a lake or pool of fresh water, well stored with pikes, eels, and perch. The church stands now only 1 m. distant from the ocean, although, according to tradition, it was formerly dist. 10 m. Some years since a whole street, called Hornsey Beck, was washed away by the sea, as the inhabitants report, and a similar fate attended a village in the neighbourhood, named Hyde. Amber is sometimes found on this coast. Population 704.

Market Day and Fairs.] The mar. is on Mon.—Fairs, Aug. 12, and Dec. 17.

Here is no inn, nor are there any regular conveyances hither from the metropolis, from which Hornsey is computed to be dist. 194 m. 14 m. from Bevelley, 15 m. from Hedon and Driffield, 16 m. from Bridlington and Hull, 20 m. from Patrington, and 35 m. from York.

HORNSEY (Midd.) a pleasant vill. situated in a low valley, 5-m. from London, through which the New River flows. In its vicinity is a small coppice, known by the name of Hornsey wood. This place is a favourite resort of the good citizens of London. The Hornsey-Wood House is a famous house of entertainment. Population 3,349. Coaches go daily from the White Bear, Aldersgate-stre t, at 11 in the morn. in the aft. at 7 in the winter, and at 4 and 8 in summer.

HORSHAM. (Sussex) a m. t. situated about 3 m. from the main r. that leads from Arundel to London; it is supposed to have derived its name from Horsa, brother to Hengist the Saxon chief, who had his residence here. In respect to trade and population, it is one of the largest and most considerable places in the county. Besides the church, which is a very antient structure, here are also four places of worship, viz. for the Presbyterians, Baptists, Quakers, and Methodists. A

new county jail has been erected here of late years. Here is likewise a free school, and other charitable donations, which, as the inhabitants say, have long been most shamefully abused or perverted. Horsham is governed by a steward, 2 bailiffs, and 2 constables, who are elected annually at the court-leet. Horsham is a borough by prescription, and returns 2 members to parliament. In its vicinity is a quarry of very good stone, adapted either for tiling or flooring. Population 9,839.

Bankers.] Messrs. Grinstead and Co. draw on Spooner and Co. and Blunt and Co. on Gill and Co.

Market Day and Fairs.] A great one for poultry is on Sat. also on the last Tu. in every month, here is a market cattle.—Fairs, Mon. before Whit sun. July 18 for 9 days, and Nov. 27.

Post.] The post office opens at 8 in the morn. and shuts at 7 in the ev. The mail sets out hither from London every day, except Sun. and returns every day except Sat.

Principal Inns.] Anchor, King's Head, and Black Horn.

Gentlemen's Seats.] On the r. are Hill's Place, (Duke of Norfolk) on the l. the seat of W. Smith, esq. and 1 m. beyond that, Don Place, Wm. Markwick, esq.

Coaches and Waggon.] The Brighton coaches pass through daily, and a waggon sets out from the Swan, Blackman-street, Tu. and Fri.

Horsham is dist. from London 34 m. 13 m. from Dorking, and 15 m. from Steyning. On the l. is a T. R. to Cuckfield and Brightonstone, and on the r. one to Sinford.

HOTHAMPTON : see BOGNOR.

HOUGHTON, (Norfolk) or Houghton in the Dale, a vil. chiefly remarkable for a magnificent seat in the neighbourhood (Earl Cholmondely's) which was lately the seat of the Earls of Orford, and which is reckoned, in proportion to the compass of ground it occupies, to be as convenient, as superbly ornamented, and as handsomely furnished, as most houses in the kingdom. It is likewise said to contain the largest and finest collection of pictures in England. Many of the trees were planted by the hand of Sir Robert Walpole himself. The whole tract of country from Holkham to Houghton, for centuries past a wild sheep walk, is now inclosed, and is become remarkable for the plenty of its produce, the excellence of its plantations, the knowledge of its farmers in general, and the riches of its principal occupiers. Population 176.

Houghton is dist. from London 112 m.

HOUNSLOW, (Midd.) a vil. or hamlet lying in 2 parishes, the S. side of it in Isleworth, and the N. in Heston. On Hounslow Heath, in its neighbourhood, are vestiges of several ancient camps; among those known is that of the Earl of Gloucester, when at the head of the Londoners, in the year 1867. In 1793, barracks for 400 men were erected, on the N. side of this heath. About the middle of it are some powder mills, and on the l. some copper mills.

Its mar. on Thurs. has been of late years discontinued.

Fairs.] Trin. Mon. and the first Mon. after Sept. 29.

Principal Inns] Are the George, King's Head, Red Lion, and Rose and Crown.

Post.] Letters are delivered here from the post-office every morn between the hours of 8 and 9. About 1 m. from Hounslow, to the l. is Whittton, the seat of G. Gostling esq. also Whittton Dean, the seat of Col. W. Campbell, and about half a mile beyond the powder mills, lately stood the seat of the Duke of St. Albans, a favourite palace of Henry VIII. this fine old building was destroyed by fire in 1796. Hounslow is 9 m. dist. from London. At the end of it on the r. is a T. R. to Bath, and through it on the l. is the great T. R. to Cornwall, and the Land's End. Numerous handsome houses have of late years been erected on both the roads which cross this heath; and, as almost every part of it which is capable of culture has been inclosed, Hounslow Heath, once the terror of travellers, may now be passed with perfect safety.

HARRINGTON, (Yorks. N. R.) a small t. containing 599 inhabitants, and pleasantly situated in a fertile vale. It possesses a charter for a mar. on Thurs. and 3 fairs, on Thurs. before Old May-day, Thurs. before St. Augustine, and first Thurs. after Nov. 5, all of which have long since been disused; though the inhabitants have made repeated efforts to re-establish them, (the last time was about 30 years ago), they have uniformly failed, probably from the contiguity of other market-towns. This town has no inns of note, but it has a handsome church and an elegant seat of Mr. Worsley, in whose garden were discovered, in 1745, a Roman hypocaust, tessellated pavements, and several coins of various Roman emperors, also considerable remains of the Roman buildings.

Post.] A bye-post arrives every morn. from New Malton, and returns in the

ev. which carries letters from the intermediate villages of Broughton, Sarniton, Ainootherby, Appleton, Barton, and Kingsby: these villages are termed street towns, to distinguish them from others of the same name in this county, and probably because they lie on the old Roman road from Malton to Aldborough.

Gentleman's Seat.] Three m. W. of Harrington, is Gilling Castle, the seat of the Fairfax family.

Harrington is 215 m. dist. from London, 7 from Helmesley, 8 from Kirby Moor-side, 9 from Malton, and 18 from York.

HOWDEN, (Yorksh. E. R.) a m. t. which gives its name to, and is capital of a wapentake or district, called Howdenshire, it is situated about 1 m. from the N. bank of the river Ouse, where it has a small harbour for boats and a ferry over the river; both at Howdensdyke. The lands round the t. lie very low, which together with the t. itself are sometimes liable to be laid under water. Here is a church, erected about the year 1100, which was formerly collegiate, and had 5 prebends, and 6 vicars, besides chantry priests. This church has a very tall steeple, erected by Walter Shirlow, bishop of Durham, (whose bowels lie interred here, under a thick stone, near one of the north pillars, with the date of 1405), and which was intended as a place of security to the inhabitants against the inundations of the Ouse. Near the church is an old mansion, or palace, belonging to the Bishop of Durham, who is possessed of several estates in the t. and neighbourhood, together with a separate temporal jurisdiction. There is a large building in the market-place, called the Moot Hall, where courts are held at Lady-day, and Michaelmas, and once in every three weeks throughout the year. Here are likewise 2 methodist meeting-houses, a free-school, and a large parish-house, which contains a number of poor decayed persons and families. Population 1812.

Market Day and Fairs.] Its mar. on Sat. is well supplied with fish, which is brought weekly from the Humber, &c.

Fairs.] Second Tu. in Jan. Tu. before March 25, 2d Tu. in July, and Oct. 2, at these fairs there is generally a very large show of horses.

Post.] A post goes from hence to Thorne every day at 3 in the aft. in winter, and returns next morn. and at 4 in the aft. in summer, and returns the same even. at 10 o'clock. The post

from this place to Hull has been discontinued, in consequence of some recent regulations and improvements.

Inns.] The principal inn is the Half-moon, besides which there are 7 or 8 inferior ones.

Gentlemen's Seats.] The principal seat here about is that of (—Jefferson, esq.) but there are several of the gentry and clergy in the neighbourhood.

Bonches, Waggons, &c.] A post-coach sets out for Howden, from the Baracen's Head, Snow-hill, daily at 7 in the morn. and a flying waggon from the Bull and Mouth, Aldersgate-street, daily, at 4 in the aft. The Howden vessels lie off the Dice and Custom-house quays, near Rillins ate, and off Chamberlayn's and Stanton's wharfs, Southwark.

Bankers.] Messrs. Schofield and Co. draw on Spooner and Co.

Howden is dist. from London, by Thorne 181 m. by Lincoln 199 m. 10 m. from Selby and Snaith, 12 m. from South Cave and Market Weighton, 15½ m. from Thorne, 16½ m. from Pocklington, 20 m. from Beverley and York, and 25 m. from Hull.

HUDDERSFIELD, or HUTHERSFIELD, (Yorksh. W. R.) a m. t. situated on the banks of the river Calder, amid barren moors, and which has risen to consequence almost within the memory of man, or within the last century. It is now a very considerable place, and is become a sort of mart for narrow cloths, fine and coarse, fine broad cloths, serges, kerseymeres and various other kinds of worsted and woollen goods. Even within these few years past it has improved not a little, in respect to buildings, trade, and population. The church is an antient and spacious, but very plain building. Some years ago, a large market-hall was built here, at the expence of Sir John Ramsden, bart. of Byram, near Ferrybridge, which family, are or lately were proprietors of nearly the whole t. The building is of a circular form, 2 stories in height; there are no windows in the outside, but the light is admitted by means of windows in the inner wall. A middle row of one story in height, and supported by pillars, opens into the other part and divides the area of the whole structure into 2 courts. At every door is a handsome cupola, in which is a clock and a bell, which last is solely appropriated to the purpose of opening and shutting the market. The hall is opened early in the morning (only on market-days) and is shut at half-past 12 at noon. The resort of merchants

and factors from a very large circuit, in its populous neighbourhood, is surprisingly numerous, and the average return of the goods sold, is supposed to be greater than that of any other cloth-market in the kingdom. Population, 9,671.

Market Day and Fairs.] Market-day, Tu.—Fairs, March 31, May 14, (which is the principal one) and Oct. 4, for cattle, horses, &c.

Post.] The post sets out from Huddersfield every morning at 7 o'clock, except Sun. and Fri. when it goes out at 2 in the aft. and meets the Leeds mail coach at Wakefield.

Coaches and Waggons.] The York post coach passes through daily, and a flying waggon from the same Inn daily, at 4 in the aft. Vessels lie off the Dice and Custom House quays, Billingsgate.

Principal Inns.] The George, White Swan, Queen's Head, Rose and Crown, Ramsden's Arms, and Packhorse.

Bankers.] Messrs. Dobson and Co. draw on Hoare, Barnets and Co. Skin and Co. on Weston and Co. and Ing-ham and Co. on Were, Bruce and Co.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Between Huddersfield and Ealing, and on the r. is Pixby Hall, the seat of Th. Thornhill, esq. and near it, is Mill Bridge, the seat of J. Radcliffe, esq.

Huddersfield is dist. from London 187 m. by Barnsley 189 m. and 192 m. by Penistone, 8 m. from Halifax and Dewsbury, 13 m. from Wakefield, 16 m. from Leeds, 18 m. from Barnsley, 24 from Manchester, and 39 m. from York. A canal has been cut from Huddersfield to the river Calder, about 5 m. dist. by which, goods are conveyed to and from Hull, London, Leith, &c.

HULL, see KINGSTON UPON HULL.

HUNGERFORD, (Berks.) a small m. t. situate at the western extremity of the county, bordering on Wiltshire. It was antiently called Ingleford, Charnian-street, the import of which, according to Mr. Gough, is a ford of the angles on Herman-street; which Herman street is a Roman road, that passed across this t. and whose name is yet preserved in one of its principal avenues called Charnian-street. This t. consists chiefly of one long street, near the centre of which appear the market-house and shambles. Over the latter is a large room where the inhabitants assemble to transact the town business. In this room a curious relic of antiquity is preserved, denominated the Hungerford Horn, which was given as a charter to the town by John of Gaunt. This horn will hold

about a quart, it is made of brass, and is now blown every hock Tuesday, to assemble the inhabitants on the day appointed to elect the constable, who is assisted in the execution of his office by 12 feoffees, and burgesses, a bailiff, steward, town-clerk, &c. The church is an ancient structure, situated at the end of a pleasant walk, shaded with high trees, in the western quarter of the t. and near it is a free grammar school. Hungerford has a bridge over the Kennet, and is chiefly inhabited by tradesmen and such persons as are employed in agriculture, but it is expected that its trade and business will greatly increase, now that the canal is completed, which unites the waters of the Kennet and Avon. This canal crosses the Kennet twice between Newbury and Hungerford, and once between Hungerford and Froxfield. Population 943.

Market Day and Fairs.] The market is on Wed. - Fairs, Aug. 10, and the last Wed. in April.

Post.] The post-office is in Charnon street, through which the mail coaches pass, it being the high road to Bath and Bristol. They leave the bags at Hungerford from London, Maidenhead, Reading, and Newbury, about half-past 4 in the morn. and take the Marlborough, Calne, Chippenham, Bath, and Bristol bags. On their return to town, they reach Hungerford about 11 at night, and take the London, Maidenhead, Reading, and Newbury bags, leaving those which belong to Bristol, Bath, Chippenham, Calne, and Marlborough; the downward post being every night in the week. No post goes from Hungerford to London on Sat. consequently the London mail does not come in till 10 a.m.

Principal Inns.] The Black Bear, White Hart, Red Lion, and Three Swans; in the first of these the gentlemen of the neighbourhood have a monthly subscription club and an assembly.

Coaches.] The numerous Bath and Bristol coaches pass daily through Hungerford. Hungerford barges lie off Kennett's wharf, Thames-street.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Near Hungerford, at the extremity of its beautiful down, is Hungerford Park, the seat of J. Willes, esq. Here are also Inglewood House, (Mrs. Shaw), Chilton Lodge, (J. Pearce, esq.) and Littlecott Park, (Gen. Popham).

Hungerford is dist. from London 64 m. and has on the r. a turnpike-road to Oxford.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE, a small inland county almost inclosed by the

counties of Cambridge and Northampton; the former of which bounds it on the N.E. and part of the S. and the latter on the N. and W. the remainder is bounded by Bedfordshire. The river Nen and the channels or ancient dykes, which join it to the Ouse, form its limits on the N. and N.E. The Ouse, at its entrance, separates this county from Bedfordshire, and, at its exit, from Cambridgeshire. Its figure is so extremely irregular, that it does not admit of a proper measurement, but reckoning from its most remote projections, it does not exceed 24 m. each way, and in general its extent is considerably less; it is supposed to comprehend about 210,000 acres.

Face of the Country, Soil, &c.] Huntingdonshire, considered with respect to the face of the country, has three varieties. The districts contiguous to the Ouse, which river flows across the SE. part, consists of most beautiful and fertile meadows, of which *Portholme mead*, near the town of Huntingdon, almost encompassed by an arm of the river, is particularly celebrated. The middle and Western parts are agreeably diversified in their surface, fruitful in corn, and sprinkled with woods. The NE. part of Huntingdonshire consists of fens, which adjoins those of Ely. Part of these are drained so as to afford rich pasturage for cattle, and even to yield large crops of corn. In the midst of them are some shallow pools, abounding with fish. The fen lands are computed to take up about one fifth part of the county. Huntingdonshire is divided into 4 hundreds, in which are 6 market towns, viz. Huntingdon, Kimbolton, Ramsey, St. Ives, St. Neots, and Yaxley, besides which there are 78 parishes, 279 villages, 29 vicarages, about 7589 houses, and upwards of 42,000 inhabitants. The air is generally good, except in the fenny tracts, which are frequently subject to damps, and which generate unwholesome fogs. The chief commodities are corn, fine horned cattle, and a very rich and delicate kind of cheese, made at Stilton: there is likewise a great abundance of fowl and fish. The principal fuel in many parts is peat or turf. Though less perhaps has been done for Huntingdonshire than for any other of the fen counties, yet some efforts have been made to improve it: and some inclosure and draining acts have of late years been passed; which when carried into effect cannot fail to improve the value of landed property.

Manufactures.] Huntingdonshire is throughout a farming county, and possesses no manufacture, except that of

a little wool-stapling, and in certain districts, the spinning of yarn.

Rivers.] The chief rivers in this county are the Ouse and the Nen. The Ouse rises near Brackley, in the county of Northampton, and passing by Buckingham, Stoney, Stratford, Newport-Pagnel, Bedford, Huntingdon, St. Ives, Ely, &c. falls into the German Ocean, a little below Lynn in Norfolk. The Nen likewise rises in Northamptonshire, a little of the S. of Daventry, and passing by Northampton, Wellingborough, Higham Ferrers, Thrapston, Oundle, Peterborough, &c. falls into the German Ocean, near Wisbech; in its progress it forms a number of small lakes or meers, one of these, however, near Peterborough, called Whittlesea Meer, is not less than 6 m. in length and 3 in breadth.

Members of Parliament, Diocese, &c.] Under the Saxon heptarchy this county belonged to the Kingdom of Mercia; at present it is included in the Norfolk circuit, in the province of Canterbury, and in the diocese of Lincoln. It sends only 4 members to parliament, viz. 2 knights for the county, and 2 members for the town of Huntingdon. It lately paid 4 parts of the land-tax.

HUNTINGDON, (Huntingdonsh.) a county town, supposed to derive [its name from the Saxon word *Hunmadune*, signifying hunter's down, from the great conveniency of its district for hunting, the whole of which was antiently an entire forest until it was disforested by Henry II. Henry III. and Edward I. which last monarch left no more of the forest than what was his own land. The town is of a moderate size, and populous, although formerly it was much more extensive than it is at present, having had at one time 15 churches in it, which in Camden's time were reduced to 4, and 927 burgesses. At present it consists chiefly of one large street, in general neatly built, a handsome market-place, 2 churches, 2 hospitals, and a good grammar-school. Its free-stone bridge of 8 arches, or rather its bridges, with their causeways over the river, are reckoned a great ornament as well as benefit to the town. Huntingdon was first incorporated by king John, but the mayor, recorder, aldermen, and common council act under a charter granted by king Charles I. The assizes for the county are held here, and here is the county jail. The beautiful meadows on the banks of the river hereabouts are much admired in the summer season. The Ouse has been made navigable for small vessels as far as Bedford. Population 2,397

Bankers.] Messrs. Rust and Co. draw on Price and Co. and C. and J. Pasheller on Esdaile and Co.

Market Days and Fairs.] Mar. on Mon. and Sat. Fair on Lady-day.

Post.] The post-office is open at 7 in the morn. and shuts at 6 in the even. after which hour, every letter put into the office until the departure of the mail must pay one penny. The mail coach arrives here from London every morn. about 4 o'clock, and sets out from the Fountain inn, on its return to town, every even. about 8, receives letters every ev. except Sat. going up, and delivers them every morn, except Mon. when going down.

Principal Inns.] The Crown, the Fountain, and the George.

Coaches and Waggon.] The Hull, Boston, and Peterborough coaches pass through this t. daily. A waggon sets out from the Ram, Smithfield, on Wed. Fri. and Sat. at noon, and from the Three Cups, Aldersgate-street, on Tu. at noon. The Huntingdon vessels lie off Beal's wharf, Southwark.

Gentlemen's Seats.] In the neighbourhood are Hinchinbrooke House, the seat of the Earl of Sandwich, and the Views, the seat of George Sharpe, esq.

Huntingdon is dist. from London, by Hethfield, 64½ m. and by Ware 59. It has on the r. a turnpike-road to Ramsey, and one on the l. to St. Neots and Thrapston. In going from Cambridge to Thrapston, on the r. there is a turnpike-road to Stamford and Wisbech.

HYTHE, or EAST HYTHE, (Kent.) a m. t. situated in the SE. part of the county, which ranks as one of the principal Cinque Ports. Leland reports, that antiently there were 4 churches in this place, but that they were destroyed before his time. The quota allotted to Hythe in the furnishing of a naval armament was 5 ships, 105 men, and 5 boys. Hythe contains about 200 houses, mostly in one long street; it is a corporation, governed by a mayor, jurats, and 24 common council. The corporation, with the assistance of 90 freemen (in all about 126 in number) elect 2 members to the British parliament, out of which number only 22 are residents, the remaining 104 voters being dispersed over different parts of the country. Here is a church 2 hospitals, and a charity-school for 30 boys. This place has a fort under a master gunner and 2 assistants; besides which, 3 new forts, with barracks for the accommodation of 100 men, have been erected of late years within 1 m. of each other. At Hythe there is an artificial cur-

osity, which arrests the attention of every curious stranger that beholds it. A remarkable pile of dry bones has been preserved in the town, time out of mind, being kept in a vault under the church: it consists of several thousand human skulls, arms, legs, and thigh bones, some of which are very gigantic, and are reported, in an inscription affixed, to be the remains of the Danes and Britons, that were slaughtered in a great battle fought near this place, at a period antecedent to the Norman conquest. Here are convenient lodging-houses, bathing machines, &c. Population 2,318.

Market Day and Fairs.] The mar. is on Th. for corn, and formerly one on Sat. but this is now discontinued. Fairs July 12 and Dec. 1.

Principal Inns.] White Hart, and Swan.

Bankers.] Messrs Austen and Louch, draw on Austen and Co.

Post.] The post comes in from London on Sun. Tu. Wed. and Fri. about 11 in the forenoon, and goes forward to Romney; it returns on the following days, about 2 in the aft. and takes the letter bag for London.

Coaches and Waggon.] A coach to Hythe goes from the Golden Cross, Charing Cross, daily, at 5 morn. from the Blossoms Inn, Lawrence Lane, at 4 past 5 morn. and a coach sets out from the George, Borough, daily, at 6 in the morn. A waggon sets out from the King's Head, Southwark, on Mon. and Th. at 9 in the morn. and from the White Hart, Southwark, on Wed. and Fri. at 10 in the even. There are 2 Hythe boys, which lie off Chester's and Brewer's Quays, Thames-street, and off Griffin's Wharf, Southwark.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Near Hythe, on the l. is Beachborough, the seat of J. D. Brookeman, esq. and dist. from it about 2 m. and an half N. is Ostenhanger, or Westenhanger-House, formerly an eminent mansion, belonging to the family of Auberville: it had a draw-bridge, a gatehouse, 9 towers, embattled walls, &c. with 126 rooms, and 265 windows in the various parts of the structure; but in 1701 three quarters of the whole edifice were demolished, and the remainder is, at present, let out for a farm-house.

East Hythe, to which West Hythe adjoins, is dist. from London 66 m.

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ILCHESTER, or **IVELCHESTER**, (Som.) a m. t. situated on the river Ivel or Yeo, and is so called, because it had once a castle standing upon the said river. The castle, which, when this town was populous and important, was encompassed with a double wall and ditch, is now in ruins. The antient t. in which were several parish churches, was an oblong square, its position being conformable to the Roman fosseway, which passes through the t. exactly from the NE. to the SW. Considerable foundations of walls, churches, and old houses, have been discovered all over the t. and many Roman coins have likewise been dug up here at different times. On its bridge, over the Ivel, two antique towers are still standing. Ilchester is governed by a bailiff and 12 capital burgesses, chosen annually. It returns 2 members to parliament, the right of election being vested in the bailiff, capital burgesses and inhabitants not receiving alms. The number of voters is about 155. The town, at present, consists of 4 streets, with one church,

and a chapel, or meeting-house, for dissenters. Here is the county jail, which is a modern building, and an alms-house for 16 poor women. Ilchester has a small manufacture of thread, lace, and silk. Pop. 610.

Market Day and Fairs.] Mar. day, Wed—Fairs, April 18 and Sep. 16.

Principal Inns.] Ark, Swan, and George.

Gentlemen's Seats.] In the neighbourhood are the seats of L. Balley Wallis, esq. of J. Hoddy, esq. and Northover, (late — Chichester, esq.)

Post.] A two-penny post office is established here, which acts under the office of Sherbourne, in Dorsetshire.

Ilchester is 122 m. dist. from London. On the l. is a turnpike road to Yeovil, and going to Yeovil from Glastonbury; across the Yeo river, on the r. is a turnpike r. to Ilminster.

ILFORD GREAT, (Essex) A vil. situated in the parish of Barking on the river Rhoding, on the great r. to Chelmsford. It contains a church or chapel of ease, and an hospital, founded here for lepers, by Adeliza, abbess

of Barking, in the reign of King Stephen. The hospital and its chapel are yet existing. Population 2,462. At Valentine House, in this neighbourhood, (late the seat of Sir Charles Raymond, bart.) in the garden hot-house, is the remarkable vine, of which Mr. Gilpin has given a particular description in his *Reflections on Forest Scenery*. This vine was planted in 1758, (being a sprig of the black Hamburgh sort), in the hot-house, which is 70 feet in the front; the vine extends 200 feet, and being pruned and managed in a particular way, produces wonderfully. The stem of it in 1789, was 15 inches in circumference. Sir Charles Raymond, after supplying his own table, was accustomed to clear about 190*l.* a year by the grapes; and, in some years, the profits to the fruit dealers amounted to no less than 300*l.* annually. Besides Valentine House, here is likewise Hightand House, the seat of — Currie, esq. an elegant modern mansion, built of stone, and Cranbrook, the seat of Robert Raikes, esq. The principal inns in Great Ilford to which Little Ilford adjoins, are the Angel and Red Lion.—Dist. from London 6 m.

Coaches.] A coach goes to Ilford daily, from the Blue Bear, White Chapel, at 11 morn. and 5 aft. (Sun. excepted) and from the 3 Nuns, White-chapel, at 11 morn. 5 aft. in winter and 6 in summer.

Gentlemen's Seats.] On the l. Valentine House, abovementioned (now C. Welstead, esq.) Highland's House, (J. Currie, esq.) and Cranbrook, (Mrs. Dare.)

ILFRACOMB, or ILDFORDCOMB, (Devons.) a m. t. situated on the sea-coast, in the hundred of Braunton. It is rich and populous, and derives a considerable trade from the herring and other fisheries in the Bristol Channel. Nature and art seem to have combined their efforts in the formation of this harbour, which, appearing like a natural basin, is nearly encompassed by craggy heights, overspread with foliage: on three sides, the rocks protrude themselves, and impend in a semicircular sweep, and on the fourth a bold mass of rock extends almost half way across the mouth of the recess, thereby affording protection and shelter to the little cove from the fury of the northern tempests. This last rock ascends nearly to a point, and on its summit is erected a light-house, which, at a distance, has all the appearance of a place of worship. Along the side of the same rock, to the opening of the harbour, runs an extensive

artificial pier, constructed with a view to prevent the accumulation of sand; so that, by the joint assistance of the natural barrier and this piece of masonry, ships of 230 tons burden may ride completely land-locked, and perfectly secure from all the violence of the weather. Along the side of the harbour here described, a number of good houses have been erected, chiefly for the accommodation of strangers during the bathing season; and the remainder of the town stretches for a mile in length to the westward of it. Ilfracomb is a corporation, governed by a mayor, bailiffs, &c. but has never sent any members to parliament. The church is a large plain structure, and stands at the upper end of the town. The inhabitants amount to about 1838, of whom 723 are males, and 1110 females. The houses are in number about 455.

Market Day and Fairs.] Mar. day Sat. when provisions, and particularly fish, are cheap, and in great plenty. No fair is registered or mentioned.

Principal Inn.] The Britannia.

Coaches, Waggon, &c.] No coach sets out here from London, but a waggon sets out from the Saracen's Head, Friday-street, daily, at 11 in the forenoon; and the vessels from Ilfracomb port lie off Symond's Wharf, Southwark. Packets constantly pass from Ilfracomb to Bristol, Swansea, and Milford Haven; and very excellent and fast sailing skiffs may be readily hired here at a short notice.

Ilfracomb is distant from London 205 m.

ILMINSTER, (Som.) a very pleasant and healthy m. t. near the river Ille, on the point of intersection where two great roads meet, one the new western road, from London to Hariton and Exeter, and the other from Bristol to Exeter. The streets are well paved, and the general appearance of the town and its vicinity is much improved of late, by numerous new buildings which have been erected within the last few years. Here are two free schools, one for latin, &c. and the other English, grammar and writing. A market house and shambles, large poor house, several well attended Sunday schools, a handsome church and 4 chapels belonging to different sects. An auxiliary bible society was lately instituted in this t. At Horton, about 1½ m. from Ilminster, there is a mineral spring, which is considered to possess medical qualities, and is in considerable repute for weak and sore eyes. The principal manufacture is that of broad cloths, which were made to a considerable ex-

tent a few years since. A flax mill has been erected, to which an addition is now made for the manufacture of nets. Population 2,160.

Market Days.] Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.—*Fair*, last Wednesday in August, for cattle, horses, and pedlary ware.

Principal Inn.] The George, very elegantly fitted up, and is the principal one for families and travellers.

Bankers.] James Mullett, draws on Fry and sons, London.

Post.] The mail goes daily to London at 8 morn. and arrives thence at 5 aft. there is also a cross post three times a week to and from Taunton and Exeter.

Coaches.] Subscription coaches go daily from the Bull and Mouth, London, and arrive from London at 3 o'clock, in the afternoon at the George here, daily from Exeter to London, and arrive here at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, daily from Bath to Exeter, arrive here from Bath at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and daily from Exeter to Bath, arrive here at 12 o'clock at noon.

Waggons.] Go to and from the Castle and Falcon, Aldersgate-street, to Taunton, and also through Honiton to Exeter; arrive here Friday and Saturday; waggons regularly from Bristol to and from Axminster, and Bristol to and from Exeter. A waggon to and from the Swan, Holborn Bridge, to Honiton and Exeter, arrives here on Wed.

Distance.] Ilminster is dist. from London, through Wincanton, and on the new western line 132 miles, through Taunton 136 m. from Exeter 32 m. from Bath 44, from Portsmouth 97, Taunton 12, Honiton 16, Ilchester 12, Langport 9, from Chard 5, and Crewkerne 8 m.

INGATESTONE, (Essex.) A small t. consisting chiefly of one long street, with a church having a high embattled tower, and containing several handsome monuments, belonging to the family of lord Petre. Population 640. The market, which this t. formerly had, has been discontinued for some years.

Fair.] Dec. 1, for the sale of Welch and Scotch cattle, is much frequented.

Inns.] The Petre Arms and the Spread Eagle.

Coaches.] Daily, from the Blue Boar, Whitechapel, at 4 past 7 morn. from the Bull, Whitechapel, at 6 morn. and from the Saracen's Head, Aldgate, at 1 aft. except Sundays.

Ing. testone is 23 m. from London, 11 from Romford and 5 from Chelmsford.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Through Ingatestone on the l. stands the Hyde, (Rev. Dr. Disney) and a little beyond is Magannett, (— Hayes, esq.)

INGLETON, (York. W. L.) A large and tolerably well built village, situated at the foot of Ingleborough hill, which at its base is nearly 20 m. in circumference, and is 2,360 feet above the level of the sea. The manufacture of cotton yarn has for some years been the chief employment of the inhabitants, who are 1,368 in number. There are several collieries near this village, which furnish the surrounding country to a considerable distance with coals; and in its immediate vicinity there are several objects highly deserving of attention from the philosopher and the lover of romantic scenery.

Fair.] Nov. 17, for horned cattle.

Inn.] The Bay Horse.

Ingleton is 945 m. from London, 7 from Kirby Lonsdale, 10½ from Settle, 18 from Lancaster, and 20 from Askrigg.

IPSWICH, (Suff.) a m. t. pleasantly situated on a gentle descent on the river Orwell, which divides the lower part of the town from the hamlet of Stoke. It is an antient town, and is called, by Camden, "the eye of this county." Ipswich is formed by a variety of streets, called, for the most part, after the names of the parish churches, which are 12 in numbers but formerly 21: as the parish of St. Matthew consists chiefly of St. Matthew's street, St. Clement's parish of Upper and Lower St. Clement's, &c. Many of the houses are handsome modern buildings, and a number of others, which bear the venerable marks of antiquity, are notwithstanding commodious, good houses. There are two chapels in the corporate liberty, besides meeting houses. Of the great college, built by Cardinal Wolsey, no part is now remaining, except the gate, which is of brick, worked into niches, wreathed pinnacles, chimneys, flowers, &c. according to the fashion of the times. In the middle of the market place there formerly stood an antient cross; which has recently been taken down, and the handsome square market place is now inclosed. The grammar-school and library are under the controul of the corporation. The Subscription Public Library (first instituted in 1791), is held in the Butter Market; Mr. J. Raw, bookseller, is the librarian. The corporation consists of 2 bailiffs, a high steward, a recorder, 12 portmen (of whom 4 are justices of the peace), 24 chief constables, a town clerk, and other officers; besides 12 servants in livery, 5 of whom are waiters, or musicians. There is no manufacture in Ipswich of any consequence except the spinning of wool for other places; and its trade consists,

chiefly of corn, cheese, and butter, the produce of a very delightful country. An act of parliament was obtained a few years ago to improve the harbour of Ipswich, which was almost dry at low water, and to make it navigable for larger vessels. The town is well supplied with water, brought by pipes from the hills, which rise above the town on the N. and on the E. and which contribute to shelter it from those bleak inclement winds. Large barracks have been lately built about the town, capable of containing upwards of 10,000 men. In Ipswich there are four pretty considerable charity schools, several alms-houses, a shire hall for the county sessions, and a palace for the bishop of Norwich. Population 13,670.

Market Day and Fairs.] Mar. days, Tu. and Th. for small meat, Wed. and Fri. for fish, and Sat. for provisions of all kinds.—Fairs, Holy Rood Day, OS. for butter and cheese. St. George's Day OS. for toys, home bread, and lean cattle. St. James's, July 25, and 2 fairs for cattle on May 18 and 19, and Aug. 22 and 23, at the last of which vast numbers of lambs are sold, to the amount of eighty, ninety, or 100,000.

Post.] A post arrives here from London, at 8 o'clock in the morn. and from the N. at 9 in the even. Also a mail coach sets out from the White Horse, Ipswich, every night.

Principal Inns.] The White Horse, for families, and also Gooding's Coffee House and Assembly Rooms, the Golden Lion, the Bear and Crown, and Griffin, all for travellers.

Banks.] Messrs. Alexander and Spooner, who draw upon Hoare, Hill, and Barnett, and Messrs. Crickitt, Kerridge and Co. who draw upon Sir J. Esdaile and Co. London.

Coaches and Waggons.] A post coach daily from the 4 Swans, Bishopsgate-street, $\frac{1}{2}$ before 6 and 7 morn. arrives at the Golden Lion, Ipswich at 6 even. and departs for London at 7 and 8 morn. A coach from the White Horse, Fetter-lane, daily, at 9 and 4 aft. From the Saracen's Head, Aldgate, Mon. Wed. and Fri. at $\frac{1}{4}$ past 2, to the Golden Lion. The Yarmouth mail, through Ipswich, goes daily from the same inn, at $\frac{1}{4}$ past 4 aft. Frewer's waggons sets out from Car-street, Ipswich, every Th. and Fri. for the Ipswich Arms, in Cullum-street London; and Hearn's Waggons sets out from the Griffin, 9 on Mon. and the Halbert, on Wed. night (Ipswich) for London.

Gentlemen's Seats.] The principal seats near Ipswich, are Christ Church,

(The Rev. Mr. Tonnerley) it has a delightful park, which the owner frequently permits the inhabitants of the t. to walk in; the Chauntry, (E. G. Collinson, esq.) dist. 1 m. Thurstead Hall, (Sir B. Hacland, bart.) dist. 2 m. Shrubland Hall, (Sir W. Middleton, bart.) dist. 3 m. and Bramford Hall, (N. L. Acton, esq.) dist. 3 m.

Ipswich is dist. from London 69 m. from Bury St. Edmund's 25, and from Colchester 18 m. On the r. is a turnpike r. to Yarmouth, and from Ipswich to Needham on the r. there is one to Colchester, and one on the l. to Woodbridge.

IREBY, (Cumb.) an antient but inconsiderable market town; situated near the source of the river Ellen: it is some time called High Ireby, to distinguish it from the Hamlet of Low Ireby, which is 1 m. dist. The population of High Ireby, in 1811, was 130.

Market Day and Fairs.] The market is on Thursday, fairs, Feb. 24th. and Sep. 21.

Ireby is 303 dist. from London, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Kewick, and 18 m. from Carlisle.

ISLEWORTH, (Midd.) a vil. pleasantly situated on the River Thames, opposite Richmond; it contains many good houses, inhabited by genteel families. The body of the church is a modern structure; but its antient, venerable tower is still remaining covered with ivy. In this parish is Sion Hill, belonging to the Duke of Marlborough; the grounds were planted by Brown. Also on Sion Hill is the seat of John Robinson, esq. a neat villa, with extensive offices, agreeably situated in a small paddock. Likewise Sion House, the seat of the Duke of Northumberland, on the Thames, opposite Richmond Gardens. It is called Sion, from a nunnery of Bridgetines of the same name, originally founded at Twickenham, by King Henry V. in 1414, and afterwards removed to this spot, in the year 1432. In 1547, the Duke of Somerset began to erect this magnificent structure, (Sion House) and finished the shell of it, nearly as it now remains. The house is a majestic edifice of white stone; the roof is flat and embattled. Many improvements have been introduced of late years into the grounds and apartments, &c. under the direction of Robert Adam, esq. architect. In Isleworth are 2 charity schools. Dist. from London 8 m. Population, 4,861. A coach to Isleworth goes daily from the Bolt in Tun, Fleet Street, at 11 in the morn. and half-past 3 in the aft.

ISLINGTON, (Midd.) a vil. situated on the N. side of London, and from the great increase of building, of late

years, almost contiguous to the metropolis. It was formerly called Isendon or Isledon. The parish is populous and extensive, the houses are nearly 2,500, occupied by 15,065 persons; and it includes within its boundaries, Upper and Lower Holloway, 3 sides of Newington Green, and part of Kingsland, on the r. to Ware. The old church was a gothic structure, erected in 1503, and stood till 1751, when it was taken down, and the present church and tower built of brick, erected and finished in 1754, at the expence of 6319*l*. An elegant chapel of ease has been erected near Highbury, for the accommodation of the inhabitants, who were too numerous to be seated in the church, near which charity schools are erecting, for the education of 500 children on Dr. Bell's system. In Queen's Row are 10 alms houses for the support of 10 decayed cloth-workers; and in Frog Lane are 8 other alms-houses for the widows of cloth-workers. About half a m. to the N. E. of the church stands Canonbury House, supposed to have been formerly a mansion for the prior of the canons of St. Bartholomew, in West Smithfield. The antient part of this house still remaining, is supposed to have been built in the reign of Henry VIII. by William Bolton, prior from 1500 to 1532; his device, a bolt and tun, is still visible in several parts of the garden wall. On the SW. side of the vil. is a capacious reservoir of water, called New River Head, consisting of a large bason, into which the New River enters; part of the water is conveyed by pipes to London, while another part is thrown by an engine to a reservoir, which lies much higher. in order to supply the highest parts of the metropolis. Near the New River Head is a spring of mineral water called Islington Spa, which in quality and effect resembles the water at Tunbridge Wells. Here is likewise a well known place of public amusement, called Sadler's Wells. To the N. of Islington are Highbury Place, Highbury Terrace, Highbury Barn, a well known tavern and tea-garden, &c. there are stages here, every hour in the day.

IVER, (Bucks.) formerly a m. t. but now a populous vil. containing 1635 inhabitants. A considerable corn trade is carried on between this place and London. Here is a free-school founded about the middle of the last century by Robert Bowyer; who endowed it with a sum of money, which produces an income, at present, of about 21*l*. per annum.

Inn.] The Swan.

Coches.] Go daily (Sun. excepted) from the Old Bell, Holborn, in summer at 3 o'clock in the aft. and in winter at 2 in the aft.

Iver is dist. from London 18 m. and 3 m. from Colnbrook and Uxbridge.

IVINGHOE, (Bucks.) a small m. t. situated on the E. side of the county, between the counties of Bedford and Hertford. The t. consists of two streets one of which proceeds the whole length of the place, and the other branches out in the middle, partly representing the form of the letter T. The church, which appears to have been founded by King Edward VI. is reckoned a fine building. Here is a manufactory of lace, which keeps in constant employment about 900 persons. A quaint distich prevails here and in the neighbourhood, which is thus worded :

"Tring, Wing, and Ivinghoe did go,
For striking the Black Prince a blow."
Which distich is accompanied with a tradition, that these places were formerly in the possession of the Hampden family; but the particulars of the circumstance to which they relate, are now no where found upon record. The surrounding soil is chalky and unfruitful, but near it are some hills so elevated, as to command on a clear day, a view of 36 parish churches. Population 1561.

Market Day and Fairs] Market day, Sat. once large, but at present not very considerable.—Fairs, May 6, and Oct. 17, for cattle, and sundry articles of merchandize.

Principal Inns.] King's Head, (Excise office) and King's Arms, post office.

Post.] The post comes in every Sun. Wed. and Fri. at 11 in the morn. and returns the same day, at 4 in the aft. this, however, is only a bye post from Hemel Hempstead, Herts.

Conveyance] A waggon sets out for Ivinghoe, from the Oxford Arms, Warwick-lane, every Fri. at noon.

Ivinghoe is dist. from London 33 m. from Danstable 6 m. and 9*½* from Hemel Hempstead.

IXWORTH, (Suff.) a small m. t. and a pl. ce. apparently of great antiquity, as a number of Roman coins have been discovered here, from time to time. In its vicinity is Ixworth Priory, the seat of John Cartwright, esq. built on the site of an ancient priory of black canons, founded here by Gilbert Bland, one of the companions in arms of William the Conqueror. Population 846.

Market Day] On Fri. The mar. is now very inconsiderable.

Principal Inn.] The Pickerill.

At the dist. of about 5 m, is Euston, the seat of the D. of Grafton.

Coach and Waggon.] A Norwich (Machine) coach, through Botesdale and Ixworth, starts from the Swan with Two Necks, Lad Lane, on Sun. Tu. and Th. at 4 o'clock in the aft. and a waggon from the Saracen's Head, Snow Hill, on Mon. at 4 in the morn.

Ixworth is dist. from London 77 m. and from Bury 7, NE. It lies nearly on the r. between Bury and Yarmouth. Going to Stowmarket, on the r. is a T. R. to Bury, and one on the l. to Botesdale.

KAY

KEI

KAYNSHAM, KEYNSHAM, or KAYNSHAM, (Somersetsh.) a m. t. which has been proverbially named smoky, i. e. foggy, it being generally reckoned a foggy place. It consists principally of one street, about a mile in length, extending along the N. side of the river Avon. The t. is built upon a sort of rock, the interior of which produces an infinite number of fossils in the shape of serpents coiled, but for the most part without heads. Here is a fine large church, likewise a stone bridge over the Avon to Gloucester, and another over the river Chew. Also a charity school, and a methodist chapel. The chief trade of the inhabitants is malting, its former manufactures of woollen, having of late years been entirely dropped. According to Camden, Kaynesham was once the capital seat of the Cangi. Every year in the spring, the river here swarms with millions of little eels, which the inhabitants catch on the top of the water, and scowering off their skins, by an art which they have, make them into cakes which they fry and eat. Population 1748.

Market Day and Fairs.] Mar. day Thurs.—Fairs, March 24. and Aug. 15.

Principal Inn.] Sign of the Church Through it on the r. is Hanham Hall, the seat of — Crisick, esq. and about 2 miles on the left, the seat of — Ireland, esq.

Kaynsham is dist. from London 116 m. and stands on what is called the lower road between Bath and Bristol.

KEDLESTON, (Derb.) a small vill. known chiefly for the very elegant mansion and park of Lord Scarsdale, and for its mineral spring, which possesses properties similar to that of Harrogate water. It is taken internally for antiscorbutic complaints; and when applied externally, by bathing, it has been found highly beneficial in cutaneous diseases and particularly of old

ulcerous complaints. The neighbouring inhabitants, in summer, frequently use the Kedleston water as a substitute for malt liquor at their meals. The baths are furnished with suitable conveniences: they are near the park, and commodious lodging-houses are erected for the visitors, on the plan of those at Buxton and Matlock. For these improvements the public are indebted to the late Lord Scarsdale, by whom they were erected, and the spring was inclosed, about 50 years ago. The population of this vil. in 1811 was 144.

Kedleston is dist. from London 131 m. and 5 m. from Derby.

KEIGHLEY, or KIGHTLEY, (Yorksh. W. R.) a m. t. seated in a valley, surrounded by hills, at the meeting of two brooks, which fall into the river Aire, about a mile below. The parish is about 6 m. in length, and 2 in breadth, yet there is not half a mile of level ground through the whole extent of it except at its western extremity, where there is a pretty even field, about 1½ m. in circumference, and which is sometimes used for horse-races. Keighley communicates with all the late internal navigations. Here is a receiving house for letters. The population of the parish of Keighley (including the t. and its vicinity) in 1811, was 6,864.

Market Day and Fairs.] Market day, Wed.—Fairs, May 1, and Nov. 7, 8, 9.

Principal Inns.] Devonshire Arms, and New Inn.

Conveyances.] A flying waggon sets out for Keighley, from the Bull and Mouth, Aldersgate, dai'y, at 4 in the aft. also from the White Horse, Cripplegate, the Saracen's Head, Friday-street, and the Red Lion, Aldersgate-street, daily, at noon. A coach passes through Keighley from Leeds to Kendal, in summer, daily, and in the winter 3 times a week.

Keighley is dist. from London, by Bradford, 210 m. and by Halifax 207 m.

4 m. from Bingley, 10 from Bradford and Skipton, 12 from Otley and Halifax, and 10 from York.

KELLINGTON, or **CALLINGTON**. See **CALLINGTON**.

KENDAL, or **KIRBY** in **KENDALE**, (Westmoreland), a m. t. situated in a most beautiful valley, watered by the river Can or Ken. It is the largest t. in the county, and much superior to Appleby, in respect of trade, wealth, buildings, and the number of its inhabitants. It consists chiefly of two good streets, one of which is about a mile in length, and of a sufficiently spacious breadth. A new street has lately been opened from nearly the centre of the town, to the river side, which has much improved one of the principal avenues for carriages. There also have been lately erected near the middle of the t. a very neat and convenient range of butcher's shambles. Notwithstanding some awkward turns, and contracted, inconvenient passages, which occur in the main street, the t. upon the whole looks well, and has an open and cheerful appearance. The sessions of the peace are kept here, for the barony of Kendal. The church is a large gothic fabric, divided into 5 aisles, with a square tower. Here are, likewise, a free school, two charity schools, and a work-house, which last has been much commended for its cleanliness and internal economy. The river which runs half way through the t. in a stoney channel, furnishes abundance of salmon and trout; over it are 2 bridges, one of stone, and the other of wood, and on its banks live a number of respectable dyers and tanners. There is a canal, which proceeds from it to the t. of Lancaster, by means of which Kendal communicates with all the late inland navigations. This place has long been famous for its manufactories, the chief of these are cottons, coarse woollen cloths, linsseys, druggets, knit worsted stockings, flannels, hats, serges, &c. Some smaller manufactories of fish-hooks, wool-cards, scouring waste silk, &c. are also carried on here. It is a corporate t. with 7 companies, but sends no members to parliament. Population 7505.

Market Day and Fairs.] Market, a very large one, on Sat.—Fairs, April 27, and Nov. 8 and 9.

Bankers.] Messrs. Wilson and Co. and Wakefield and Sons, both draw on Masterman and Co.

Post.] The mail arrives at 9 aft. and goes out at 11 morn.

Principal Inns.] The Crown, the King's Arms, and the White Hart; besides several others, commodious

and genteel, where travellers may be plentifully supplied, and well served.

Coach and Waggon.] A post coach sets out for Kendal, from the Saracen's Head, Snow-hill, daily, at 5 in the aft. and a waggon from the Bull and Mouth, Aldersgate, daily at 4 in the aft.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Among some others less remarkable in the neighbourhood, which however abounds with a variety of delightful rides, are Abbot Hall, (— Wilson, esq.) Levan's Hall, and Park, down the E. side of the river. The park is characterized as one of the sweetest spots that fancy can imagine; woods, rocks, rivers, pleasure grounds, and thickets, are rivals in beauty of style, and variety of contrast, &c.

Kendal is dist. from London by Halifax 264 m. by Lane End and Lancaster 262½ m. by Leeds 269½ m. and by Lancaster and Milnthorpe 204 m. On the r. are turnpike-roads to Sedburgh, Kirkby-Stephen, and Appleby; and on the l. to ditto, to Milnthorpe, Ulverstone, Wina-nder Mere, and Ambleside.

KENELWORTH, corruptly called **Killingworth**, (Warwicksh) a m. t. situated on the S. W. side of Coventry. It is a long straggling place, containing a church, with a spire steeple; two dissenting meeting-houses, which are frequented by several genteel families, and also a market-house. Kenelworth has chiefly been celebrated for a most magnificent castle, extensive chase and park, which formerly rendered it the pride, glory, and ornament, of all this part of England. The castle here alluded to was built in the reign of Henry II. by Geoffrey de Clinton, chamberlain and treasurer to Henry I. In the beginning of the reign of King John, Henry de Clinton, grandson to the founder, released to the king all his rights, in the castle, with whatever belonged thereto, and that king caused the castle to be garrisoned, and placed therein for safety of the prince his son. In the time of Henry III. it was sometimes used as a prison: it was likewise much enlarged and repaired. In process of time it came by marriage to John of Gaunt, by whom all the present buildings, or such as are yet remaining, were erected. By his son Henry IV. it again devolved to the crown, and so continued till the time of Queen Elizabeth, who granted it to her favourite, Robert Dudley, afterwards created Earl of Leicester, and his heirs. This nobleman considerably extended the chase, and expended the sum of 60,000*l.* in the many improvements which he made. When the

whole was completed, he entertained the queen here, with all her court, for 17 days consecutive, in a most gay and splendid manner; during this time, 320 hogsheds of common beer were drunk in the castle, which is only mentioned here, to shew the largeness of the royal retinue. In the civil wars, the castle was mostly demolished by those who purchased it of the parliaments, in order to convert the many valuable materials into money. The whole area, or space comprized within the walls, measured 7 acres. One of the gate houses, of which there were 4, has been lately fitted up for a farmhouse; both these and the castle were all built of hewn free-stone. Near the castle walls is a pool of 111 acres in extent, through which runs several streams, which teem with both fish and fowl. The circuit of the castle, manors, parks, &c. taken altogether, amounted to not less than 19 or 20 m. The present proprietor is the Earl of Clarendon. Population 2379.

Market Day and Fairs.] Mar. day, Wed.—Fair, Midsummer day.

Post.] Here is a receiving house for letters.

Principal Inn.] Kings Arms.

Gentlemen's Seats] At the distance of about 2 m. is Stoneleigh Abbey, (the Hon. Mrs. Leigh) and at the dist. of between 3 and 4 m. is Stevitchill Hall, (F. Gregory, esq.)

Kenelworth is dist. from London 101 m. Departing hence for Coventry, on the l. is a turnpike road to Birmingham, Shrewsbury, and Colchill. and going to Colchill, on the r. there is a turnpike road to Coventry.

KENSINGTON, (Middlesex) a populous vil. situated in the great western road from London, at the dist. of nearly 2 m. from Hyde-Park corner. Besides the palace it contains a good church, and 1611 houses, occupied by 10826 inhabitants. On the r. side of the road, at the W. end of Hyde-Park, stands Kensington Palace, formerly the seat of Lord Chancellor Finch, afterwards Earl of Nottingham and Winchelsea; this was purchased by king William III. who greatly improved it, and caused a carriage road to it from Whitehall to be made through St. James's and Hyde-Park, with lamp posts erected at equal distances on each side. The gardens were originally only 96 acres in extent, but Queen Mary enlarged them, and Queen Ann considerably improved what her sister Mary had begun, taking into them an area of 30 additional acres, which were laid out by her gardener, Mr. Wise; and the situation

was so agreeable to her, that she frequently supped during the summer, in the beautiful green-house. But the principal addition was made by Queen Caroline, who extended the gardens from the great road in Kensington to Acton, and by taking in nearly 300 acres from Hyde-Park; these additional grounds were laid out by Bridgman, and they have since been much improved by Brown. It was Queen Caroline who introduced the serpentine river into Kensington Gardens, and caused a mount to be erected, planted about with ever-greens. The palace is a very irregular structure in point of architecture, being a large edifice of brick, built at different times; but the state apartments, which consist of a suite of 19 rooms, have a very grand and noble air, and the pictures are good, some of them being by the most eminent masters. At the end of the palace on the r. is Camden-House, built in 1612, by Sir Baptist Hicks. Queen Anne, when Princess of Denmark, resided here for some time with her son the Duke of Gloucester. It is now converted into a boarding-school. Also on the r. is Holland House, built in 1607, by Sir Walter Cope, father-in-law to Richard, Earl of Holland. The celebrated Addison became possessor of this mansion, in consequence of an intermarriage with Charlotte, Countess dowager of Warwick and Holland, and here was the scene of his last moments. It is now the seat of the present Lord Holland. There are coaches to Kensington every hour from 11 morn- to 8 at night, from the Hercules, Leadenhall-street, from the sign of the Mansion-house, Mansion-house-street, and from the Red Lion, Strand.

KENT, a county bounded by Sussex and the English channel on the S. by the Thames, on the N. which separates it from Essex, by the German Ocean on the E. and by Surrey on the W. It is divided into 5 lathe, which are subdivided in 14 bailiwicks, and these again into 68 hundreds. A lathe is a division peculiar to Kent and Sussex, and consists of 2 or more bailiwicks, as a bailiwick consists of 2 or more hundreds. Kent is of an irregularly oblong figure, and is computed to measure from E. to W. about 58 m. and from N. to S. about 36 ditto. In this county are contained 2 cities, 29 m. t. 498 parishes, 1180 villages, 373,095 inhabitants, and 1,248,000 acres.

Face of the Country, Air, Soil, Production, &c.] In this large space of country, a considerable diversity prevails with respect to the produce of the soil, and the face of nature, The banks

of the Thames are low and marshy, but are backed by a range of chalky eminences, which extend, more or less, to the north eastern extremity of the county, and thence round to Dover. Two chains of hills runs through the middle of Kent, these are called the Upper and Lower Hills. The northern range seems to be composed principally of chalk and flints, and the southern of iron and ragstone. On the Surrey border, a mixture of gravel and clay prevails on the eminences. The southern part of Kent, called the Weald, is a flat, woody tract, of a clayey soil, fruitful, but unhealthy from its moisture. It terminates in the Romney marsh. The farmers or yeomen of this great marsh have long been noted as proverbially wealthy. The midland and western districts exhibit an agreeable variety of hill and valley, arable and pasture lands, happily intermingled together. These parts in pleasantness and abundance of productions, yield to no country in the British islands. Besides the usual objects of agriculture, Kent produces large quantities of hops, fruits of various kinds, especially cherries, filberts and apples; it supplies also woad and madder for dyers, together with plenty of samphire, hemp, and sainfoin: in the Weald are also many woods of walnut trees and birch. The county likewise affords some mines of iron, and the chalk hills furnish all the parts adjacent with lime and chalk. Being almost surrounded by the sea, Kent is well supplied with all manner of fish. Among the inhabitants, this county is nominally divided into 3 districts, Upper Kent or the N. E. division, which they call healthy, but not wealthy; Lower Kent, or the Weald, which they say is wealthy, but not healthy: and Middle Kent, or that part which borders upon London and Surrey, which is said to be both wealthy and healthy.

Rivers.] The principal rivers are the Medway, the Stour, and the Rother. The Medway is formed by 4 streams, the principal of which rises on the borders of Surrey, the others come from the Weald, but all unite in Kent, and take the name of Medway, where it waters Tunbridge, Maidstone, Rochester; below which last city at Chatham, it forms a station for the Royal Navy; its main stream joins the Thames at the Nore, while another outlet of this river, called the East Swale, separates the island of Sheppey from the main land of the county in its progress to the open sea. This river is navigable for barges, as far as

Maidstone. The Stour consists of 2 streams, called the Great and the Little Stour; both rise in the Weald; and run a north east course; the Greater Stour passes by Ashford, Wye, Canterbury, &c. and the smaller one more easterly through Eleham; falling into one stream, their united waters empty themselves into the sea below Sandwich. The Rother rises in Sussex, from several streams that are formed between Tunbridge Wells and Battle, and after marking out the limits between the 2 counties for a small space, joins the sea or English channel at Rye. There are several other smaller streams, such as the Ravensbourn, the Cray, the Darent, &c.

Trade, Manufactories, &c.] This county is as little remarkable for manufactures as any in the kingdom, and the articles of commerce, supplied from thence, are but few and trifling.

Members of Parliament, Diocese, &c.] Kent sends 10 members to parliament, viz. 2 for the county, and 8 for Canterbury, Rochester, Maidstone, and Queenborough; besides 8 others for the 4 cinque ports, Dover, Sandwich, Romney and Hythe; it likewise pays, or lately paid, 22 parts of the land-tax, and provides 960 men to the national militia. It lies in the province of Canterbury, and partly in that diocese, and partly in the diocese of Rochester.

KENTISH TOWN, a hamlet belonging to the parish of St. Pancras, pleasantly situated about 2 m. north of London, and containing numerous neat houses. The population of this place has increased exceedingly, since the number of new streets and squares lately erected, have nearly joined it to the metropolis. There is a neat episcopal chapel, and also a small chapel, occupied by the Wesleyan Methodists.

KESWICK, (Cumberland) a m. t. situated near the N. W. end of the lake, Derwent water, in a fertile plain, almost encompassed with mountains that are full of mines and minerals, and near the rapid river Greta. Keswick is a neat t. but small to what it was formerly, when its copper mines rendered it considerable. It has now a manufacture of duffels, flannels, linseys, plaidings, &c. The vale of Keswick is now much visited by the admirers of natural rural scenery, and so likewise is that romantic piece of water, near the lofty Skiddaw, which is called the lake of Keswick, or more properly speaking the lake of Ullswater. A little to the N. of this place, is the

lake of Bassenthwaythe, and a few miles to the E. of it is Ullswater; a sheet of water stretching in the form of the letter S. about 8 miles in extent, but not above 1 in width. Within about 9 miles of the town, is a druidical monument, composed of stones of various sizes, placed in a form nearly, but not exactly, circular, the diameter being above 30 paces from E. to W. 32 from N. to S. At the eastern end, there is a small inclosure formed by 10 stones, which make an oblong square. In this very curious and singular monument, some of the largest stones, (standing erect, others of them being in a fallen position) are nearly 8 feet in height, and about 15 feet in circumference. Here are two museums, Crosthwaite's and Huttons, which are well deserving a tourist's observation. A cotton-twisting mill has for some time been established here; and considerable quantities of flannel, kerseys, and coarse woollen goods are manufactured in this town; the population of which in 1811, amounted to 1,683. Here is a free-school, and a Sunday-school.

Market Day and Fairs.] Mar. day, Sat.—Fairs, the first Thurs. in May, which continue every fortnight for cattle, till Oct. 11, when they conclude with a horse and cow fair; and Aug. 2, called Magdalen fair, for woollen yarn.

Principal Inns.] The Queen's Head, and Royal Oak.

Post.] The mail arrives here at about half past 11 at night, and proceeds to Cockermouth, &c. returns hither at 2 in the morn. and goes on to Penrith, &c.

Conveyances.] A flying waggon sets out for Keswick, from the Bull and Mouth, Aldersgate, daily, at 4 in the aft. and another from the White Horse, Cripplegate, on Mon. and Thu. at 5 in the aft. There are also post coaches from Keswick to Penrith, every Mon. Wed. and Fri. which return on the intermediate days; and from Keswick to Kendal, Tu. Thurs. and Sat. which return Sun. Wed. Fri. Beside these, several carriers go from Keswick to Kendal, Penrith and Carlisle.

Keswick is dist. from London 992 m. from the r. a turnpike, Penrith 17 m. and Ireby 18 m.

KETTERING, (Northamptonshire,) a m. t. pleasantly situated on a rising ground, near a rivulet that runs into the Nen. The t. contains about 650 houses, many of which are but indifferently built, being small and thatched. The parish church is a tolerably

good building, with a handsome spire steeple, and a set of musical chimes, which play every three hours. Besides this there are meeting houses for the Baptists, Independents and Quakers. Here are likewise a sessions house for the county, a well endowed free-school, a small charity-school, and an hospital for 6 widows. In the t. is a manufacture of tammies and lustrings, and many are employed in sorting, combing, spinning, and weaving. Of weavers there are about 500, and in all, about 2000 hands are engaged here, in different sorts of the woollen manufacture. The total population is 3,242.

Market Day and Fairs.] Market day, Sat.—Fairs, Thurs. before Easter, Thurs. before Oct. 10, and Thurs. before St. Thomas; of late years there has been a fair on the Fri. before Whitsuntide.

Principal Inns.] The George and White Hart.

Post.] The post arrives here from Oakham and Uppingham, in time for the office to make up the mail, at 12 o'clock at noon, on Tuesday, Thursday and Sun. goes through Wellingborough, and meets the mail coach at Northampton, which last conveys the letters to London. The post returns the same road, at 10 o'clock in the morn. on Sun. Wed. and Fri. proceeding on through Rockingham, to Uppingham and Oakham.

Coach, Waggon, &c.] A coach sets out for Kettering, from the White Hart, St. John's St. on Mon. Wed. and Fri. at 6 in the morn. and a waggon sets out from the Cross Keys ditto, on Sat. at 10 in the morn.

Gentleman's Seat.] On the r. at the distance of 3 miles, is Boughton House, the seat of the Duke of Buccleugh.

Kettering is dist. from London 74 miles.

KEW, (Surrey) a vil. situated on the banks of the Thames, opposite to Old Brentford. It was formerly a hamlet of Kingston, but was united to Petersham, as one vicarage, by act of parliament, in 1709. On the Green is a chapel, erected at the expence of the neighbouring inhabitants, on a piece of ground, granted by Queen Anne. Near it is Kew Palace, which was formerly the seat of Mr. Molyneux, secretary to George II. when Prince of Wales: it afterwards became the residence of the late Prince and Princess of Wales, who greatly improved both the house and gardens. His present Majesty also has considerably enlarged the gardens, and formed a conjunction with them and

Richmond Gardens. The king's exotic garden has been brought to great perfection, by the introduction of many new plants from Africa, and N. S. Wales; and is known throughout all Europe, by the late Mr. Aiton's *Hortus Kewensis*. A new palace in the Gothic style has been lately erected here, at a small dist. from the shore of the Thames, but this is not yet completed, nor is it likely to be very soon finished. Its appearance is not lively, nor is its external aspect calculated to raise the expectation of meeting with much variety and magnificence within; but at a distance it is seen as a conspicuous object, round a considerable extent of pleasant and well cultivated country. From Kew to Brentford is a very elegant stone bridge, consisting of 7 arches, over the Thames, built in 1789, from a design of the late Mr. Paine. Dist. from London 6 miles.

KEYNSHAM. See KAYNSHAM.

KIDDERMINSTER, (Worcester) in Domesday book, written Chlidenminstre, a m. t. situated on the river Stour, not far from its junction with the Severn. It is a pretty regular compact town, consisting of about 1550 dwelling houses, exclusive of many considerable and extensive manufactories, and about 8038 inhabitants. The buildings of this place extend in a continued range from N. to S.E. nearly the length of a mile, their greatest breadth not exceeding half a mile; but if the detached tenements were taken into this account, the length and breadth would be pretty nearly equal. Kidderminster has long been noted for its different manufactories: for that of broad cloth, in the reign of Henry VIII. which was succeeded by that of linzey wolzey; after which woollen and worsted tammies were introduced, and since that period, crapes, bombazeens, and poplins. In 1735, the manufacture of Scotch carpets was set up here, and some years since, that of cut carpets, &c. &c. The church here is an antient and venerable structure, capable of containing about 2000 persons; its tower is a strong and lofty pile. The free grammar-school stands at the E. end of the choir, and is contiguous thereto. The town hall, constructed of brick, is large and elegant: one part of it, when occasion requires, is used as a prison. On the ground floor butchers' stalls have been erected, and above it is the council chamber, used by the gentlemen of the corporation, for transacting public business. The streets are well paved, and the principal sewers are now carried under ground, so that inundations in the lower part are

much less frequent than formerly. Here are 12 almshouses, besides other charitable donations, together with 8 charity-schools, for boys and girls, and several Sunday schools. The Staffordshire and Worcestershire canal, which was completed in 1774, and whereon more than 200 boats, carrying from 20 to 27 tons each, are continually passing and repassing, crosses the Stour, at the distance of not more than 100 yards from the market place; contiguous to which spot are a wharf and commodious warehouses for depositing goods, or transporting such as are intended for exportation, to Liverpool, Hull, Bristol, &c. The t. is governed by a bailiff and 12 capital burgesses, &c. *Market Day and Fairs.*] Market day, Thursday—Fairs, Mon. in the week preceding Easter, Ascension day, June 20, and Sep. 4.

Principal Inn.] The Lion.

Post.] The post sets out from Kidderminster for London, every morn. about 7 o'clock, (Sat. excepted) and comes in from thence every evening about 6 (Mon. excepted). Letters to or from any place, not in the London post route line, are received into the post-office, at or before 8 o'clock, and are delivered out about 10 next morn.

Bankers.] Messrs. Wakeman and Co. draw on Roberts and Co. and Fereday and Co. on Masterman and Co. The hours of attendance at the banking offices here are from 9 in the morn. till 5 in the even.

Coach, Waggon, &c.] A post coach sets out for Kidderminster, from the Old Bell, Holborn, daily, at 5 in the aft. and a waggon from the Bull and Mouth Aldersgate-st. on Tuesday, at 10 in the morn. Canal barges lie off Brook's Wharf, Queenbith; New Hambro' Wharf, 3 Cranes, and the Grand Junction Canal Wharf, White-Filars.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Within 1 mile of Kidderminster is Commeton, the seat of J. Hooman, esq. and near that is Park Hall, the seat of J. Turner, esq.

Kidderminster is dist. from London 126 m. and has on the l. a turnpike road to Worcester, and one on the r. to Birmingham, Stourbridge, and Wolverhampton. Across the river Stour, and on the l. is a turnpike road to Worcester and Bewdley. Going to Wolverhampton, on the r. is a turnpike road to Birmingham and Stourbridge, and one on the l. to Bromyard, Bewdley, and Bridgenorth.

KIDWELLY, (Carmarthensh.) a m. t. situated between 2 small rivers, on a large bay of the Severn sea, called

Tenby. It is divided into the Old and New Town, which are only separated by a bridge, that passes over a stream, called the Gwendraeth. The old t. was formerly well walled, and defended with 3 gates (one of which is at present converted into a town hall and prison) but on the whole the town is very much decayed. At the N. end of it is a large castle tolerably entire, which is well worthy of the most curious observation. Here is an elegant and beautiful church, with a meeting house for the Presbyterians, and a chapel for the Methodists; also a grammar-school with a small endowment. Near the t. is a tin mill, which works great quantity of that metal; and there is also a very considerable iron foundry. At the distance of 4 or 5 m. from this place are capital coal mines; the coals are conveyed in barges, by means of a canal, to the vessels which lie here at a commodious quay, close by which are good docks, where 12 or 15 large brigs may lie securely at anchor. Kidwelly had formerly a clothing manufactory, which is now lost. The town is under the Duchy of Lancaster, and is governed by a mayor, recorder, 12 aldermen, and 12 common council men. Population 1441.

Market day.] Fri.

Fairs.] May 24, July 22, and Oct. 29. There is one inn here, called the Pelican.

Kidwelly is 226 m. from London, 9 from Llanelly, and 10 from Caermarthen.

KILGERRAN or CILGERAN, (Pembroke,) a straggling village, consisting of an irregular street, situated on the river Teivy, at the foot of a steep hill. It is chiefly inhabited by fishermen and farmers: this ancient village is governed by a portreeve and bailiff. The mar. has been discontinued for a long time. Population 769. The ruins of the very ancient castle here, demand and deserve the attention of the curious traveller and tourist.

Fairs.] Aug. 21, Nov. 12.

Kilgerran is 232 m. from London, 4 m. from Cardigan, 8 from Newport and 18 from Narberth.

KIMBOLTON, (Huntingdonshire.) (supposed to be the Kinnibantum of the Romans) is a m. t. formerly known as a considerable place, but at present much decayed. The town is situated in a delightful country, profusely scattered with villages and churches, but it contains nothing remarkable except its castle, a magnificent seat, belonging to the Duke of Manchester, and justly considered as a great ornament to all this part of the county. It has

been greatly improved of late years, or rather in a manner rebuilt. Queen Catherine, after her divorce from Henry VIII. resided for some time in this castle, which was a part of her jointure. Population 1400.

Post.] Mail arrives at 8 mo. and goes out at 5 aft.

Market Day and Fair.] The mar. is on Fri.—Fair, Dec. 11.

Principal Inn.] The White Lion.

Coach and Waggon.] A post coach sets out for Kimbolton, from the George and Blue Boar, Holborn, on Tues. Thurs. and Sat. at 5 in the morn. and a waggon from the Three Cups, Aldersgate-street, on Sat. at noon.

Kimbolton is dist. from London 64 m. and 6½ from Higham Ferrers.

KINETON, (Warwickshire,) a m. t. which according to Camden derives its name from its having been an ancient market for black cattle, but others are of opinion that it was called Kingstown, from its having been in the possession of the kings of England, and particularly of Edward the Confessor, and William the Conqueror. King Henry I. in the grant which he made of this t. to the Canons of Kenilworth, calls it Chinton. King John sometimes kept his court here, and near the town there is a spring which has received the name of King John's well. Population 801.

Market Day and Fairs.] The mar. is on Tues.—Fairs, June 24, and September 21.

Post.] The mail arrives at 12 mo. and goes out at 2 aft.

Principal Inns.] The Red Lion and Swan.

Seat.] Here is the seat of Mrs. Hill.

Kineton is dist. from London 85 m.

KINGSBRIDGE, (Devon,) a m. t. pleasantly situated on the river Salcomb, over which it has a bridge to Doddbrooke. It is a small, but neat place, containing about 150 houses, and has a respectable free-school, together with a harbour for boats. Doddbrooke, in its vicinity, was the first place where white ale was brewed. Tythes are demandable for that liquor, and a small sum is now paid annually by each publican in lieu of the tythe. Population 1,242.

Bankers.] Pridaux's and Co. draw on Masterman and Co. White Hart Court.

Market Day and Fair.] Mar. day Sat.—Fair, July 20.

Principal Inn.] King's Arms.

Kingsbridge is dist. from London 208 m. and from Dartmouth 14 m. S.W.

KINGSLERE, (Hants.) a pleasantly

situated m. t. containing 1,863 inhabitants: here is a capacious well built church and a well endowed free school. The chief trade of the place is malting, which is carried on to a considerable extent with the metropolis.

Market Day and Fairs.] Mar. is held on Tues.—Fairs, first Mon. in April, and first Tues. in June and November.

Kingsclere is 55 m. from London and 17½ m. from Reading.

KINGSTON UPON THAMES, (Surrey) a m. t. situated on the right bank of the Thames, over which it has a wooden bridge to Hampton Wlk. It was antiently called Moreford, but received its present name from its having been the residence of several of our Saxon kings, some of whom were crowned here on a stage in the market place, and others in a chapel since decayed. There is a record now extant, which mentions that a council was held here in the year 838, at which Egbert, the first king of all England, and his son Ethelwolf, were present: in this record the town is styled *Kynningestan, famosa illa locus*. The church here is a spacious building; close to the north side of it is a large stone, on which, according to tradition, our Anglo-Saxon monarchs were placed, during the ceremony of their coronation. This town sent members to parliament in the reigns of Edward II. and III. but ceased to be a borough in consequence of a petition from the corporation, praying to be relieved from the burden. The Lent assizes for the county are held here. The corporation consists of bailiff, justices, gownsmen, a learned steward, high steward, recorder, and a town clerk. Here is a free school, and an almshouse for 6 poor men and as many poor women. Urns and Roman coins have been found here. Population 4,144.

Market Day and Fairs.] Here is a large market for corn on Sat.—Fairs, Whit. Thurs. Aug. 2, (Blackberry Fair), and Nov. 13, (Hollandtide Fair).

Bankers.] Knight and Co. (Surrey bank) draw on Lefevre and Co.

Coach, Wagon, &c.] A post coach sets out for Kingston daily, from the Cross Keys, Gracechurch street, at 9 aft. in winter, and 4 aft. summer, besides which the Guilford and Portsmouth coaches pass through several times in the course of the day. There is also a wagon from the King's Head, Southwark, on Tues. Wed. Fri. and Sat. at 8 in the morning. Kingston barges lie at the Bull Wharf, Queenhithe.

Post.] The post sets out to Portsmouth every night, at 10 o'clock, and to London between 4 and 5 in the morn. The letters are delivered at 7 o'clock in the morn.

Gentlemen's Seats.] At or near Kingston is Canbury House, the seat of J. H. Palmer, esq. rendered remarkable by a spacious barn near it, in which twelve teams may unload at once; it has four entrances, and four threshing floors, and is supported by twelve pillars. Near Kingston, on the left, is the seat of — Sherres, esq. and on the right that of — Lenthal, esq. there is also Coombe Neville, the property of Earl Spencer, and Coombe House, the residence of Lord Liverpool.

Kingston is dist. from London, by Fulham, 10 m. and by Wandsworth 12. On the right is a turnpike road to Staines 9 m. and through the t. one on the left to Ewell 5 m.

KINGSTON UPON HULL, (also commonly called, for abbreviation, Hull), a m. t. situated on the N. side of the Humber, at the mouth of the river Hull, from which it takes its name. It is called Kingston from its having been founded by King Edward I. who, being struck with the advantages of its situation, as he was hunting in the neighbourhood, after his return from Scotland in 1296, granted several privileges to such as would build and settle here; erected a manor hall himself, and deepened the river or harbour. Hull was formerly a place of very great strength, being defended by 3 forts or citadels; an additional rampart, bastions, half moons, towers and gates. Hull, before the late improvements, was a large, and in general, a close-built town, although some of the streets are, and have always been, wide and handsome, and all of them, including the narrowest alleys, are well paved, and perfectly clean. The houses, in general, are well built, and for its size, the town has ever been considered as exceedingly populous. The first trade that began to enrich the town was that which consists in importing, and afterwards drying and hardening Iceland fish, the same that is vulgarly stock-fish, probably because the trade was originally carried on by a joint stock. This trade has been long neglected, but has been succeeded by a very flourishing trade to Greenland and Davis's streights, for whales and seals. The improvements made within the last 30 years have very much altered the face and general appearance of Hull, particularly in the construction of a noble dock, so capacious that 80 large

ships may ride in it with great convenience and safety. An act of parliament was obtained in 1774, to complete this very useful undertaking: the number of original shares was 120. An act of parliament has been since obtained by the dock-company, to enable them to make a new dock from Myton Gate to Hesse Gate, large enough to contain 70 sail of ships, the entrance to be from the Humber, and capable of admitting a 50 gun ship. The propositions for this improvement were not confined to the present enlargement of dock-room, but in case more should be wanted, the dock-company have still further in view, the union of the old and new docks, by making another dock from Myton-gate to White Friar-gate, large enough to contain 60 ships. By this last act the dock-company were enabled to create 30 additional shares; the last five of which were sold by public auction on the 4th of July, 1804, for the sum of 1512*l.* each the whole 30 shares averaging at 1500*l.* each. In 1805 an act was obtained to enable the company to create 30 new shares, over and above the 55 additional shares created and sold under the last mentioned act; this was occasioned by the accumulation of several difficulties arising from unforeseen circumstances, which made the expenses fall much heavier than was originally expected. The works of the Humber Dock, as it is to be called, or that which is to reach Myton Gate to Hesse Gate, have been very successfully carried into execution, and the whole of it is now nearly completed. The number of vessels fitted out at this port for the whale-fishery, in 1804, amounted to 40. These vessels took 397 whales, 23,659 seals, and 51 sea-unicorns, which produced 10,479 butts of blubber, 4,018 tons of oil, and 145 tons of fins. The situation of Hull is extremely advantageous both for internal and external traffic; for, besides its communication with the Yorkshire rivers and canals, it has access, by means of the Humber, to the Trent, and all its ramifications; hence it has the import and export trade of many of the northern and midland counties. The foreign trade is chiefly to the Baltic; but the merchants here have also regular traffic with the southern parts of Europe, with the West Indies, and with America. The coasting trade for coals, corn, wool, manufactured goods, &c. is prodigiously extensive. There are no manufactories in the t. except what are attached to the shipping business: such as for ropes, tar, &c. Hull has 8 churches, viz. Trinity, which is very

large, but with remarkably small pillars, and St. Mary's; the steeple of which King Henry VIII. who occasionally resided here, pulled down, because it obstructed the view from the palace in which he resided. The inhabitants afterwards built it up again at their own expence. Besides the 2 churches, there are an exchange, a custom-house, an infirmary, and a noble foundation called the Trinity-house, which is a corporation composed of a society of merchants, for the relief of aged and distressed seamen, their wives and widows. Here is likewise a well-endowed free school, founded by John Alcock, Bishop of Worcester, afterwards of Ely, who was a native of Beverley, but who thought fit to extend his liberalities to this place. The poor of the town are carefully maintained and governed in a spacious building appropriated to the purpose. Hull is a town and county incorporate of itself, and the recorder has power of gaol delivery, but seldom or never uses it. The corporation, according to a charter granted by Henry VI. consists of a mayor, 12 aldermen, a recorder, chamberlain, water-bailiff, and sheriff, with a town-clerk, and other officers. The right of election is vested in the burgesses, and the whole number of electors (burgesses either by apprenticeship, purchase, or donation) is about 1400, many of whom commonly take 2 guineas for each vote. According to the returns made under the act of parliament of 1801, the total population of Hull, including the adjoining parish of Sculcoates, and averaging 4 individuals to a family, was 26,797. Upon the whole the commerce of this rich and growing emporium is, and has been for some time past, so rapidly increasing, that it has rendered Hull unquestionably the fourth, if not the third port for business in the kingdom, nor have any merchants in Great Britain a fairer character, or greater credit, than the merchants of this flourishing sea-port.

Market Days and Fairs] Market days Tues. and Sat.—Fairs, July 10, and Dec. 10, which last 6 days each, and Oct. 10.

Post.] The S. post comes in on Sun. Mon. Wed. Thurs. Fri. and Sat. mornings only: sets out on Sun. Mon. Tues. Wed. Thurs. and Sat. afternoons, at 4 o'clock. The N. post comes in every morn. early, and sets out every aft. at 3 o'clock. The post office is opened at 8 in the morn. and shut at 9 in the ev. All this part of the country is become so considerable and important, in respect of its trade, that

a cross post has been established of late years between Hull and all the western and south-western parts of England. This cross post begins at Plymouth, and leaving the great western post road of Exeter behind, proceeds N. to Taunton, Bridgewater and Bristol; from thence goes through all the cities and great towns upon the Severn to West Chester, Warrington, and Liverpool; thence turns away E. and passes on to Manchester, Halifax, Leeds, and York, and ends at Hull. By this means the merchants at Hull have immediate advice of their ships, which go out of the channel, &c. by their letters from Plymouth, without the charge of double postage; nor are they subject to the tedious interruption of sending their letters round about by London.

Bankers.] Messrs. Pease and Co. (Old Bank) who draw on Price and Co. London; Messrs. Moxon and Co. who draw on Masterman and Co. Messrs. Smiths and Co. who draw on Smith and Co.

Principal Inns.] Cross Keys, Neptune, Cross Keys and Saracen's Head, George, Rein Deer, Coach and Horses, and several others.

Coaches and Waggon.] A post-coach sets out for Hull, from the Saracen's Head, Snow Hill, daily, at half-past 6 in the morn. and coaches, one from the Spread Eagle, Gracechurch-street, daily, at 4 in the aft. and Tu. Th. and Sat. at 8 in the morn. and one from the White Horse, Fetter-lane, daily, at half-past 6 in the morn. A flying waggon sets out for Hull, from the Bull and Mouth, Aldersgate, daily, at 4 in the aft. and a waggon from Blossom's Inn, Lawrence-lane, daily, at 6 in the aft.

Hull is dist. from London by Lincoln 173 m. (there being a daily ferry here, for man and horse, across the Humber to Barton) 35 m. from Lincoln, 8 from Hedon, 9 from Beverley, and 39 from York.

KINGTON, or KYNETON, (Herefordsh.) a m. t. situated on a small river called the Arrow; it is antient, pretty large, and well-built, being inhabited chiefly by clothiers, who carry on a considerable trade in narrow cloth. The town has a free-school and a charity school, but it contains nothing in it remarkable. Population 1617.

Market Day and Fairs.] Mar. day Wed.—Fairs, Wed. before Easter, Whit. Mon. July 22, and Sep. 13.

Inns.] King's Head, and Oxford Arms.

Waggon.] A waggon sets out from Kington, from the Swan, Holborn-bridge, on Sat. at 7 in the morn.

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Kington is dist. from London 154 m. On the r. is a T. R. to Leominster and Presteign; and going from Hay to Presteign, on the r. another T. R. to New Radnor.

KIRBY IN KENDAL. See KENDAL.

KIRKBY, or KIRBY MOORSIDE, (Yorsh. N. R.) a m. t. so called from its situation on the side of Black Moor, and to distinguish it from other towns in the N. of England called Kirby. In Doomsday-book, this place is called Chirehebi, which name was afterwards changed to Kirby Moorsheved. It is but an obscure place, seated on or near the river Dow, and has a church which is not very antient. George Villiers, the dissolute Duke of Buckingham, who had estates hereabouts, and a seat at Helmesley, died, in a miserable condition, in a private house in this town, though some affirm that it was then an inn. About a mile W. of Kirby is a beautiful romantic recess, created by a small valley, stands Kirkdale church, a place of much interest to the curious observer, on account of its very great antiquity, and from a very antient inscription on a large stone over the door, within the porch, expressed in Saxon characters. According to Mr. Brooke, the church was rebuilt, and the inscription engraved, between the years 1056 and 1065. The church, as appears from the inscription, was dedicated to Christ and St. Gregory the Pope. This church is mentioned in Doomsday-book. Population 1673.

Market Day and Fairs.] Mar. day Wed.—Fairs, Whitsun Wed. and Dec. 18.

Post.] Here is no regular post-office, this being an out-post, the office of which is kept at Helmesley. The post-days, between York and Helmesley, are Mon. Thurs. and Sat. and between Helmesley and Kirby every day except Wed.

Inn.] White Horse.

Kirby is dist. from London 224 m. 6 m. from Helmesley, 8 from Pickering, 14 from Malton, and 284 from York.

KIRBY LONSDALE, (Westmoreland) a m. t. situated in a dale or valley on the river Lon, over which it has an antique curious stone bridge, with 3 arches, founded on a rock. It is a neat town, and, next to Kendal, is considered as the largest in the county. The church is a handsome noble structure; it has a square tower 61 feet high, with bells, chimnes, &c. The river furnishes abundance of salmon-trout, and other excellent fresh-water fish, and provisions here of all sorts are un-

commonly cheap and good. In the town is a well-endowed free-school, a market-cross, &c. The houses are generally covered with slate. Population 1368.

Market Day and Fairs.] Mar. day Thurs.—Fairs, May 9 and 30, for cattle, and Dec. 21 for cloths.

Inns.] Rose and Crown, and Royal Oak.

Bankers.] Messrs. Gibson and Co. draw on Masterman and Co.

Post.] The post goes out to Settle every Wed. Fri. and Sat. at 6 in the even. and returns every Mon. Thurs. and Sat. at 19 o'clock. It also sets out to Kendal every Mon. Thurs. and Sat. and returns every Sun. Wed. and Fri. at 6 in the ev. The letters are delivered between 6 and 7 o'clock.

Coach and Wagon.] A post coach sets out for Kirkby Lonsdale from the Saracen's Head, Snow-hill, daily, at 5 in the aft. and a flying waggon sets out from the Bull and Mouth, Bull and Mouth Street, daily, at 4 in the aft.

Kirkby Lonsdale is dist. from London 250 m. Near it, on the l. is a T. R. to Lancaster, and a little further on the r. there is one to Sedburgh.

KIRKBY STEPHEN, (Westmoreland,) a m. t. situated on the W. bank of the river Eden, near the skirt of the hills that separate this county from Yorkshire. The parish church is a large structure, with a lofty tower; but its porch is low, and not a little resembles the entrance into a hermit's cell. Adjoining it is a large and elegant parsonage-house. Here also is a free-school. The town is populous, has a share in the woollen manufacture, and consists of one large street, which lies nearly N. and S. The yarn stocking manufacture supplies the principal trade here, and constitutes the first article of traffic at the market. Population 1835.

Market Day and Fair.] Mar. day Mon.—Fair, St. Luke's day.

Principal Inns.] The Black Bull, King's Arms, Fountain, and Pack Horse.

Post.] Here is a receiving-house for letters, and letters arrive here about 10 in the morn. and those for London go at 11 in the morn. but as there is no regular post-office, and this is no great thoroughfare-road, no stage-coaches pass through, nor are any post-chaises kept here. A waggon however sets out for Kirkby Stephen, from the White Horse, Cripplegate, every Mon. and Thurs. at 5 in the aft. and from the Bull and Mouth, Bull and Mouth Street, daily, at 4 in the aft.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Near this place, on the l. is Hartley Castle, the seat of

Sir John Chardin Musgrave, bart. and on the r. Wharton Hall, belonging to the Earl of Lonsdale. Near it are the remains of Pendragon Castle, once the magnificent abode of the Lords Clifford, but now, except some mouldering fragments of a square tower, little better than a heap of ruins. It stands in a deep solitary dell, overlooked by mountains on every hand.

Kirkby Stephen is dist. from London, by Boroughbridge, 264 m. and by Kendal, 285 m. On the right there is a turnpike road to Richmond.

KIRKHAM, (Lancash.) a m. t. situated in a tract called the Fife, or Field Lands, on the N. side of the river Ribble, and near its estuary or mouth. It is a small but very populous and healthy place; its modern houses are elegant brick buildings; and, on the whole, the town is rapidly improving. Kirkham has a very great manufacture of sail-cloth and cordage, and the manufacturers here are extensively connected with the Baltic imports in general. Here is a well endowed free-school for 3 masters, a charity-school for clothing and educating 40 girls, and a well-built and very extensive work house has been lately erected. Kirkham communicates with the rivers Mersey, Dee, &c. and all the late inland navigations. Population, 2214.

Market Day and Fairs.] Mar. day Tues.—Fairs, June 24, and Oct. 18.

Inns.] The Black Bull, Eagle and Child, and Swan.

Post.] The post from Preston arrives here every day about 11 o'clock, and returns for Poulton about 4.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Lytham Hall, the seat of J. Clifton, esq. and Ribby House, the seat of Joseph Hornby, esq.

Kirkham is dist. from London 223 m. from Lancaster 23 S. and from Preston 9 W. At Bunker's Hill, dist. about 3 m. and the nearest way to Tarleton, there is a guide to conduct travellers, in a single-horse cart, across the sands and river Ribble. The price for a single person is 1s. and if there be more passengers than one 9d. each. To attempt the road without a guide would be dangerous.

KIKOSWALD, (Cumberland) a m. t. seated upon a hill, on the E. side of the river Eden. Near the river stood the castle, once a fair fabric, the hall whereof was 109 yards in length, and contained the pictures of all the kings of England from the Saxon times; these are now in the hall of Naworth castle; whither they were removed when Kirkoswald castle was demolished, about 290 years ago. The church, which is dedicated to St. Oswald, is a

very irregular, antient building; its belfry stands at a little distance, on the top of a hill, that the sound of the bells might be more easily heard by the inhabitants of the circumjacent villages. In the parish here is a charity-school, and a meeting-house for dissenters. This town obtained the grant of a market in the second year of King John. Population 636.

Market Day and Fairs.] Mar. day Thurs.—Fairs, Thurs. before Whit-Sun. and Aug. 5

Inn.] The George.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Near Kirkoswald is Cross Field, the seat of Miss Aglionby; also the College, the seat of C. S. Featherstonhaugh, esq. and beyond this last, in a sequestered vale, the Nunnery, the seat of Mrs. Bamber. This was a convent of Benedictine Nuns, founded by William Rufus, which afterwards became a seat of the Aglionby family.

Kirkoswald is dist. from London 292 m. and 84 from Penrith.

KIRTON IN LINDSEY, (Linc.) is a small irregular m. t. but is the metropolis of the Coke of that name, which includes a number of surrounding villages. It is situate about 20 m. northward of Lincoln. The manor and soke of Kirton in Lindsey at the time of the conquest, was granted to Robert Morison half brother to the conqueror, who was the first Earl of Cornwall. It continued part of the dutchy of Cornwall for a length of time, but appears by some means once to have been separated from it, for in the 50th year of Edward III. when a commission was issued to the bishop of Bath and Wells, and other executors of Edward the Black Prince, to enquire what lands he died possessed of, and also all other lands belonging to the earldom of Chester and Cornwall, the manor of Kirton is not mentioned. However at some subsequent period it was again attached to the Dutchy of Cornwall, and so remains to the present time. The t. is finely seated on the W. side and top of a commanding eminence, and the views towards the W. NW. and north, are very extensive, over a level country into the adjoining counties. The principal courts of session are held here for the parts of Lindsey, and contribute greatly towards the support of the t. The bridewell is an excellent building consisting of a centre and two wings, and contains a commodious court of justice as well as various apartments for the keeper of the prison, exclusive of those for the prisoners: attached to this prison are some extensive good kitchen gardens; The

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Dutchy court-house, containing the records, &c. stands upon what is called the green, a cold uncomfortable situation. The building is of brick and is built in a good style. Below the hill is a mineral spring, said to be good for all kinds of rheumatic complaints. The church is a large massive old building, with a tower at the west end. The church is of Norman architecture, but the body of the church is of the pointed kind; the living is a vicarage with Brothertoft chapel annexed. George Tennyson, esq. is lessee of the court, and lord of the manor. The market place is large, and has some tolerable buildings round it, at the S.W. corner is an old filthy building called Cob's Hall, said to be the first place mentioned in the court rolls; this however cannot be the original building. Near the court-house stands the free-grammar-school a tolerable building, the endowment is tolerably good. Population 1531.

Market Day and Fairs.] Mar. day Sat.—Fairs, July 18, and Dec. 11.

Inn.] The George.

Post.] There is a receiving house for letters.

Waggon.] A waggon sets out for Kirton, from the Red Lion, Aldersgate-street, and from the Saracen's Head, Friday-street; every Mon. and Fri. at noon.

Dist. from London 147 m.

KNARESBOROUGH, or **GNARESBOROUGH**, (Yorksh. W. R.) a m. t. situated on the side of a hill almost encompassed by the river Nidd. The t. is about 3 furlongs in length, and contains about 500 houses. The right of election is vested in the burghage-holders, in number about 100; the bailiff, who is here the head magistrate, the town not being incorporated, is the returning officer. It had once a castle, which in Leland's Itinerary is thus described; "The castle standeth magnificently and strongly on a rok, and hath a very deep ditch hewen out of the rok, wher it is not defended with the river of Nidde, that ther rennith in a dead stoney bottom. I number'd a 11 or 12 towers, in the woul of the castelle, and one (very fair) besides in the second area, there long 2 other lodgings of stone." During the civil wars a party of the parliament's soldiers, under Colonel Lilburn, having taken this castle, on capitulation, they were directed to destroy the buildings within the castle-yard, and the materials and furniture were sold, the walls were left entire, but the entrance, or gate-way, was destroyed; it has ever since been wasting away, and many

houses in the town have been built with its ruins. In the town is a manufacture of linen-cloth, and another of sheeting. Here is a spacious market-place. The fields in the vicinity are noted for liquorice. (See *Harrowgate*.) Population 4234.

Market Day and Fairs.] Mar. day Wed.—Fairs, first Wed. after Jan. 13, first Wed. after March 12, May 6, first Wed. after Aug. 12, first Tues. after Oct. 10, and first Wed. after Dec. 10. The statute fair for the hiring of servants is on the Wed. before *Nov. 22*.

Inns.] Bay Horse, Crown, Bell, and Elephant and Castle.

Post.] The mail arrives at 7 o'clock in the morn. and goes out at 5 in the ev.

Bankers.] Harrison and Co. draw on Willis and Co. and Coats and Co. on Lees and Co.

Waggons.] A waggon sets out for Knaresboro, from the White Horse, Cripplegate, from the Saracen's Head, Friday-street, and from the Red Lion, Aldersgate-street, every day at noon.

Gentlemen's Seats. Between Harrowgate and Knaresborough, on the left, is Belton Hall, the seat of John Watson, esq. across the bridge, and on the left is Coghill Hall, the seat of Lady Cunningham.

Knaresborough is dist. from London, by Newark, 202 m. and by Nottingham 215. On the right is a turnpike-road to Wetherby and York, and one on the left to Ripley; going to Ripley, on the right, there is a turnpike-road to York and Boroughbridge, and one on the left to Harrowgate.

KNIGHTON, (Radnorsh.) a m. t. situated on a rising ground near the river Teme, which separates this part of Wales from Shropshire. It is a neat, well-built, and much frequented town, descending along the side of the hill in several streets, which present a very picturesque object to the adjacent country. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade in cattle, corn, hardware, linen and woollen cloth, and other commodities. Offa's dyke runs just below the town. North from Knighton, in Shropshire, is *Caer Caradoc*, a hill much honoured in former times, as a spot which Caractacus, the British chieftain, fortified in the year 53, with a rampart of great stones, and held out for some time against the Romans under Ostorius, &c. There are held the petty sessions for the hundred of Knighton. This t. is governed by a bailiff: it is one of the contributory boroughs to New Radnor, and possesses the privilege of making burgesses, who divide among them the an-

nual rent arising from the tolls of the market. Population 952.

Market Day and Fair.] Mar. day Thurs.—Fair, May 16.

Inns.] Duke's Arms.

Post.] Here is an established post-office.

Waggon.] A waggon sets out for Knighton, from the George inn, Smithfield, every Sat. at noon.

Knighton is dist. from London 156 m. 7 from Presteign, 10 from New Radnor, and 17 from Ludlow.

KNUTSFORD, or **CANUTE'S FORD**, (Chesh.) a m. t. situated upon a small branch of the river Birkin, which divides it into two parts, viz. the Higher and Lower town. In the Upper stands the parish church now in ruins, and in the Lower a chapel of ease, together with the market-place and town-hall; in which latter the county-sessions are held twice a year. The town has a pretty brisk manufacture of shag velvets, of sewing thread, and of worsted from wool. Near it is a horse-course, on which are annual races, much resorted to. Its name is supposed to have been derived from *Canute's Ford*, that king having forded the river here, after having obtained a victory in the neighbourhood. Population 2114. As the town stands on a gentle descent, the streets are at all times tolerably dry. A curious custom prevails in this town on the marriage of any of its inhabitants or those of the neighbourhood. In addition to the ringing of bells, &c. the friends and acquaintance of the parties, strew the streets before their doors with brown sand, and upon that various fanciful figures in white sand, and over the whole are generally strewed the flowers of the season. The only reason assigned for such a custom is this: before the new church or chapel of ease, was erected in the Lower t. the inhabitants of this could not hear the bells from the old church in the higher town, (which is upwards of a m. dist.) and therefore had recourse to the above practice as a demonstration of joy.

Market Day and Fairs.] Mar. day Sat.—Fairs, April 23, July 10, and Nov. 8.

Inns.] Angel, and George.

Coach.] The mail sets off from here, for Liverpool, at 10 o'clock every night, and returns at 9 in the morn. when it immediately proceeds onward for London.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Between Knutsford and Holmes chapel (which last place is a large vil. being a great thoroughfare, with several inns), on the r. is *Peover Hall*, late the seat of F. Mayn-

waring, esq. and on the left is Toft Hall, the seat of G. Leicester, esq. 1 m. SW. is Tabley Hall, (Sir J. P. Leicester, bart.) about 2 m. NW. Mere Hall, (T. L. Brooks, esq.) 1 m. N. Tatton Hall, (W. Egerton, esq.) and 1 m. S. E. is Booth Hall, (Peter Leigh, esq.)

Knutsford is dist. from London 176

m. by Stone and Congleton, and 17 by Stone and Holmes Chapel. By Congleton way, on the left, there is a turnpike road to Holmes Chapel and Northwich, on the right to Manchester: by Holmes Chapel way, on the r. there is another turnpike-road to Macclesfield, and one on the left to Northwich.

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LACEBY, (Linc.) a large village, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Grimsby. It is considered the handsomest vil. in the county, is situated in a fertile spot, surrounded with fine hedges, raw timber, and a variety of plantations, and is well watered by numerous springs. Here are several good houses, some are elegant: and the inhabitants have frequent balls and assemblies, which are well attended. Here is a well endowed free-school for the children of the parish, to which a few are admitted from the adjoining parishes. Population 440.

Market Day and Fairs.] The mar. is on Sat.—Fairs, Whit-Tues. July 10 and Nov. 8, for cattle, drapery, and pedlary.

LAMBETH, (Surrey) a vil. situated on, and extending along, the Thames, between Southwark and the parish of Battersea. It is now united to London by the considerable increase of buildings, in every direction, of late years. The parish of Lambeth, which reaches to Norwood, Streatham, and Croydon, is about 17 m. in circumference, contains about 741 houses, and 41,644 inhabitants, and is divided into 8 precincts, named as follows, viz. the Archbishop's, the Prince's Vauxhall, Kennington, the Marsh, the Wall, Stockwell, and the Dean's. The ancient Kings of England had a palace here, at Kennington, the vestiges of which were lately to be seen; and where it is supposed that the Danish king, Hardicanute, died in his cups. This place is now chiefly remarkable for the palace of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The first residence of an Archbishop here was in the year 1100, and in 1188 Archbishop Baldwin built the palace, a college, and a church, having purchased the ground of the Bishop and convent of Rochester. The gardens and park, which contain

about 15 acres, have been much enlarged and improved of late years. In the garden are 2 remarkable large fig trees, of the white Marseilles kind, which yield delicious fruit, and, according to tradition, were originally planted by Cardinal Pole. The different apartments whereof the palace consists are, the chapel, the record-room, the new buildings, (or a house in the first court, on the right hand, built by the Archbishops Sancroft and Tillotson), the great hall, the guard-chamber (antiently used as a such), the presence chamber, the lobby, the long gallery (filled with portraits, chiefly of prelates), the great dining room, the Lollard's tower (thus named from a room in it prepared for the imprisonment of the followers of Wickliffe) and the library, which contains many valuable books, consisting of least 25,000 volumes, besides upwards of 1200 MSS. many of which have been added by the present munificent primate (Manners Sutton). The great gateway was built in the year 1490. Close to the palace is the church. The whole parish belongs to the diocese of Canterbury, although situated in the diocese of Rochester. By the roadside, leading from Vauxhall to Kingston, are alms houses, for the reception and maintenance of 7 poor women, built in the year 1613, by M. Caron, the Dutch Ambassador, who had resided in England 23 years. In this parish are likewise the Asylum for orphan girls, and the Westminster New Lying-in-hospital, instituted in the year 1765, for the reception of unmarried women.

LANCASHIRE, a maritime county, bounded on the N. by parts of Cumberland and Westmorland, by Cheshire on the S. by Yorkshire on the E. and by St. George's Channel on the W. Its length from N. to S. is about 73 m.

and its breadth from E. to W. varying from 15 to 44 m. Lancashire is divided into 6 hundreds, which contain 27 market-towns, 60 very large parishes, 694 villages, and about 828,309 inhabitants. It is dignified with the title of a county palatine, sends 14 members to parliament, and pays, or lately paid, 8 pence of the land tax.

Face of the Country, Air, Soil, &c.] This county from its extent comprises a great variety as to soil, appearance, &c. but in general, it is one of those which are the least favoured by nature; as a proof of which may be cited the ancient scarcity of its population, plainly evinced by the very small number of parishes into which it is divided. A considerable district of the county is entirely detached from the rest; this disjointed part, which is called the Hundred of Furness, and is a wild and rugged region, partakes of the romantic characters of the adjacent more northerly county: it is stored with immense quarries of iron-ore and slate, and covered with a growth of underwood, which is cut down at certain periods, and made into charcoal, for the use of the forges and furnaces. The main part of Lancashire may be divided into two unequal portions; the smaller one lying between the borders of Westmorland and the Ribble, and the larger one included between the Ribble and the Mersey. In the first of these are produced large quantities of oats, and a fine race of horned cattle, as perfect in their form (about Garstang) as any in England. The eastern part of this portion, including the old forests of Wiersdale and Bowland, is mountainous, and generally barren. Of the large tract between the Ribble and the Mersey, all the southern parts is flat, from the sea to Blackstone Edge, and much of it is a fertile country, though occasionally deformed by black turf bogs, here called mosses; but in the N. eastern part are some lofty hills, among which the most remarkable is Pendle Hill; the remaining part is diversified with hill, dale, and extensive moor-lands. Lancashire is but little adapted for a corn country, from the nature of its soil, and from the humidity of its climate, so that the grain principally cultivated is oats; the land is however found to be remarkably well adapted to the growth of potatoes. Although the general appearance of this county has been improving within the last few years, yet its improvements by inclosures have not kept pace with those in other counties. The reason of this is, because there is very lit-

tle local paper in circulation; whereas, in Lincolnshire, there is an abundance, which is discounted with facility. A considerable quantity of cheese, however, and some of excellent quality, is made in the county, all the southern parts of which abound with coal and turf, and all its rivers afford plenty of salmon. In general the air is more serene than that of any other maritime county, and is the least subject to fogs.

Manufactures, Inland Navigation, &c.] In these respects, Lancashire has been long distinguished, and especially of late years, beyond any other county in the kingdom. Manchester is the centre of an immense business of mixed goods, extending, in some or other of its operations, and particularly in the cotton trade, from Furness to near Derby, and from Halifax to Liverpool; and in consequence of its vicinity to this last town, Manchester and Liverpool are become mutual aids to each other, in the acquisition of wealth. Numerous steam engines, iron foundries, and other branches of subordinate manufacture (including articles of linen, silk, tape, hats, improvements in machinery, &c. &c. have all proportionally increased, and are yet rapidly increasing. The water communications in Lancashire have been lately extended by canals in several of the neighbouring counties; some of them penetrate across the hills into Yorkshire, and thereby form a most advantageous connexion with the port of Hull and the German ocean. Liverpool communicates with Warrington, &c. and by means of the Duke of Bridgewater's canal, with Manchester, and with all the places to which the numerous canals from this last town run. A canal has been likewise cut from Liverpool to Leeds in Yorkshire. A number of other canals are in course of being executed, and one of them called the Lancaster canal, running from the southern part of the county, into Westmoreland, will produce an useful interchange between the coals of Lancashire and the lime stone and slate of the former county.

Rivers.] The chief rivers in this county are the Mersey, the Ribble, the Wire, and the Lone or Lon. The Mersey rises in Derbyshire, which it divides from this county, and after being joined by other streams, turns to Warrington, whence proceeding westward, it falls into the Irish sea at Liverpool. The Ribble rises in Yorkshire, and enters this county at Clitheroe; it unequally divides Lancashire, and runs into the Irish sea near

Preston The Wire is formed by the Little Colder, the Bröke, and a junction of other small streams, and empties itself into St. George's Channel, about 12 m. N. of the mouth of the Ribble. The Lone rises near Kirkby Lonsdale, and running S.W. passes the t. of Lancaster, near which it also falls into the Irish Sea, at an estuary or wide channel, where it receives an augmentation by the rivers Caker and Condor.

Principal Towns, Diocese, &c.] These are Lancaster, Liverpool, Clithero, Newton, Preston, Wigan, all Borough towns, and each sending two members to parliament; also Blackburn, Bolton, Curnley, Bury, Cartmel, Chorley, Colne, Dalton, Garstang, Haslingden, Hawkeshead, Kirkham, Leigh, Manchester, Middleton, Ormskirk, Poulton, Prescott, Rockdale, Ulverstone, and Warrington. This county lies in the province of York, and diocese of Chester.

LANCASTER, (Lancash.) a m. t. and sea port situated near the mouth of the river Lone, over which it has a fine stone bridge of 5 arches. It is supposed to be the antient *Longovicum*, mentioned in Antoninus's Itinerary; and was one of the principal towns in the kingdom of Northumbria, during the Saxon Heptarchy, and also while the Danes held their sovereignty there. In Camden's time (for of its intermediate history little is known) Lancaster was not populous, and the inhabitants were all husbandmen. Of late years, since the passing of an act of parliament in 1784, the appearance of the t. has been very greatly improved by the accession of several new streets and squares, which are well paved, and by other important additions. The present population is 9,247 inhabitants. The castle is one of the principal attractions of Lancashire: of the 5 old towers now remaining, viz. the gateway, the dungeon, Hadrian's, the large square tower, or citadel, commonly called the Lungess, and the Well tower; three of them, viz. the Dungeon, Hadrian's and the Well-tower are ascribed to the Romans; but it is more probable that the Dungeon and the Well towers are not older than the Saxon date, if so old; for it is mentioned in the book called *Dooms-day*, which was written in the time of William the Norman, that Rower of Poitou fixed the seat of his barony at Lancaster, and was building the castle there soon after the conquest. The lower part of Hadrian's tower has been supposed by some antiquaries to be Roman. The Well-

tower may have been built on the site of one destroyed by the Caledonians, in their irruptions, on the departure of the Romans, and which may have originally been erected by Constantius Chlorus, to whom the present structure is attributed. The small square tower, on the S. side of the castle, called the Dungeon tower, is said to be the oldest. The ditch is generally supposed to have been made by order of the Emperor Hadrian, about A. D. 124, but it is more probable that the ditch was made at the time the Romans first established a garrison here. A small round tower was afterwards built on the S.W. and called Hadrian's tower: having been newly faced with free-stone it appears like a modern structure. The gateway tower was erected by Edward III. or John of Gaunt; and the lower part of the Lungess tower is supposed to be of Saxon architecture. In consequence of the general act of parliament for improving prisons, Lancaster castle received various important alterations, and the arrangements of the prison are excellent. St. Mary's (or the parish) church was formerly a benedictine priory, and is a large gothic structure. There are but few remains of antiquity now to be seen, and no painted glass: the grotesque figures of the turn-up seats, and the carving in front of the chancel and vestry, are worthy of observation; they are executed in the style of the times in which this church belonged to the abbey of St. Martin de Sagio in Normandy. The church has a good organ. The steeple is a square tower which contains 8 bells; it was rebuilt A. D. 1759, in the same style as the church. Beside this church there are two commodious chapels of ease, and places of worship for the Quakers, Presbyterians, Roman Catholics, Independents, and Methodists. Among the public buildings, the town-hall, custom-house, assembly rooms, theatre, and free-school deserve particular mention. The shambles, erected by the corporation, are neat and convenient; the poor-house is neat and commodious. A dispensary, two charity-schools, Sunday schools, besides different almshouses and various benevolent institutions, are supported by the inhabitants of this t. A public library and two circulating libraries contribute to the diffusion of useful knowledge. Among the manufactories of Lancaster that of sail cloth has been for half a century the most considerable, and recently the cotton manufacture has been introduced to a considerable extent: the town has been long famous

for the great quantities of mahogany furniture, which have been made in it for home-use and exportation. The manufacture of candles a few years ago was very considerable, large quantities being exported from this town to the West Indies. Here are rope and twine walks, for making ship cables, cordage and twine; one house for the refining of sugar; two public breweries; several tobacco and snuff manufactories; a pipe manufactory; two coach-makers; several hat manufactories, &c. &c. The only natural production in the immediate neighbourhood of Lancaster, worthy of notice, is the beautiful white and variegated freestone, obtained from the quarries on the moor and its vicinity, not more than half a mile from the town, and which has every good quality appertaining to the best freestone; it is rather soft when first taken from the quarry, and is therefore easy to work, but grows harder by being exposed. Many ships are constructed here on the docks, and the merchants exported very largely, to America, the West Indies and the Baltic, previously to the late depression of commerce. But the trade has revived since the peace and is again becoming very considerable: owing however to the shallows near the town, vessels are obliged to unload near Glasson point, about 4 m. S. of Lancaster, whither their cargoes are sent up to the merchants' warehouses in small craft. The t. is governed by a mayor, recorder, 7 aldermen, 2 bailiffs, 12 capital, and 12 common burgesses, a town clerk, and 2 sergeants at mace: it returns 2 members to parliament, elected by the burgesses, whether resident or not.

Market Day and Fairs.] The market days are Wed. and Sat. the latter is the principal, and is well supplied with every kind of provision. There are 3 fairs, each of which lasts 3 days, the first begins on the 30th day of April, for cattle, cheese, cloth and pedlary: the second on the 5th day of July, being old midsummer eve, for cattle, wool, cheese, cloth and pedlary: the third on the 10th day of October, being old michaelmas eve, for cattle, cheese, cloth and pedlary: the last is the principal cheese fair.

Principal Inns.] The King's Arms, Royal Oak, and Commercial Inn.

Post.] The S. mail arrives here at 11 o'clock in the morn. and sets out at half past 1 at noon. The N. mail arrives at 1, and sets out at half past 11. The letters are delivered out about a quarter before 12. The post office

here opens at 8 in the morn. and shuts at the close of day-light.

Bankers.] Messrs. Worswick and Co. draw on Cox and Co. and Dilworth and Co. on Barclay and Co.

Coaches and Waggon.] The mail coach from the south arrives about 4 post eleven o'clock in the forenoon, and proceeds north after changing horses; that from the north arrives about half past one o'clock in the aft. and stops about half an hour for the passengers to dine. No London mail arrives on Tu. nor is there any sent to London on Fri. Several stage coaches set off for Liverpool every morn. the passengers for Manchester, London, &c. are taken by Messrs. Cooper and Co's. coach to Preston, whence they proceed in another coach to Manchester. The Liverpool coaches arrive here in the evening, and about an hour after proceed for Kendal. Coaches to and from Ulverston every day as the tides permit. A post coach sets out for Lancaster, from the Saracen's Head, Snowhill, daily, at 5 in the aft. and a coach from the White Horse, Fetter Lane, daily, at 2 in the aft. A waggon sets out from the Bull and Mouth, Aldersgate, daily, at 4 in the afternoon, and from the Saracen's Head, Friday-street, daily, at noon. Lancaster vessels lie off Cotton's, Stanton's and Symond's wharfs, South-wark.

Gentlemen's Seats.] About a m. to the r. of Lancaster is Beaumont Hall, the seat of E. F. Buckler, esq. and beyond that is Halton Hall, the seat of W. B. Bradshaw, esq.

Lancaster is dist. from London 239 m. 11 from Garstang, 112 from Burton, 99 from Preston, and 10 miles from Hornby.

LANCASTER SANDS are situated about 3 m. N. N. W. of Lancaster, reckoning from Hest, at which place travellers generally enter upon the sands under the direction of a guide; who is necessary to conduct them to Cartmel. These sands are 8 m. across, and often prove fatal to unwary travellers. Many years since, a plan was formed to recover the sands from the tide, and convert them to agricultural purposes: the cost was estimated at 100,000*l.* and the land expected to be recovered, at 32,510 acres. This patriotic scheme, notwithstanding the offer of Mr. Wilkinson, of Castle Head to lead a subscription with 50,000*l.* fell to the ground.

LANE END, (Staff.) a m. t. which has increased of late years, and been rendered very considerable by the potteries. It contains a newly built

church, with different places of worship for the Methodists, and Dissenters, and 2 good market houses. Population

Market Day.] Sat.

Post.] The mail arrives here nearly at the same time as it reaches Stoke and Hanley.

Principal Inns.] The Castle, and Red Lion.

Gentlemen's Seats.] On the r. is Park Hall, the seat of T. Parker, esq. and on the l. Langton Hall, the seat of Sir J. Heathcote; also in the t. is Caverswall Castle, the seat of Lord Viscount Hicks.

Lane End is dist. from London 139 m. On the right there is a T. R. to Leek, and one on the l. to Stone.

LANGPORT, (Somerset.) a mar. t. situated on the river Parret, at or near its union with the Ivel, between Bridgewater and Crewkerne. It is an ancient well frequented town, was accounted a royal burgh in the reign of William the Conqueror, and in former times sent members to 3 parliaments. It consists, at present, chiefly of two streets, although formerly it was large, and it is reported to have been once moated round. A little to the E. of the church stands a small antient building, which is denominated the hanging chapel, and which is now used as a free school. The town is governed by a portreeve, and a recorder, &c. As the river is navigable for barges, from this town to Bristol, and there is likewise a navigable communication with Bridgewater, Langport is a sort of *entrepot* for the goods which are brought here from London by waggons, to be carried further by water: and there is a good deal of trade by lighters, in coals, timber, iron, and other articles, between this place Bridgewater, Taunton, and Bristol.

Market Day and Fairs.] Mar. day Sat.—Fairs, second Mon. in Lent, June 29, Sep. 24, and Nov. 11.

Bankers.] Messrs. Stuckey and son, who draw upon Messrs. Rogers and Co. in London.

Coaches and Waggons.] There is no coach that sets out from London hither, but a regular stage wagon sets out for Langport, from the Castle and Falcon, Aldersgate-street, daily.

Inn.] The Swan.

Post.] The mail arrives daily at 5 a. and goes out at 9 morn.

Langport is dist from London 130½ m. 5 m. from Somerton, and 142 m. from Taunton. Its population in 1811 was 861.

LAVENHAM, or LANHAM, (Suff.) a pretty large town, pleasantly situa-

ted in a healthy air, on a branch of the river Bret or Berdon, from which it ascends gradually to the top of a hill. The t. consists of 9 streets, in the middle of which is the church, very large, of the best gothic architecture, and reckoned the most beautiful and uniform of any in the county. Here is also a meeting house for dissenters, an antient free school, a charity-school for 90 boys, and 2 sunday schools. Lavenham is governed by 6 capital burgesses, who are chosen for life. The custom of borough English prevails here. In the town is a manufactory of yarn wool, and a considerable one of hempen cloth has been lately established here. The market-place is spacious, and has a stone cross in the centre; the market, however, has been long discontinued.

Fairs.] Oct. 10, and Shrove Tues.

Inn.] The Swan.

Post.] Letters are carried from hence to Sudbury every morn. except Mon.

Dist. from London 61 m.

LAVINGTON, (called East) Cheaping, Stepul, and Market Lavington, to distinguish it from neighbouring vil. called West and Bishop's Lavington) is a m. t. of Wiltshire, very pleasantly situated, but with nothing in it particularly worthy the traveller's notice. It contains, however, a free-school, liberally endowed and has 2 alms-houses. Here is a very good mar. for corn on Wed. but neither fair nor post-office.

Lavington is dist. from London, 89½ m.

LAUNCESTON, (Cornwall) a m. t. pleasantly situated on the declivity of a hill, near the river Attery, which soon after joins the Tamar, and in the central part of the eastern boundary of the county. This place includes 2 antient boroughs, called Dunheved and Newport. It is a large and populous town, and had formerly a monastery and a noble castle, which, in Leland's time, was the strongest, but not the largest, that he ever saw in any antient work. He also reports that the hill, on which the *urx*, or keep stands, is large, and of a terrible height. The tower part of this castle (antiently called Castle Terrible) yet remains, and is made use of for the town jail. The knights of the shire have been chosen here ever since the reign of Edward I. and the Lent assizes are still held here, but the summer assizes have been held at Bodmin of late years. Near the centre of the town is the church of St. Mary Magdalen, built with square blocks of granite, every one of which is enriched with very singularly carved

ornaments. The streets here are narrow, but many of the houses are well built. The town was formerly surrounded with a wall, a mile round, 3 gates, and a postern, some parts of which still remain. The corporate body consists of a mayor, recorder and 8 aldermen, and the number of voters for representatives in parliament does not exceed 20. Here is a free-school, and 2 charity-schools for 48 children of both sexes. Population 1758.

Market Days and Fairs.] Market days Wed. and Sat.—Fairs, first Thurs. in March, third Thurs. in April, Whit Mon. July 5, Nov. 17, and Dec. 6.

Bankers.] Messrs. Cudlipp and Sons draw on Fry and Sons, St. Mildred's-court.

Post.] The post comes in every day about half-past 8 o'clock in the forenoon, from the eastward, and returns the same day about 2 in the aft.

Inns.] The King's Arms, and White Hart.

Waggons, &c.] A flying waggon sets out for Launceston, from the Saracen's Head, Snowhill, on Tues. Thurs. and Sat. at noon, and a waggon from the Bell, Friday-street, daily, morn. and aft. Vessels from this place lie off Chamberlain's, Symond's, Beal's, and Cotton's wharfs, Southwark.

Gentlemen's Seats.] In the neighbourhood are Harewood House, the seat of J. P. Foote, esq. a handsome modern building, and Cuttaye House, belonging to the Earl of Edgecumbe. This last is an antient mansion, and an object of much curiosity to antiquarians, from its very old fashioned furniture, most of which has remained in the house ever since the time of Queen Elizabeth. The hall contains a great collection of pikes, arquebuses, and other articles of antient armour, ranged against the walls in various forms.

Launceston is dist. from London 213 m. On the l. there is a T. R. to Tavistock, 12 m. and Saltash 25 m. and one at the distance of 4 m. on the r. to Camelford 12 m.

LEAMINGTON PRIORS, (Warw.) a vill. situated about 2 m. from the city of Warwick, and which derives its appellation from having belonged to the convent of Kenilworth. This vill. has become one of the most fashionable watering places within the last 10 years: numerous handsome buildings have been erected for the visitors of its saline springs. Here is an elegant pump-room, with a bowling-green and assembly-room, warm and cold baths, and other accommodations. Leamington is 90 m. from London, and

in 1811 contained 543 inhabitants. Here is the seat of the late M. Wise, esq. and at 1 m. on the r. is Newbold, — Willes, esq. The Warwick coach (which goes from the Castle and Falcon, Aldersgate-street, at a quarter before 5 every aft.) passes through Leamington early every morn.

LEATHERHEAD, (Surrey) a vill. pleasantly situated on a rising ground near the river Mole, over which it has a bridge of 14 arches, in a fine dry champaign country, well adapted to the purposes of riding and hunting. It had formerly a market, which has been discontinued more than a century. The vicarage is in the gift of the dean and chapter of Rochester, who allow to the vicar 40*l.* per annum out of the parsonage. Population 1909.

Fairs.] Oct. 10, in a field N. of the vil. it is a considerable one for horses and pigs.

Inns.] The Swan, a very genteel house, with excellent accommodation, and the Duke's Head.

Post.] The post goes out of Leatherhead to London, through Epsom and Croydon, every night, Sat. excepted, at 10 o'clock, and returns every morn. at 9 o'clock, Mon. excepted. The letters are delivered about 7 in the morn.

Coaches.] The numerous Brighton coaches, which leave the metropolis daily, pass through this town.

Gentlemen's Seats.] In the vicinity of Leatherhead are some handsome villas. Among these may be noticed, on the r. Randall's Park, (N. Crumpe, esq.) contiguous to the road, the house of Wm. Clarke, esq. near the church, in the t. is that of W. S. Brecon, esq. and through it on the r. is Thornecroft, (H. Bolton, esq. lord of the manor.)

Dist. from London 13 m. from Epsom, SW. On the right there is a T. R. to Guildford.

LECHLADE, LEACHLADE, (Gloucestersh.) a m. t. which stands upon a spot of ground formerly called the Lade where the Leach falls into the river Thames, on the borders of Oxfordshire and Berkshire. In this town the Thames, over which there is a bridge, first begins to be navigable; having been joined by the waters of the Leach, the Coin, the Churn, &c. and barges of from 80 to 70 tons burthen, come up to the wharfs here, conveying great quantities of cheese, butter, and other goods for London. The town is governed by a constable. The church is a handsome structure, and the parsonage-house, and great tythes which belong to the vicarage, are worth upwards of 400*l.* a year. Lechlade is supposed to have been antiently a Roman town;

for a very plain Roman road is distinguishable all the way from hence to Cirencester. By a canal lately constructed, a communication is now formed with the river Isis, by which large quantities of coals are now brought here, and many vessels ply on the canal with corn for Bristol, Gloucester, Worcester, and other distant markets. Population 993.

Market Day and Fair.] Mar. day Tues.—Fair, Sept. 9, for meat, cattle, horses, cheese, &c.

Inns.] The New Inn, Crown, and Swan.

Post.] The post comes in at 8 in the morn. and goes out at half-past 7 in the even.

Gentleman's Seat.] Near the town is Lechlade House, the seat of W. Fox, esq.

Coach, &c.] A coach sets out for Lechlade, from the Bull and Mouth, Bull and Mouth Street, daily, Sat. excepted, at 4 in the aft. Lechlade barges lie off Brook's wharf, Queenhithe, the New Hambro' wharf, and the Three Cranes.

Dist. from London 75 m. 12 m. E. from Cirencester, 4 from Fairford, and 7 from Farringdon.

LEDBURY, (Herefordsh.) a m. t. situated at the S. end of a ridge of mountains called Malvern Hills, on the E. side of the county, near a small river called Leden. It chiefly consists of two principal streets, which cross each other at right angles. Formerly, the clothing trade was very flourishing here; but the manufactures now chiefly carried on, are those of ropes, lines, and meal sacks. Large quantities of fine very cyder are made in this neighbourhood. Population 3,136. Besides the parish church, here is an hospital, refounded by Queen Elizabeth, for a master, 7 poor men, and 3 poor women. Here are also a charity-school for 23 poor children, and a market-house. Along the side of the river Leden a navigable canal has been lately made from Gloucester to Hereford.

Market Day and Fairs.] Mar. day Tues.—Fair, Mon. before Easter, June 22, Oct. 2, and Dec. 21.

Bankers.] Messrs. Webbs who draw on Messrs. Biddulph and Co. London.

Post.] The post for London and the SW. of England sets out from Ledbury on Sun. Wed. and Fri. at 8 in the morn. by the way of Gloucester, and returns the same even. about 7.

Inns.] The George, Plume of Feathers, and New Inn.

Coach and Waggons.] A coach sets out for Ledbury, from the Bull and Mouth, Bull and Mouth Street, daily,

at 1 in the aft. and a waggon sets out from the Castle and Falcon, Aldersgate-street, on Sat. at 9 in the morn. and from the Saracen's Head, Snow-hill, on Sat. at noon.

Gentleman's Seat.] Near Ledbury, on the r. is Underdown, the seat of — Miles, esq.

Ledbury is dist. from London 120 m. On the r. there is a T. R. to Bromyard and one on the l. to Ross 14½ m. and going to Ross, on the r. there is a T. R. to Bromyard and Hereford, and one on the l. to Gloucester.

LEEDS (Yorksh.) a m. t. situated in a vale which trade has rendered one of the most populous and busy spots in England, on the N. side of the river Aire, over which it has a magnificent bridge that leads into extensive suburbs. It is a large, wealthy, well lighted, and considerable town, the antiquity of which is very great, as appears from its being mentioned by Bede, although its wonderful, and still increasing pre-eminence does not seem to be of very antient date. Leland describes Leeds as a "pretty market-town, subsisted chiefly by cloathing, reasonably well builded, and as large as Bradford, but not so quick as it." It is likewise mentioned in Domesday-book, and some account given of it as it appeared under the reigns of Edward the Confessor, and William the Conqueror. It had formerly a strong castle, which as our annals report, was besieged by King Stephen, in the year 1139: and here the unfortunate Richard II. was confined about the year 1399, and not in Leeds Castle, Kent, as some have erroneously imagined. No vestiges, however, of this fortress remain at present, but its site is commonly believed to have been on a place now called Mill Hill. Leeds was not incorporated till the second year of King Charles I. when Sir John, afterwards Lord Saville, was made the first honorary alderman, in memory of whom the arms of the town are adorned with Lord Saville's supporters; these are, two of the Athenian birds, sacred to Minerva, deemed the peculiar patroness of spinning, weaving, and the useful arts in general. A second charter was given to the t. by Charles II. in the year 1661, which vests its government in a mayor, 12 aldermen, a recorder, town-clerk, and a common council of 24 persons. The mayor is, nominally elected by the court of aldermen and common council; but, in point of fact, the aldermen take that troublesome, expensive and unprofitable though honourable office, in rotation. The aldermen are elected from

the common-council-men, these are not elected by, though from, the general body of the inhabitants. The mayor and aldermen have the powers of justices of the peace within the borough: and at a sessions for the borough, held every 3 months, at the Moot Hall, the mayor presides; when the recorder recapitulates the evidence to the jury and passes sentence on the prisoner: no sentence, however, can exceed transportation for 7 years. There is a general sessions held at Michaelmas for the trial of crimes committed out of the borough of Leeds, but within the West Riding of York. Leeds however is not a parliamentary borough. Although the woollen-trade in Yorkshire cannot be said, properly speaking, to have any one common centre, yet the town of Leeds has latterly been always considered as the principal of the clothing town; and, indeed, it seems well to merit the high rank which it bears of being the first manufacturing town, and the principal place, in respect of opulence and population, in the W. Riding. The whole parish of Leeds is situated on the river Aire, which runs nearly through the middle of it, proceeding in a direction from W. to E. It extends, according to Tuke's Survey, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. from N. to S. and $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. from E. to W. and is 30 m. in circumference. The parish is divided into 10 townships, without including the township of Leeds, properly so called, and a considerable vil. that forms a part of the township of Leeds, and dist. about 1 m. from it, called Woodhouse. Till the reign of Charles I. Leeds had but one church, although now there are four others. The parish church, St. Peter's, is spacious, solid and antient; it is built in the form of a cross, and has a tower, with bells, &c. rising from the middle of it. The living is a vicarage, in the gift of 24 trustees, who previously to every presentation, are required to complete their number, agreeably to a majority of votes; the profits are calculated at 800*l.* per annum. Of the 4 other churches, 2 of them are supported by handsome endowments of land, and the other 2 by the sale and rent of pews; after the two next presentations, these two last mentioned are to be for ever in the gift of the vicar. Each of the 10 townships have an endowed chapel of ease, in the gift of the vicar, and taken upon an average are worth about 170*l.* per annum each. There are, also, in the town 8 dissenting meeting-houses, viz. 1 of Presbyterians, 1 Unitarian, 3 Independents of the Calvinistic creed, 1 Scotch Sece-

ders, 1 Baptist, and 1 Quakers, exclusively of two very large chapels belonging to the Wesleyan Methodists, 1 belonging to the Seceding Methodists, (commonly called the New Itinerancy) and a Roman Catholic chapel. There is also a small chapel, erected by the followers of the late Mr. Ingham, which is now disused. The corporation consists of a mayor, 12 aldermen, and 24 common-council-men, who have full power to fill up the vacancies in their own body, and to chuse the mayor from the aldermen by a majority of votes. There is also a recorder, and town-clerk. The mayor and aldermen are justices of the peace throughout both the borough and the parish. As before observed, Leeds has long been famous for the woollen manufacture in general; but it is more particularly the mart for the coloured and white broad-cloths; which its merchants, in concert with those of York and Hull, ship off for Holland, Hamburg, and the different ports in the Baltic. The market-days are Tues. and Sat. for both white and mixed cloths; by the mixed are meant such cloths as are made of dyed wool. The mixed cloths in the 17th century were exposed for sale on the battlements of the long and wide bridge, erected here over the Aire, and, as the manufactory increased, were removed to the large street called Briggate, subject to the various inconveniences which result from bad weather, and to that of being stored in the adjoining cellars from one market-day to another. The white cloths were then sold in a long room set apart for the purpose. The present mixed cloth-hall is a building of considerable extent, and was erected at the expence of the merchants and manufacturers in general, in the year 1758; it is of a quadrangular form, inclosing a large open area, and is remarkably well lighted by a great number of lofty windows. The whole edifice measures 127 yards and a half in length, and 66 in breadth, and is divided into what may well bear the name of 6 covered streets, each of which contains 2 rows of stands, that are now become the freehold property of separate manufacturers. The whole number of stands is 1770, and the number of master manufacturers, who expose mixed cloth to sale here, is estimated at about 2000. One condition indispensably necessary previous to the admission of any individual into the hall, is that he must have served a regular apprenticeship to the trade of making coloured cloth. The cloth markets are held only on Tues. and Sat. and then only for an

hour and a half each day; at which times only the merchants are permitted to buy and even to look at the cloth. The market bell rings at 6 in the morn. in summer, and at 7 in the winter: in a few minutes, without the least disorder, the whole mar. is filled; and all the benches are covered with cloth, each proprietor at the same time attending behind his own cloth. As soon as the bell has ceased, the buyers enter, and having fixed on certain lots of cloth, they proceed in a very secret and expeditious manner to bargain for the same: and we are credibly informed that from fifteen to twenty thousand pounds worth of cloth, and sometimes to a greater amount, are sold with a whisper only, the laws of the mar. being here more strictly observed than in any other place in England. The time of sale is terminated by the ringing of another bell: and if any merchant stay in the hall after it has ceased, he forfeits 5s. The hall is governed by 15 trustees who hold their meetings in an octagonal building erected near the entrance to this hall. The manufacture of broad cloths is now almost wholly performed by machinery; so that very few hands are required in the early stage of its manufacture, particularly in carding, scribbling, and spinning the wool. The white cloth hall was built in the year 1775. This structure is of a quadrangular form, like the other, and is divided into 5 streets, each with a double row of stands, the total number of which is 1210; but in this hall several persons have 2 stands each. The markets are held here every Tues. and Sat. and do not begin till the close of those which are held in the mixed hall, and are subject to nearly the same regulations. A considerable number, both of mixed and white cloth manufacturers, who have served a regular apprenticeship to the clothier's trade, but who have no property in the hall, are permitted to introduce cloth for sale, but must pay a fixed fee for every piece so exposed. Besides these two capital erections, there is likewise a small hall under the concert-room, in Albion-street, built a few years ago, solely for the use of that description of clothiers who, not having served a regular apprenticeship to the business, cannot be allowed to expose their cloths in the two principal halls. The manufactures of broad-cloths that supply these halls in such vast quantities, extend about 10 m. or upwards, to the S. of Leeds, about 15 m. to the SW. and about 8 or 10 to the N. and W. with

this difference, however, that the mixed cloths are made, for the most part, in the neighbourhood of the river Aire, and the white cloths in the neighbourhood of the Calder. The cloths are sold in the halls in a rough state, and are finished by the merchants, who employ for that purpose a great number of dressers, dyers, &c. of which description of persons the chief population of Leeds is thought to be composed. Although the coarser kinds of cloth have long constituted the staple manufacture of Leeds and its vicinity, yet the manufacture of superfines has considerably increased of late years, and still more recently very large quantities of fancy articles have been made, such as swansdowns, toilonets, and kerseymeres; to which may be added a thick coarse kind of cloth, much in use among travellers, called bear-skins. Here are likewise manufactures of shalooms, stuffs, Scotch cambiets, programs, burdets, calimancoes, and a flourishing one of carpets, resembling, in the fineness of their texture, both the Wiltshire and Scotch. Here are also some merchants who carry on a large wholesale trade in tobacco, for the cutting of which some mils have been erected on an extensive scale. There are likewise some great potteries within a mile of the town, where considerable quantities of earthenware are made and exported thence to Scotland, Ireland, and even to Russia, Germany, Holland, the Baltic, and Mediterranean. Although Halifax be the principal market for worsted goods, yet the Leeds merchants buy large quantities of this article, in an unfinished state, from the neighbourhood of Bradford, Keighley, Haworth, &c. where it is made, and export it from hence. It should be further observed that, within these few years, several fresh manufactories for canvas, linen, sacking, thread, &c. have been established, and carried on here to a considerable extent; and several foundries have likewise been erected. On the river Aire, and the streams that fall into it, are numerous mills for the purpose of grinding corn, dyer's wood, rape seeds, &c. and also for fulling cloth, and turning machines to spin and card wool. Several cotton mills have been lately erected in or near Leeds, but these are chiefly worked by the means of steam-engines. In the parish are several abundant coal mines, which supply as far as York, and other places, with that indispensable mineral, and there are likewise quarries of an argillaceous schist, which supply the whole

convenient country with excellent slates and flag-stones for paving. Among other public buildings are the general infirmary, which is remarkably well attended to and supported, a house of recovery for fever patients, the free grammar-school, charity-schools for 120 children, and an extensive workhouse in which the children are taught the easy branches of the woollen manufacture. To these establishments may be added, a very elegant building, "the Royal Lancasterian free school," erected by public subscription in 1812, and in which nearly 1000 children are educated; several Sunday-schools, a school of industry, and though last not least important, a stranger's friend society, whose benevolent object is to relieve distress wherever found; and a workhouse, which is managed in a very superior manner. Among the places of amusement, may be noticed, the theatre, an elegant concert room, and assembly rooms. The moot or town-hall was erected in 1713: the new prison is an elegant building; and in a room beneath the rotation office a handsome edifice (where the magistrates meet in rotation for dispatch of business) is a public subscription library, conducted in a truly respectable manner and on liberal terms. The town in general, whose population was in 1811, returned at 62,354, is built of brick: though the streets in the upper part are narrow, yet in other parts they are broad, the houses are uniform, and many of them elegant, particularly those in Park Place and Park Square, some of which command fine views of the neighbouring hills. By means of the Aire and Calder canal, and of the Leeds and Liverpool canal, as well as other navigations, this town possesses a very extensive direct communication with Liverpool and Hull, and through various other inland navigations with the counties of Westmoreland, Chester, Stafford, Nottingham, Lancaster, &c. through an extent of several hundred miles. Leeds is further noted for some medicinal springs, one of which is extremely cold, and has proved very beneficial in many cases of rheumatism, rickets, &c. We should not omit to observe, that besides the two established newspapers, viz. the Leeds Mercury, and the Leeds Intelligencer, a monthly magazine has, for several years past, been printed at the Mercury office in this town, the object and very extensive plan of which are most excellent, viz. to produce elegant editions of the entire works of Watts and

Doddridge, and a great number of other eminent divines.

Market Days and Fairs.] Market days Tues. and Sat.—Fairs, July 10, and 11, and Nov. 8 and 9.

Bankers.] Messrs. Beckett and Co. who draw on Messrs. Glyn and Co. London; the New Bank, Messrs. Fields and Co. who draw on Messrs. Roberts and Co. and the Commercial Bank, Messrs. Thompson and Co. who draw on Messrs. Lubbock and Co.

Post.] The post office opens at 7 in the morn. in summer, and shuts at 10 at night, except when the mail interferes. The London mail sets out from the White Horse in Leeds at 9 in the even. besides which there is also a mail that passes through Leeds on its way betwixt Hull and Liverpool. This mail, which leaves Hull every day in the aft. arrives at the Rose and Crown in Leeds every morn. at about half past 4. This mail, on its return from Liverpool, arrives in Leeds at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 6 in the ev. All letters for places to the N. or E. of Leeds, must be put into the office by 6 in the even. and all letters for the S. and W. should be left there before half past 8 at night. The West mail leaves at 4 in the m.

Principal Inns.] The Hotel, Golden Lion, Bull and Mouth, Rose and Crown, Talbot, the White Horse, Star, and White Swan.

Coaches, Waggon, &c.] The True Briton, a daily coach, sets out for London at 11 o'clock at night; as also the Rockingham, a daily coach, sets out from the Golden Lion, Leeds, at 5 o'clock in the morn. The Newcastle heavy coach leaves the Hotel, Leeds, at 5 in the morn. at which time also the Manchester heavy coach (which passes through Huddersfield) sets out from the same inn. Another Manchester coach sets out from the Golden Lion, Leeds, at 5 in the morn. and passes through Bradford, Halifax, and Rochdale. From the Rose and Crown, a coach to Liverpool. A post coach sets out from the Saracen's Head, Snowhill, daily, for Leeds, at 8 in the morn. the mail at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 7 evening. A coach sets out from the Bull and Mouth, Bull and Mouth street, daily, and also one from the Angel Inn, Angel street, daily, at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 7 in the morn. A waggon leaves the White Horse, Leeds, for London, every day about 12 o'clock, and arrives in London in about 5 days. A flying waggon leaves the Red Lion, Aldersgate-street, and the White Horse, Cripplegate, for Leeds, daily, at noon; and one goes from the Bull and Mouth, Bull-

and-Mouth-street, daily, for Leeds, at 4 in the aft. The following waggons also go from Leeds to the under-mentioned places, viz. Waggon warehouse, Vicar-lane; Messrs. Hartley, Bowling and Co. set out every morning, (Sundays excepted) to Manchester, from whence goods are regularly forwarded to the respective places of their destination. A waggon likewise leaves Manchester for Leeds every day. Messrs. Pickersgill, Bowling and Co. set out every morning (Sundays excepted) to Newcastle, Edinburgh and Glasgow, from which places goods are forwarded to all parts of North Britain. Messrs. Bowling, Gray and Rayner, convey goods every Tuesday, Thursday and Friday, to Sheffield and Birmingham; from which places such goods as are destined from the west, and S.W. of England, are carefully forwarded. A waggon is also forwarded every Wednesday evening to Kendal, Skipton, Settle, Lancaster, Kirby-Lonsdale and Kendal, and sets out on its return every Thursday evening. Waggon warehouse, Lande-lane. Messrs. Cockerham regularly forward goods to the undermentioned places. To Bradford, Halifax, Rochdale, Manchester, and all parts of Lancashire every day, (Sundays excepted.) To Otley every day, (Sundays excepted) from which place goods are daily returned. To Wakefield every day, (Sundays excepted) returns also daily. To Skipton every Tuesday and Friday, from whence goods are sent to all parts of Craven, and returns on Thursdays and Mondays. To Knaresborough and Boroughbridge, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, taking goods for all parts of the road, and forwarding such as are intended for Thirsk, &c. To Selby, Howden, &c. every Tuesday. To Ripon, Thirsk, Bedale, &c. every Tuesday and Friday, and arrives at the two latter places on the market-day, early in the morning. James Hutton, takes goods for Bradford and Halifax, every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday afternoon, from his warehouse, White Horse Yard. Waggon warehouse, Wade-lane.—Messrs. Sampson & Co. forward goods to Ripon, Thirsk, Bedale, &c. every Tuesday and Friday. To Sheffield, Birmingham, &c. on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays. To Halifax, Rochdale, Manchester, and all parts of Lancashire, every day, (except Sundays.) To Skipton every Tuesday and Friday, from which place goods are regularly sent to all parts of Craven. Returns on Wednesday and Saturday. To Selby, Howden, &c. every Tuesday, from

which places a waggon arrives every Monday. To Knaresborough every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Walter Bailey, carries goods between Leeds and Otley, every day (except Fridays and Sundays), comes to the Angel inn, back of the shambles. Joseph Boys, may generally be met with at the Cock and Bottle, Upperhead-row, late in the evening every day, (except Thursday and Sunday), with goods to or from Bradford. Thomas Sturdy, takes goods from his warehouse, White Horse yard, every Tuesday and Friday, to Ripon, Masham, Bedale, Richmond, &c. Vessels, with goods from Leeds, lie off the Dice and Custom-house quays, Billingsgate, and off Chamberlayne's, Stanton's, and Gun and Shot wharf Southwark. Hoys lie off Brook's wharf, Queenhithe.

Seat.] Temple Newsome, the seat of the Right Honourable Viscountess Irvine, dist. about 3 m. In this neighbourhood, although not a gentleman's seat, there is also another object which will amply reward a visitor for the trouble of a 3 miles walk. Kirkstall Abbey, as it is called, stands about a quarter of a mile from a village called Kirkstall Bridge, a little to the N. of the river Aire, and in a N.W. direction from Leeds. It contains some very magnificent remains of a religious house of the Cisterian order, founded by Henry de Lacy, in the reign of King Stephen. At present Kirkstall Abbey is a mere shell of walls without a roof; the steeple of its church is well-built, but unroofed, open to the weather; the eastern parts are covered over with ivy, and all about this once stately and venerable pile has now a desolate, solitary, and forlorn appearance. The great window of the high altar, once adorned with painted glass, has been taken away. The chief gate is converted into a farm-house. The main body of the church still remains tolerably entire.

Leeds is dist. from London 196 m. from York 24, from Halifax 17, from Bradford 9, from Wakefield 8, and from Otley 10. On the right there is a turnpike-road to Ferry-bridge, 11 m. Tadcaster 14½ m. and Ripley 19½ m. Going to Tadcaster there is a turnpike road, on the r. to Huddersfield and Wakefield, and one on the left to Otley and Harrogate.

LEEK, (Staffordsh.) a m. t. situated in a mountainous part of the county, called the Moor Lands, on a stream or rivulet called the Churnet. It has a church with a square tower, bells, chimes, &c. and in the church-yard, at the S.E. end of the chancel, are

the remains of a Danish cross, in an upright position, and measuring 10 feet high from the ground, beneath which are 5 steps. Leek has 8 almshouses for poor women, founded by Mrs. Elizabeth Ash, in 1696, for as many widows. The chief employment of this town and parish, whose population in 1811 amounted to 3,703 inhabitants, is in the manufacture of thrown silk, of bandana and other handkerchiefs, of ribbons and silk twist. Buttons formerly constituted one of the staple manufactures of this place: but of late years this branch has very much diminished, and the cotton trade has been introduced here. Leek is remarkable for the following phenomenon. By the intervention of a rocky mountain, at a considerable distance westward of the town, the sun sets twice in the evening at a certain time of the year: for, after setting behind the top of the mountain, it breaks out again on its northern side, which is steep, before it reaches the horizon in its fall. The *Blue Hills*, in the vicinity of Leek, abound with coal mines; from one of which issues a salt spring.

Market Day and Fairs.] Mar. day Wed.—Fairs, Feb. 10, March 30, May 16, July 4 and 18, Oct. 12, and Nov. 14.

Post.] The post arrives here every day (except Mon.) at 7 in the ev. and is dispatched for London and all places in the south at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 6 every morn. and for the north every evening at 7.

Principal Inns.] Buck and Plough, George and Red Lion.

Coaches and Waggon.] The Manchester mail and the Defiance coaches, go daily to London from the George Inn; a telegraph coach to London daily, from the Buck Inn, and also an express to Birmingham, daily, from the same inn. A coach sets out for Leek, from the White Horse, Fetter lane, daily, at half past 8 in the aft. and from the Swan with two Necks, Lad-lane, daily, at $\frac{1}{2}$ p. 7 in the ev. A flying waggon sets out from the Castle, Wood-street, daily (Sundays excepted) at 1 in the aft. and a waggon from the White Horse, Cripplegate, on Mon. at noon. Barges with goods from Leek, lie off the Grand Junction Canal Wharf, Whitefriars.

Seat.] Between this town and the Green Man inn, is Ashenhurst, the seat of Mrs. Salt.

Leek is dist. from London 155 m. and stands on the great road between Manchester, Stockport, and Macclesfield, to the N.W. and Derby, Leicester, &c. to the S.E. 18 m. N. of Stafford. On

the r. there is a turnpike-road to Baxton, and 1 on the l. to Cheadle, Stone and Newcastle.

LEICESTERSHIRE, a county bounded on the N. by Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire, on the E. by Lincolnshire and Rutland, on the W. by Derbyshire and Warwickshire, and on the S. by Northamptonshire. On the N. the rivers Soar and Trent form a part of its boundary; on the Warwickshire side the famous road called Watlington-street, and the little river Anker are its limits, and the rivers Avon and Welland separate this county from Northamptonshire. Its greatest length is about 55 m. and its greatest breadth, from north to south, about 25 miles. Leicestershire is divided into 6 hundreds, which contain 12 market towns, 200 parishes, 558 villages, and 50,419 inhabitants, and lies in the diocese of Lincoln.

Face of the Country, Climate, Productions, &c.] As Leicestershire is an inland county, situated almost in the middle of England, and at a proper distance from the sea, the air is justly considered very sweet and wholesome, neither is it encumbered with any standing waters, altho' several streams wash its uncommonly beautiful and fertile meadows. The soil is for the most part strong and stiff, composed of clay and marl, hence it exhibits large tracts of rich grazing land, and many parts of it are peculiarly fitted for the culture of beans, for which this county is indeed proverbially noted. The proportion of pasture and meadow lands, upon the whole, much exceeds that of arable. The surface is seldom champaign, but in most parts varied and uneven, chequered with rising grounds and vallies. The north-eastern part feeds great numbers of sheep, of a large size, whose long flakes of soft wool are particularly adapted to the woollen manufacture. This part likewise abounds with mines of pit coal. The eastern and south-eastern part of the county comprehend a rich grazing tract, which breeds vast numbers of horned cattle, of superior size, together with large black horses for the collar, to supply the London and other markets. The reputation of this county for sheep has been, of late years, much extended, by the indefatigable care, great skill, and unwearied industry of the late Mr. Bakewell, an opulent farmer of Dishley, near Loughborough, who bred every species of domestic quadrupeds to the utmost possible perfection of form and size. He has, indeed, as it were, created new breeds of these animals, in which, with per-

fect symmetry of shape, he has united the greatest quantity of flesh with the smallest proportions of bone and offal. His breed of sheep, called the New Leicester, has in many parts, dispossessed the old breed, and is now pretty widely dispersed through most counties in the kingdom. Much cheese is made about Leicester Forest, in the western side of the county, and in the villages round Melton Mowbray. This is mostly a farming county, and there are no particular manufactures in it, except that of the stocking trade, connected with one of its great and prime articles of produce, viz. that of wool. The chief seats of this now flourishing business are the county town and Loughborough.

Rivers.] The principal rivers are the Avon, Soar, Anker, and Welland. The Avon only visits this county partially, soon leaves it, and runs S.W. towards Warwick. The Soar, which is the chief river of Leicestershire, and was antiently called the Leire, rises about half way between Lutterworth and Hinckley, and running N.E. by Leicester, receives the Wreke and the Eye, and then directing its course N.N.W. falls into the Trent a few miles N. of Ashby de la Zouch, at a point of land where the counties of Leicester, Derby, and Nottingham, touch each other. The Anker rises near the source of the Soar, and running N.W. falls into the Avon, at or near Atherstone, on the edge of Warwickshire. The Welland rises near Market Harborough, runs N.E. thro' Rutland to Stamford, and across the S. part of Lincolnshire, when it falls into the wash. The Wreke rises in that part of the county which is called the Woud, and runs westward till it falls into the Soar.

Market Towns.] The market towns are Ashby de la Zouch, Billesdon, Bosworth, Hallaton, Harborough, Hinckley, Leicester, Loughborough, Lutterworth, Melton Mowbray, Mount Sorrel, and Waltham on the Woud.

Members of Parliament, Diocese, &c.] Leicestershire sends 4 members to parliament, 2 of which are returned for the county, and 2 for the town of Leicester. It pays, or lately paid, 9 parts of the land tax. It is included in the midland circuit, in the diocese of Lincoln, and province of Canterbury.

LEICESTER, (Leicestersh.) a m. t. and borough, pleasantly situated on the river Soar, almost in the centre of the county; it is an antient and considerable town, and is supposed to have been the *Ratae*, or *Raga Coritanorum* of Antoninus, as it stands on

the great military road called the Fosseway, and because its situation exactly corresponds with the distances mentioned in the itinerary. Roman coins of Vespasian, &c. and other antiquities have likewise been discovered here at different times. In the time of the Saxon heptarchy Leicester was the see of a bishop, which, after a few years, was removed to Dorchester, in Oxfordshire. Sexwulph, the same who by order of Ethelred divided the kingdom of Mercia into dioceses, fixed the see here himself, and was himself the first bishop in the year 680. Mathew Paris describes the town of Leicester as being, in his time, a very rich city, defended with a very stout and lasting wall, which, if it had a good foundation, would make it equal to any city. At the time of the Norman conquest Leicester was very populous, and had many burgesses, 12 of whom, according to the Conqueror's survey, were bound to send out men with the king whenever he went to war. If the king went by sea against foreign enemies, the above 12 burgesses were to provide 4 horses to carry arms or other baggage to London. This town was then obliged to pay to the king yearly 30*l.* by tale, and 20*l.* in ore, and 15 sectaries of honey. In the reign of Henry II. Robert, surnamed Bossu, or hunchback, earl of Leicester, having plotted against the king, the noble city of Leicester, as it is called, was besieged and ruined by king Henry, the townsmen were sent into banishment, or reduced to great distress, and the wall, which seemed proof against every thing, was razed to the ground. Thus the town remained, till it began to recover in the reign of Edward III. being favoured by Henry Plantagenet, the earl, and his son Henry duke of Lancaster. The duke founded and endowed here, without the south gate, a collegiate church and hospital, in which he placed a dean and 12 canons, together with as many vicars, and other ministers; also 100 poor sick men and women, and 10 able women to assist them; but at the dissolution, the church was demolished. Before the castle was dismantled, it was a prodigiously extensive building; it being the residence of the great Henry, duke of Lancaster, who added 26 acres of ground to its antient precincts, which he inclosed with a strong wall of square stone, 18 feet in height, and calling the whole, when finished, his novum opus, or new work, now commonly called the Newark; at present there are some good houses in it, and they still continue extra parochial, as

being held under castle guard, by an ancient grant from the crown. The old hall and kitchen of the castle still remain entire, the former of which is so spacious that the courts of justice are now held in it. One of the gateways has an arch of curious workmanship, and in the tower over it is kept the magazine of clothes and arms for the county militia. In the meadows near the town was antiently a famous monastery, from its situation called St. Mary de Pratia, or Prez, i. e. in the meadows: it is now a dwelling-house, with a garden and orchard, and still contains a very pleasant terrace walk, supported by an embattled wall, shaded with trees, covered with ivy, and impending in a picturesque manner over the river. Here are 6 parishes, but only 5 churches, Saint Leonard's having no church; and besides the old hospital in the Newark, there is another more stately edifice of the kind, called the New Bede House, or Wigstone's Hospital; this was built in the reign of Henry VIII. and endowed by Sir William Wigstone, a merchant of the staple residing in Leicester, for 12 poor lazars; it has a chapel and a library, for the use of the ministers and scholars belonging to the town, and there is also another hospital near the old abbey, for 6 poor widows. The free school here, for freemens' sons, is a good foundation, and has formerly been reckoned an excellent seminary, but now it is almost in a manner useless for the purposes intended. The corporation here consists of a mayor, recorder, 24 aldermen, 48 common councilmen, 2 chamberlains, a steward, bailiff, solicitor, and town clerk. The principal trade of the town is that of making cotton and worsted stockings, of which there has been for some years past a return of 260,000*l.* per annum and upwards. Several new buildings have been recently erected here upon an extensive scale for the above manufactory; and here is also a newly erected iron and brass foundry. The jewry wall here is generally visited by travellers, as being some remains of a Roman temple, and in Belgrave Gate there is a Roman military or milestone, set up so as to make part of a cross, with an inscription on it, purporting to be of the time of the emperor Adrian. Population in 1811, 23,146.

Market Days and Fairs.] Market days Wed. Fri. and Sat.—Fairs, March 2, May 12, July 5, Oct. 10, and Dec. 3 besides the following new fairs,

Jan. 4, June 1, Aug. 1, Sep. 13, and Nov. 2.

Bankers.] Messrs. Mansfield, Miller, and Winstanley, draw on Smith and Co. Messrs. Pares, Pagett, Pares, and Heygate, draw on Pares and Co. London.

Post.] The London mails arrive here at half-past 10 in the morn. and set out at half-past 2 in the aft. Letters to the north must be put in the office before 9 in the morn. This mail, besides the north of England, includes Litchfield, Birmingham, Walsall, &c. in that district. Letters to the south must be in the office before 1 o'clock in the day. This mail also includes Hinckley, Tamworth, Coventry, Newcastle, Chester, Wales, Lincolnshire, Norfolk, &c. in those districts. There is also a mail every morn. to Bristol, at 4 o'clock, by way of Hinckley, Coventry, &c. for which letters must be put in the post by a $\frac{1}{2}$ before 8 the preceding evening.

Principal Inns.] The Old 3 Cranes, Three Crowns, White Hart, Blue Bell, Lion and Lamb, and George, all for travellers.

Coaches and Waggon.] The Leicester coach sets out from the Old Three Cranes, for London, (through Market Harborough, Northampton, Dunstable, St. Albans, &c.) every ev. at 6 o'clock, and the light Defiance coach sets out for London from the Bell, Leicester. (through Welford, Northampton, Newport, &c.) every morn. at 6 o'clock. The Cornwallis coach sets out from the Blue Bell, every Tu. Th. and Sat. at 3 in the aft. and every Mon. Wed. Fri. and Sun. at 7 in the even. The above coaches have lamps and guards the whole way. The royal Leeds mail sets out from the White Hart, Leicester, every aft. at 2 o'clock; also the Manchester mail from the White Hart, every aft. at 3. The Nottingham coach (through Loughborough) sets out from the Old Three Cranes every even. at 6. A post-coach sets out from the Angel, Angel-street, St. Martin's le Grand, for Leicester daily, at 6 in the morn. and a mail coach from the Swan with two Necks, Lad-lane, at half past 7 in the even. There is also a mail every morning to Bristol, at 4 o'clock, by way of Hinckley, Coventry, &c. for which letters must be put in the post by a $\frac{1}{2}$ before 8 the preceding ev. A waggon sets out for Leicester from the White Bear, Basinghall-st. daily, at 6 in the morn. Pickford's waggons set out from Leicester for London, every day, and Whitehead's waggon twice a week. Royle's waggon,

of Sheffield, passes through Leicester. Leicester barges lie off Brooks's wharf, Queenhithe, and new Hamborough wharf, Three Cranes.

Gentlemen's Seats.] At the distance of about 2 m. from Leicester is Braunston Hall, (Clement Winstanley, esq.) and near Leicester is Westcotes, (Walter Ruding, esq.) and Dunnet's Hall, (F. Allanders, M. D.)

Leicester is dist. from London by Bosworth 97½ m. and by Harborough 98 m. and from Welford 15. On the r. by way of Market-Harborough, there is a turnpike road to Uppingham, and one on the l. to Husbands, Bosworth, and Lutterworth; there is also one to Hinckley, and one to Ashby de la Zouch. It should likewise be observed, that in 1791 an act of parliament was obtained for making a navigable communication from Loughborough to Leicester, with a collateral branch to the Leicestershire collieries, and that in 1793 another act was obtained for making a navigation from Leicester to communicate with the river Nen at Northampton, so as thereby to form an union with the Grand Junction Canal.

LEIGH, (Lancash.) a m. t. chiefly noted for its manufacture of fustians. It has a noble church with a square tower; and a market-cross with the representation of the sun on the top. This t. has a communication by water with the rivers Mersey, Ribble, Ouse, and all the late inland navigations. Population 1960.

Market Day and Fairs.] The mar. is on Sat. but much neglected.—Fair, April 26.

Post.] The cross-post arrives here from Hatton, every day, Tu. excepted, at 10 in the morn. and returns at half past 4 in the aft.

Principal Inn.] The New King's Arms, which is likewise the excise-office, and there are 3 others.

Leigh is dist. from London 199 m.

LEIGHTON BEAUDESERT, or BUZZARD, (Bedfordsh.) a m. t. situated near the river Ouse, on the borders of Buckinghamshire: it has a handsome cross of two stories in height, ornamented with the effigies of saints, but little else remarkable. Formerly there was a house of Cisterians at Leighton, a cell to Woburn. Population 2114.

The market here, which is held on Tu. is well supplied with cattle. *Fairs*, Jan. 25, Whit-Tu. (a great horse fair) July 25, Oct. 24. Here is an established post-office. At a little distance on the r. is Osbaldeston Hall, the seat of J. Cockstreet, esq.

Leighton is dist. from London 41 m.

LENHAM, (Kent) supposed to be the *Duroleum* of the Romans, a m. t. at present much reduced, but formerly more considerable, situated at the source of the little river Len. It is, however, undoubtedly a town of great antiquity. The market here was long discontinued, but in the year 1757 an attempt was made to restore it. *Fairs*, June 6, and October 25. Here is a receiving house, which forwards letters to and from Maidstone. The principal inn is the Dog and Bear. At the distance of about a mile from Lenham, on the r. is Chilson, the seat of G. Best, esq. Population 1509.

LENHAM is dist. from London 44 m. LEOMINSTER, (Herefordsh.) a m. t. situated in a rich and fertile vale, abounding with orchards, hop yards, &c. on the river Lug, over which it has several bridges. Its immediate scite, to borrow Leland's description, is somewhat low, and all the ground very near about it is far lower. The river Lug flows on its N. and E. sides: two smaller streams or divisions of it run directly through the town, and some other considerable rivulets pass it within half a mile. The suburbs are ill-built, and the streets in the centre of the town are narrow, and mostly consisting of old timber and plaster houses, fantastically adorned with curious grotesque carvings, and coloured white and black. The modern buildings, however, which have increased not a little within the last twenty years, are respectable edifices of brick. It appears from the doomsday survey, that the manor of Leominster, with its appurtenances, consisting of 16 dependent estates, had been assigned by Edward the Confessor to his queen Editha; that it was governed by 8 *præpositi*, or bailiffs, 8 *bedelli*, or beadles, and 8 *radcheriari*, or free tenants, and that it contained 238 villains, 74 borderers, and 82 men and women servants. When the survey was made, a great part of the customary rent was paid as composition for salt, fish, and eels. Here was then a wood in the vicinity 6 m. in length and 3 broad, but a part of it was even then assorted and cleared for tillage. An ariel or an aviary of hawks is also mentioned in the same record. In the town are about 500 houses, and occupied by 3,238 inhabitants. The parish church here is an irregular structure, both in its form and style of architecture. On the N. side is the nave and north aisle of the ancient building; the columns have round arches with Saxon arcades over them, and still higher, rude arched windows. The S. side, which is the modern part,

and what is now used for divine service, is spacious and lofty, and in a plain but neat style; the pews are of oak, and the altar-piece is a painting of the last supper, from Rubens. Previously to the dissolution, this church had several chantries and altars established in it. Besides the church, there are places of worship for the baptists, presbyterians, moravians, and quakers. In the town-hall, a singular building, which stands on 12 oak pillars, sustained on stone pedestals, the quarter sessions and the assemblies of the corporation are held. A new jail was built here about the year 1750, and a neat market-house, a little building of the Tuscan order, with pediments and a cupola, was erected by the corporation in 1783. One great improvement that is still wanting here is the removal of the butchers' houses that now stand near the town-hall. In its present condition the trade of the town may be considered as flourishing; many of the shops are respectable in their appearance, and well furnished. The clothing trade gives employment to many of the inhabitants, and there is also a growing manufacture of hats and gloves. The wool growing in the neighbourhood is proverbially excellent; the cyder prepared here has a plentiful sale, and the hops are likewise in great repute. Here is likewise some trade in flax, felts, leather, &c. The corporation consists of a bailiff, 24 capital burgesses and other officers. The members of parliament are chosen by the corporation and the inhabitants paying scot and lot: the number of voters is about 500. Leominster is a precinct, distinct from and independent of the county; no county magistrate can issue a warrant therein; no county rates are imposed upon it; nor are any of its inhabitants obliged to serve on juries at county sessions or assizes. Each ward is under the jurisdiction of 2 constables, vested with considerable powers. Here is a free grammar-school, founded and endowed with 20*l.* per annum by Queen Mary, besides several respectable boarding schools, two Sunday schools, a permanent library, two circulating libraries, an agricultural society, and an almshouse for four decayed widows. The rivers Lug and Avon which flow close by this town, afford ample sport to the lovers of angling: the rides in its neighbourhood are very fine. Horse races were run on the adjoining common, previously to its late inclosure.

Market Days and Fairs.] Market day, Tu. and Fri.—Fairs, Feb. 13, Tu. after Midlent-Sun. May 2, July 10, Sep. 4, and Nov. 8, at each of which fairs the mayor or bailiff (who walks with a long black rod, tipped with silver) holds a court of pie-powder.

Bankers.] Messrs. Coleman, Smith and Morris, who draw on Lubbock and Co. in London. Hours of attendance from 10 in the morn. till 5 in the aft.

Post.] Post letters are taken in for London, &c. on Sun. Mon. Tu. Wed. Th. and Sat. before 10 o'clock each night. The post comes in from London on Sun. Tu. Wed. Th. Fri. and Sat. at 6 in the aft. comes in from Ludlow on Mon. Tu. Th. and Sat. in the morn. and returns the same day at 6 in the aft. goes to and from Presteign on Sun. Wed. and Fri. morn. and returns the same day at 6 in the aft.

Principal Inns.] Red Lion, Bell, Royal Oak, King's Arms, and Unicorn.

Coaches and Waggon.] A coach goes daily from the Bull and Mouth, Bull and Mouth Street, on Sun. Tu. Th. and Sat. at a quarter before 12 at noon, and from the George and Blue Boar, Holborn, daily, at half-past 12 at noon. Tudor's stage waggon sets out from Leominster on Sun. night, and arrives at the Swan inn, Holborn, on Th. even. and a waggon sets out for Leominster from the same inn every Sat. at 7 in the morn. There are likewise 2 waggoners which go from hence to Worcester every week.

Leominster is dist. from London 137 m. 8 from Wignore, 11 from Ludlow, 14 from Presteign, and 26 from Worcester. On the l. there is a T. R. to Hereford, and at the distance of about 1 m. there is a T. R. to the Hay, and about 1 m. farther another to Kyneton.

LESTWITHIEL, or LOSTWITHIEL (supposed by Camden and Borlase to be the Uzella of Ptolemy) is a m. t. of Cornwall, situated in a narrow valley on the western banks of the river Foy, which receives the tide and becomes navigable at a little distance below the town. The houses are for the most part disposed in two streets, which run parallel from the river to the foot of a lofty hill on the W. All the buildings are of stone, covered with slates, which are obtained, together with large slabs, in great abundance from the neighbouring parts. The number of houses in the town is about 120. The streets are narrow and but indifferently paved. Leatwithiel was antiently the county town, and the knights for the shire are still elected here, and the county weights

and measures still kept here. Its church is the only one in the county, except Helstone, which has a spire. At a little distance S. of the church are the remaining walls of a building called the Palace, antiently the residence of the dukes of Cornwall, but now converted into the stannary prison. This was once a very extensive fabric, but its scite is now mostly occupied by timber yards. The walls are extremely thick, and seem to have been cemented by some liquid preparation, which is now become harder than the stone itself. This town has been incorporated many centuries, and many privileges were conferred on the townsmen, by Richard king of the Romans. The corporation consists of a mayor, 6 capital burgesses, and 17 assistants. The inhabitants have some trade in the woollen manufacture. The number of voters here, who choose 2 representatives in parliament, is 24, but of these the 17 assistants being annually chosen by the 7 aldermen, always conform, as may be expected, to the dictates of those by whom they are appointed. Population 825.

Market Day and Fair.] Market-day Fri.—Fair, Nov. 13.

Post.] The post is down about 6 in the ev. and up at 8 in the morn.

Principal Inn.] The Talbot.

Gentlemen's Seats.] On the r. is Bonoc (Lord Camelford) at the distance of 1 m. is Restormell Castle (J. Hext, esq.) formerly the residence of the earls of Cornwall. Restormell park belongs to the Prince of Wales, as Duke of Cornwall, but the castle and park are both leased; also at the distance of 2 m. is Penquite (J. Rashleigh, esq.)

Lestwithiel is dist. from London 245 m. On the r. there is a turnpike-road, through a beautiful country to Bodmin.

LEWES, (Sussex) a m. t. situated on the right bank of the river Ouse, at the eastern extremity of one of the South Downs, about 6 m. dist. from the English Channel. It mostly stands on the slope of a hill, surrounded on all sides by higher hills, so that, from its loftiest streets, the eye may roam over the extended vale till it reaches the town and harbour of Newhaven, including a more than commonly beautiful, rich, and ample perspective of distant prospects. This town is a place of great antiquity, as appears from the circumstance of king Athelstan having allotted it two mints, whilst the capital of the county had but one. In the reign of Edward the Confessor, Lewes had 127 burgesses.

There are yet visible different vestiges of walls and intrenchments, which indicate that it was once strongly fortified, and the ruins of the castle, once the citadel of the town, and the residence of the lords of Lewes, shew that it was a venerable structure. It was an oblong fortification, and had 2 keeps, or fortresses, on artificial mounts; of the eastern keep only a solitary vestige remains, and the towers of the western keep are rapidly yielding to the hand of time. The inner arch of the double gate way has every appearance of Saxon origin; the outer one is supposed to be in the style of the time of Henry III. The first Lord of Lewes was William de Warren, son-in-law to William the Conqueror, who founded here the Priory of St. Pancras (once so extensive as to cover and include nearly 40 acres of land, and of which only some tottering remains are now visible) and made this town his chief residence, it having been given him by the Conqueror after his decisive victory over Harold. Of the above priory one end is still left of its pigeon-house, which was built in the form of a cross, and contained recesses for more than 3000 pair of doves. There are also the remains of a large elliptical oven, 17 feet wide at the mouth, and vestiges of two subterranean passages, now choked up with filth, which are supposed to have been applied to the use of aqueducts or sewers. After the demolition of the priory, the tomb of Gundred, wife of Earl Warren, and daughter of William I. was removed to Isfield, and has been lately conveyed to the church of Southover, where it now stands in a pew on the southern side. The monument is of black marble, and the following lines, which bespeak a monkish composition, comprise the remains of its epitaph:

Stirps Gundreda ducum, decus veri nobile germem,

Intulit ecclesiis Anglorum balsamamorum.

Martha fuit miseria; fuit ex pietate Maria

Pars oblit Marthæ; superest pars magna Mariæ.

O pie Pancrati, testis pietatis et æqui, Te fecit hæredem; tu clemens suscipe matrem.

Sexta calendarum Junii lux obvia earnis.

Ifregit alabastri

In this town were formerly 12 parish churches, of which 7 only now remain, including the suburbs. The last of these, St. Thomas's in the Cliff, is reckoned one of the neatest in the county; its altar is remark-

ably beautiful, and the whole is exceedingly well paved and decorated, and there is a small, elegant, well-toned organ. The presbyterian meeting-house (which was once the Bull inn) stands close to the scite of the antient west gate, the ruins of which were taken down a few years ago. Here is also a chapel for the quakers, and others for the general baptists, the particular baptists, Wesleyan Methodists, lady Huntingdon's connection, and a very spacious one is now erecting for the hearers or followers of the late Mr. Huntingdon of London. Lewes is one of the largest and most populous towns in the county; it contains some good streets, and many handsome houses, and has 2 large suburbs adjoining it, one called South-over, situated on the W. side of the town, and the other called Cliff, from a chalky hill on which it is built, on the east side of the river Ouse. The town-hall, erected in 1761, is a neat appropriate building, in which are held the assizes for the summer circuit, and the quarter sessions for the eastern division of the county. Its situation, however, is considered as very improper, being in the very centre of the principal street. Here are likewise an endowed free school, a charity school for 28 boys, and several charitable donations that have been bequeathed to the poor of the town. The soil about Lewes is reckoned the richest in this part of England, and the inhabitants have a very considerable trade, as the town stands in the centre of the county, contains many respectable families, and its river, the Ouse, is navigable for barges several miles above the bridge. The chief manufacture here is that of paper, and on the river are several iron works, where cannon are cast for merchant ships, and where other useful works are carried on. The number of voters here is about 240. Population 6,221.

Market Day and Fairs] Market-day Sat.—Fairs May 6, for horned cattle, Whit. Tu. for ditto, July 26, a wool fair, and Oct. 2, a sheep fair.

Bankers.] Messrs. Huxley and Molyneux, draw on Esdaile and Co. (hours of attendance from 9 to 5) and Messrs. Wood and Co. draw on Esdaile & Co.

Post.] A regular post-office is established here. The post for London sets out every day, except Sat. Letters are delivered every morn except Mon Cross-posts go regularly to all parts of the county.

Principal Inns.] The Star, and the White Hart.

Coaches and Waggon.] A Brighton coach through Lewes daily, from the

Golden Cross, Charing Cross, at 7 and 11 mo. and another from 93 Bishopsgate within, at same hours. Two coaches set out from Lewes twice every day for Brighton. Waggon set out from Shelley's, Lewes, to the George inn, Borough, 3 times a week, and common carriers, waggons, and carts, continually set out and arrive here to and from every part of the county.

Seat.] On the r. near Lewes is Malting Hall, (Dow. Countess of Chichester).

Lewes is dist. from London by Chailley 49 m. by Uckfield 49½, and 8¼ from Brighton. The roads about the town are very deep and dirty. On the left there is a turnpike-road to Eastbourne. From a windmill near Lewes there is a much-admired prospect, which takes in the sea, to the distance of 30 m. W. together with an uninterrupted view of Banstead Downs, comprehending a space of full 40 m.

LEWISHAM, (Kent.) a pretty and populous vil. containing 1,138 houses and 6,625 inhabitants. The church is a handsome edifice, containing several fine monuments: and there is a chapel for the calvinistic methodists. Here is a well endowed grammar school, founded by the Rev. Mr. Colfe, formerly vicar of the parish. The retired and beautiful situation of this place, together with its easy distance from London, has caused it to be the retreat of many opulent citizens and others, who have numerous elegant houses. There are several good boarding schools.

Inn.] The Lion and Lamb. *Gentlemen's Seats.*] On the r. is Brockley House, (Mrs. Swinton), and on the l. Green Lodge, (J. Williams, Esq.).

LEXDEN, (Essex.) a pleasant vil. 2 m. from Colchester, of which it is reckoned an out-parish: it gives name to the hundred in which it stands. On the adjoining heath are some irregular remains of antient encampments, which are supposed to have been Roman fortifications: very extensive barracks for foot-soldiers have been erected here. *Inn.*] The King's Head. Population 784. Distance from London 49 m.

LIMEHOUSE, (Midd.) a populous parish, 2 m. E. from London, containing numerous yards for ship-building: a canal from the river Lea enters the Thames at this place, which saves a circuitous navigation round the Isle of Dogs. Population 7,386.

LINCOLN, (Lincolnshire.) a very antient city, situated on the side of a

hill, at the bottom of which runs the river Witham, in 3 channels, almost in the centre of the county to which it gives name. According to some authors, Lincoln was antiently called Nicol; and on the top of its hill formerly stood the Lindum Colonia, an old Roman town and colony, the ditches and ramparts of which are still visible in many places. The Danes took it twice by storm, and the Saxons as often retook it. In the reign of Edward the Confessor (as we learn from Domesday book) Lincoln contained 1070 mansions, and 900 burgesses. William of Malmesbury relates, that, under the Anglo-Norman kings, no city in England was more rich or populous than this, it being a principal mart for all goods coming by land or water. In those times, Lincoln contained 52 parishes, which number was reduced, in the 2d year of Edward VI. to 15, the present number, and excepting the cathedral, the churches are very mean edifices. In 1066, William the Conqueror built a castle here, to overawe the inhabitants, the ruins of which are highly admired, as venerable pieces of antiquity, and prove that it must have once been a place of prodigious strength, as a great part of the first, or original city, was added to or turned into this castle, by king William I. The cathedral is a truly magnificent fabric, and is commonly reputed to be the largest in extent of any in England, except that of York; it has 2 towers and a spire, in the northern one of which is the finest great bell in England, called Toin of Lincoln: it weighs 4 tons 1894lb. and will contain 424 gallons ale measure; the circumference of this bell is 22 feet 8 inches. The middle or roof tower is the highest in the kingdom. This city was once so full of monasteries and religious houses) many of the stables, out houses, barns, &c. being built with arched windows and doors) that the monks, who pretended that the devil looked upon Lincoln with an envious eye, gave rise to a proverbial phrase, still extant, "He looks as the devil over Lincoln." The cathedral library is well furnished with printed books and manuscripts. The diocese of Lincoln is still the most extensive, though the bishopricks of Ely, Peterborough and Oxford have been taken out of it. So elevated is the situation of the cathedral, and so lofty the building itself, that it may be seen in 5 or 6 counties, 50 m. to the N. and 30 m. to the S. On the W. side of the city, there was formerly a large pool, called Swan Pool,

from the multitude of swans which used to frequent it; but it is now drained and cultivated. The Roman north gate is still entire, and called Newport gate: some fragments also remain of the old Roman wall. Over against the castle is an intrenchment, cast up by king Stephen, who was here defeated and taken prisoner; the city was also once taken by Henry III. from the rebel barons. John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster held his court here, with regal pomp, and had a mint. Lincoln, at this day, is a large, long, straggling town, chiefly consisting of one street, about 2 m. long, with several cross and parallel streets. There are several good buildings, however, in it, both above and below the hill. In the city is a powerful chalybeate spring, declared by medical men to be equal in properties to many which are more frequented. There is also a handsome race course. Of late years the city has received considerable improvements in the articles of lighting, paving, watching, modern buildings, &c. The new road up the hill is considered as of prime public utility, and a great ornament to the town. The wharfs at Brayford have likewise increased, and are no small embellishment to that fine body of water which they adjoin. A new city jail has been built, and an alteration of the jail bridges, as a matter tending to the general good, has recently been carried into effect. The county hospital is a neat brick fabric, standing in an healthy situation, and commanding an admired prospect. The county jail is a new building, situated in the castle yard, and is reckoned superior to most in the kingdom. The county assizes are held here. There is a national school on Dr. Bell's system, and 2 assembly rooms. A grand military depot, or magazine for arms, &c. has been lately finished; this stands on the road to Gainsborough, adjoining the city: its expence is estimated at 10,000*l*. Lincoln is a county of itself, and has a peculiar jurisdiction, extending twenty miles around it. It is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, 48 common council men, 2 sheriffs, &c. Lincoln has, or lately had, a small manufacture of camblets, but the chief trade of the merchants (lately become of some importance) is in oats and wool, which are sent by the river Witham to Boston, and in coals, which are brought to Lincoln by the Fossdike. By a late act of parliament, the communication of the Fossdike with the river Witham is now rendered very complete by the remo-

val of a shoal commonly called Brayford, over which there is now fixed a commodious bridge, and the navigation of the Fossdike, from Lincoln to the Trent, has also been rendered more convenient by an opening bridge at Saxilby, of a very singular construction, which allows vessels to pass without lowering their masts. Lincoln sends 2 members to parliament, and the electors (freemen) are about 960 in number. The total number of inhabitants in 1811 was 986.

Market Days and Fairs.] Mar. day is Friday, and a fortnight market on a Wednesday for fat beasts, which supply the neighbouring counties, and many are sent to London. Its weekly market on Friday, is abundantly supplied with provisions of all kinds, and its corn and wool trade are very great. The fairs are the second Tuesday in April (old stile,) and continues 4 days, for horses, beasts, sheep, &c. and one of the largest for sheep in the kingdom. The 5th of July, old Midsommer day, for cattle and merchandize. The first Wednesday after the 12th of September for ditto, and the 28th of November for beasts, which is very large.

Post.] The post arrives here from the South about 5 in the aft. by the way of Sleaford, and about the same time from the N. by the way of Newark. Letters must be in the office by 10 at night. The letters are delivered about 6 every ev. The post sets out from Lincoln every morn. at 6.

Bankers.] Messrs. Smith, Ellison & Co. who draw upon Smith, Payne, and Smith, London.

Principal Inns.] The Rein Deer, and White Hart, for gentlemen and families; and the Saracen's Head, Spread Eagle, and Monson's Arms, for travellers.

Coches and Waggon.] A mail coach sets off daily, for London, about 6 in the morn. by way of Sleaford: comes in from London to Lincoln, about 5 in the evening, and drives to the Rein Deer, and Saracen's Head alternately. A post coach sets off for Lincoln, from the Golden Cross, Charing Cross daily, alternately, at $\frac{1}{2}$ p. 6 and $\frac{1}{2}$ p. 7 mo. The mail from the Saracen's Head, Snow Hill, daily at 4 aft. also a post coach, Tu. Th. Sat. at 8 morn. The waggon to the Three Cups inn, Aldersgate street, leaves Lincoln Mon. and Fri. morn. at 10 o'clock for London.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Burton Hall, (Lady Monson,) 2 m. Norton Hall, (Earl Buckinghamshire,) 6 m. Blankney, (C. Chaplin, esq.) 6 m. Bisholme

Hall, (F. Chaplin, esq.) 2 m. Sudbrook Heene, (R. Ellison, esq. M. P.) and Summer Castle, (Lady Wray,) 10 m. Carwick Hall, (Col. Sibthorpe,) 2 m. and Hackthorne Hall, (J. Cracroft, esq.) 6 m.

Lincoln is dist. from London, by Ancaster, 199 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. by Peterborough 128 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. and by Newark 136 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Horn-castle 21, from Newark 16, and from Sleaford 18. On the r. there is a T. R. to Wragby. 10 m. and one on the l. to East Retford, 21 m.

LINCOLNSHIRE, a large maritime county bounded on the S. by the county of Rutland, Northampton, and Cambridge, on the N. by the Humber, which, for the most part, separates it from Yorkshire, on the E. by the German ocean, the Wash, and a part of Norfolk, and on the W. by parts of Yorkshire, Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire, and Rutland. The form of Lincolnshire is oblong, but with a sort of bunch or bow projecting into the sea. Its greatest length is estimated at full 70 miles, and its greatest breadth at 45. It is divided into 3 parts, viz. Holland on the S. E. Kesteven on the S. W. and Lindsey, (called by Bede, the British historian, *Lindisii*) on the northern part. The whole county is subdivided into 50 hundreds, or wapentakes, and contains 1 city, 35 market-towns, 690 parishes, and about 237,891 inhabitants. Under the Saxon Hierarchy, it belonged to the kingdom of Mercia.

Face of the Country, Air, Soil, &c.] Lincolnshire is in general reckoned a low and fenny country, but the real fact is that the uplands, including the open and inclosed districts, appear, on calculation to be nearly double in extent, to the marshy or fenny country, both inclosed and open. Lincolnshire in its higher grounds, yields grain of all sorts in great abundance; and the general productions of its lower grounds are oats, hemp, flax, wood, and other articles of culture. Lincolnshire has long been distinguished, in a very particular manner, as a grazing county, and still remarkable for rearing all kinds of animals to the greatest size and weight. Its sheep are clothed with a long, thick wool, peculiarly fitted for the worsted trade, and for the coarse woollen manufactures. The division of Lindsey comprehends all the highest part of the county, extending from the Foss dyke, and the river Witham, and including all the districts that lie northwards. In this tract lie the Wolds, a mountainous ridge equal in height to those of

Yorkshire, between Hull and York, and in many places more abrupt. Kesteven contains all the western part of the county from the middle to the southern extremity. It possesses great variety of soil, but is every where a fertile country. A long ridge of high ground begins from near Grantham, and continues through it on the W. with little interruption, as far as to the N. of Lincoln. Part of the fens are in this district; but the much greater part is in the remaining, and smaller division of Holland. This last is divided into upper and lower, and is more or less contiguous to that shallow inlet of the sea, called the Wash. The lower, or southern part of Holland is the most watery, and is only preserved from constant inundations of the ocean or tides, by vast banks of raised causeways, that have been thrown up on the sea coast, and along the banks of the rivers. The water is reported to be brackish; but this is an erroneous assertion: and the air of the parts of Holland has been very greatly improved of late years, in consequence of the inclosures and effectual drainage of the fens in the neighbourhood under various acts of parliament. Hence agues are become less frequent. The numerous provincial banks in this county, and also the facility with which local paper is discounted, are stated by an intelligent correspondent to be the causes why these useful works have been executed with more success, and more numerously in Lincolnshire than in most other counties. Prodigious flocks of geese are bred among the undrained fens, which form a considerable object of commerce for the quills, feathers, and the bird itself. The principal decoys and nurseries in England for wild geese, ducks, teal, widgeon, coots, ruffs, herons, &c. are in these parts. The air is various; according to its three grand divisions just mentioned. In the middle and western parts it is healthy. Lincolnshire is not a manufacturing county, neither is its commerce so considerable as in former times, when its sea-ports were numerous; but now they are almost entirely choked up with sand, and some of them are quite deserted by the ocean. The river Witham is the principal inlet for the purposes of navigation, and at its mouth is situated Boston, the only proper sea-port of the county.

Rivers, and Springs.] The principal rivers that run through the interior of this county are the Witham, which rises near Grantham, and running N. E. passes by Lincoln, whence it makes

a circumflex, and directing its course S. E. falls into the German ocean. The Welland, which has been occasionally noticed before, enters this county from Northamptonshire, then passing several market towns, discharges itself into the bay of the German ocean, to which Ptolemy gives the name *Metaris Estuarium*, but which is now commonly called the Washes. The Trent, which loses its waters in the Humber below Burton Strather, parts this county on the W. from that of Nottingham. The Dun rises in Yorkshire, and inclosing together with the Trent, a considerable tract of land in the NW. part, called the Isle of Axholme, falls into the Trent, at or near its conflux with the Ouse. The Anker, rises not far N. of Lincoln, and directing its course due N. empties itself into the Humber, to the E. or NE. of the river Trent. Principal towns, Boston, Lincoln, the capital, Gainsborough, Louth, Horncastle, Stamford, Spalding, Grantham, Sleaford, Crowland, Grimsby, Brigg, and Barton. Along the E. of the Wolds, for the space of 10 or 12 m. in width, and 30 or 40 m. in length, there is a finely watered level, called the *Marsh*; which is highly deserving of the natural philosopher's attention. An immensely extensive bed of indurated clay shelves downward from the Wolds to the Humber and German Ocean; and beneath this dips the stratum of chalk-rock, which forms the foundation of the Wold Hills. On perforating this clay by boring, a fountain or spring of the finest water possible is procured, at a small expense; some of these springs will rise 6 or 8 feet above the surface, and throw up 9 or 10 gallons in a minute. These fountains or springs are almost without number; and, if necessary, might be procured at low water mark.

Members of Parliament, Diocese, &c.]

Lincolnshire sends 12 members to parliament, viz 2 for the county, 2 for the city of Lincoln, 2 for Boston, 2 for Grantham, 2 for Grimsby, and 2 for Stamford; and pays, or lately paid, 19 parts of the land tax. This county is at present included in the midland circuit, in the province of Canterbury, and in the diocese of Lincoln.

LINTON, (Cambridgesh.) a m. t. situated on a Roman military way, which runs from hence into the Keneingsat. Here was formerly a priory of Benedictines, a cell to the abbey at St. Jacut, in the province of Bretagne, France, which in the year 1540, was given as an alien priory to Pembroke Hall, Cambridge. It is but a small

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town, and contains nothing in it remarkable. Population : 373.

Market Day and Fairs.] Market day, Thurs.—Fairs, Whit Mon. and Aug. 6.

Post.] The mail comes in at 7 in the morn. and goes out at 7 in the ev.

Principal Inns.] Red Lion, and Rose and Crown.

Coach and Wagon.] A coach sets out for Linton, from the Blue Boar, Whitechapel, daily. (Sun. excepted,) at 4 in the morn. and a wagon from the Catherine Wheel, Bishopgate Without, on Thurs. and Sat.

Linton is dist. from London 40 m. and 10 from Cambridge.

LISKEARD, (Cornwall) a m. t. situated partly in a low bottom, and partly among rocky hills, so that the streets have the appearance of being disposed with studied irregularity. The basement stories of the houses are as much diversified as the streets, the foundations of some buildings being, in a manner, on a level with the chimnies of others. Mr. Norden, who surveyed and described this county, in the reign of James I. calls "Liskeerde" a poor t. "whose ruins however, argue its pristine glory to be great." Since his time it is become one of the largest and best built towns in Cornwall, with the greatest market. On an eminence N. of the town, are the crumbling foundations of a castle, which in Leland's time was in ruins, but time or accidental circumstances have nearly obliterated every trace of its shape and architecture. There is a large field adjoining, still called Castle Park, but no fragments appear of the "Chapel of our Lady," mentioned by Browne Willis to have stood therein, and which he represents as having been famous for the frequent pilgrimages made to it. The town has long had a coinage of tin, and on the hills in the way from hence to Launceston, are many mines of that metal. The inhabitants who are about 1979 in number, had, a few years ago, a considerable business in the spinning of yarn for the Devonshire clothiers; but the chief business now carried on here, is that of tanning, but to no very great extent. The government of the town, (according to a charter granted by Queen Elizabeth, in 1540), is vested in a mayor, recorder, 8 capital burghesses, and 15 assistants, who, with the other freemen of the borough, (which number seldom exceeds 30, being such as the above 24 corporators may think proper to create) return 2 members to parliament. On the eastern side of the ascent to the town stands the church, which

consists of 3 spacious aisles; it has been lately new paved and new pewed; besides the church, there is meeting-house, an eminent free-school, a handsome town-hall, supported on granite columns, and a curiously made conduit.

Market Days and Fairs.] Market-day Sat.—Fairs, Shrove Mon. Midlent Mon. the Mon. after St. Nicholas, Ascension day, Aug. 15, Sept. 21, and the Mon. after the 6th of Dec.

Post.] A cross post goes from hence to Tavistock, and returns every Sun. Tues. Thurs. and Sat.

Principal Inns.] The London, and King's Arms.

Conveyances.] A flying wagon sets out from the Saracen's Head, Snow-hill, for Liskeard, every Tues. Thurs. and Sat. at noon, and a wagon from the Bell, in Friday-street, daily, morning and afternoon.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Within 1 m. is Carruther, the seat of Sir John Morshead, bart.

Liskeard is dist. from London, by Plymouth, 234 m. and by Tavistock 22½. On the r. there is a turnpike road to Tavistock, 17 m.

LITCHFIELD, (Staffordsh.) a neat, well-built, and pretty large city, situated in a valley, about 3 m. S. of the Trent, and divided by a little stream that runs into that river, over which there are 2 causeways with sluices. The division of it, which lies on the S. side, is called the City, and that on the N. the Close; the city is by much the largest part. It is a long straggling place, but has a number of handsome houses, and the streets are well paved, and kept clean. The cathedral (which suffered much in the civil wars, but was repaired by Bishop Hacket soon after the restoration, at the expence of 20,000*l.* assiduously collected, &c. by him) is now reckoned one of the noblest gothic structures in England. About the portico there were, till lately 96 statutes of the prophets, apostles, and kings of Judah, as large as the life, and in the inside, the prebendaries stalls are of excellent workmanship. In the close (which is inclosed with a deep dry ditch on all sides, except that towards the city) are a palace for the bishop, a house for the dean, and some handsome houses for the prebendaries. Besides the bishop of Litchfield (which city, together with Coventry, now forms one bishoprick) here is a dean, precentor, chancellor, treasurer, 4 archdeacons, and 27 prebendaries, besides 5 priests, 7 lay clerks or singing-men, and 2 choristers, with other officers and servants. As

Litchfield there are 3 other churches, one of which, St. Michael's, has a cemetery, of not less than 6 or 7 acres in extent. In the city there is a gaol for felons and debtors apprehended within its liberties, a free grammar-school, a large and well endowed hospital, and almshouses for clergymen's widows, &c. Litchfield is both a town and county, with power of life and death within the jurisdiction, and is governed by 2 bailiffs, chosen annually out of 24 burgesses, a recorder, a sheriff, a steward, and other officers. Dr. Samuel Johnson was a native of this city, where his father, a bookseller, had more than once been chief magistrate, and received the elements of his education at the free-school, a person of the name of Hunter being then master. In the city there is a considerable manufacture of horse-sheets, &c. Litchfield communicates with all the inland navigations. Population 5029.

Market Days and Fairs.] Mar. days, Tues. and Fri.—Fairs, on the first Thurs. after Twelfth Day, Ash Wed. Aug. 1 May 1, and the Fri. before St. Simon and St. Jude.

Post.] The post leaves Litchfield for London every day, (Sat. excepted), at a $\frac{1}{2}$ past 9 in the morning, and comes in from London every day (Mon. excepted), at 2 in the afternoon.

Principal Inns.] George and Swan, and Tulbot.

Bankers.] Messrs. I. B. Scott and Co. who draw upon Down and Co. London.

Coaches and Waggon.] A coach sets out for Litchfield, from the Golden Cross, Charing Cross, daily, at 3 in the aft. and on Tu. Th. and Sat. at 6 in the morn. and also from the Saracen's Head, Snow-hill, daily, at 5 in the even. A flying waggon sets out for Litchfield from the George Inn, Smithfield, daily, at noon; and a waggon from the Castle and Falcon, Aldersgate, on Mon. and Fri. at 8 in the morn.

Litchfield is dist. from London by Coventry 119 m. and by Northampton 125 m. 12 m. from Burton-on-Trent, 9 from Walsall, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ from Rudgeley, 15 from Colehill, 17 from Uttewxeter, 8 from Tamworth, and 16 from Birmingham.

LIVERPOOL, or LITRERPOOL, (by the Saxons called Litrepool) a borough and m. t. of Lancashire, which stands upon the decline of a hill, about 6 m. from the sea, and near the mouth of the Mersey. The origin of the name is uncertain, but the last syllable appears characteristic, from the circumstance of the waters of the Mersey, on

the NE. bank of which the town has been built, spreading themselves out here like a pool or fen. This famous sea-port. now so large, flourishing, and populous, as to be deemed second to London alone in commercial importance, contained in the year 1565, only 138 householders and cottagers; and at the commencement of the succeeding century, it was nothing more than a small village, a hamlet to the parish of Walton, situated at the distance of about 3 m. At that time, there was but one church in Liverpool, dedicated to our Lady and St. Nicholas; but, upon the gradual increase of inhabitants and new buildings, the corporation were enabled by act of parliament, in the 10th year of King William III. to build and endow a new church, and to render the town independent of Walton. The old church has been lately rebuilt in an elegant manner, and there are, at present, 4 other parish churches, and 15 chapels of ease, besides 25 chapels for dissenters, a meeting-house for the quakers, and one Jew's synagogue. The town extends about 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles from N. to S. and about 1 m. from E. to W. The houses are generally built of brick, and roofed with slates, of which immense quantities are continually brought up to the town from the quarries in Wales. The old streets which yet remain are narrow, mean, and dirty; but the modern ones are wide, regular, and truly respectable. Castle-street, which consists entirely of genteel shops, is one of the best that can be seen any where out of the metropolis. Those streets which are known by the names of Duke's, St. Anne's, and Rodney, are likewise considered as very elegant and uniform, if not even splendid. There are also several elegant squares: and Everton, which is contiguous to, and forms a suburb of Liverpool, commands a fine view of the river, and is covered with houses, occupied by the principal merchants of the town. The population in 1811 amounted to 94,376: and from the salubrity of its situation, which brings numerous visitors during the bathing season, the abundance and cheapness of provisions, together with its local and commercial advantages, this port, which has astonished by the rapidity of its rise, bids fair to increase both in opulence and importance to an almost unparalleled extent. The government of this borough, which sends 2 members to parliament, is vested in a mayor, 2 bailiffs, assisted by a town-clerk, recorder, and common-council.

The public edifices of Liverpool are both numerous and splendid. The Town Hall, usually called the Exchange, was erected in 1749, at an expense of 30,000*l.* the interior, which was consumed by fire in 1795, has since been re-built. It is a noble stone edifice, with 2 elegant fronts, decorated with some fine pieces of sculpture: within it, are the town hall, assembly room, council room, &c. In 1803, the ground and old buildings to the north were cleared, and 3 ranges of offices and warehouses have since been erected, forming with the old Exchange an elegant square, in the centre of which stands a noble monument in honor of the illustrious Earl Nelson. The merchants transact their business in the area of this square during fine weather, and in wet weather under the spacious piazzas: in one of the wings is a news room, which furnishes every requisite for commercial, political and literary information. The other public buildings are, the Corn Exchange, the Lyceum, Athenæum, and Union news rooms and libraries, all which are handsome edifices. In the upper part of the Union news room, the Liverpool society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts, hold its annual exhibition of paintings, drawings, and sculpture. The Botanic Garden is justly ranked among the public ornaments of Liverpool. Among the places of amusement, the Theatre, and the Circus for equestrian feats, may be mentioned: they are commodious buildings.

The goal was formerly a dépôt for prisoners of war, but is now appropriated to the reception of criminals and debtors: it is an extensive edifice, erected on Mr. Howard's plan, and is both commodious and secure. The poor house, on Brownlow Hill, is a spacious building. Conspicuous as this borough is for its commercial prosperity, it is equally eminent for the number and variety of its benevolent establishments, for the relief or diminution of human misery. In a neat building on the London Road, stands the Asylum for the Blind, an admirable institution in which those unfortunate persons are taught some useful employment: the public infirmary established in 1749, is conducted upon the most liberal principles. Adjoining is a Lunatic Asylum, and the Blue Coat Hospital, where more than 900 children are wholly clothed, maintained and educated. Also adjoining to, and forming part of the Infirmary, is a Hospital for seamen, their widows and children: it is maintained by a monthly collection

of six pence out of every seaman's pay, who sails from Liverpool. To these noble memorials of benevolence must be added the Infirmary, which is attended by two physicians and a surgeon daily: it is computed that nearly 10,000 persons annually receive advice or medicine, or both, from this establishment. Beside the above is a society for the benefit of masters of vessels, their widows and children, an Auxiliary Bible Society, a Ladies' Charity for the Relief of Poor Married Women during Child-bed, at their own houses, national schools, a house of recovery for persons afflicted with contagious diseases, alms-houses, and numerous other benevolent institutions for the instruction or relief of the poor of every description.

The manufactures of Liverpool are chiefly those of refined sugar, soap, glass, watches, &c. There are also extensive salt works, copperas works, iron-founderies, and breweries. In the vicinity of the town there are 27 wind-mills for grinding corn, &c. Also a large tide mill, and 15 rope walks; while its extensive commerce affords employ to an immense number of artisans who are concerned in building, repairing, or fitting out vessels. We have now to notice the conveniences for carrying on the commerce of Liverpool.

The tobacco warehouses, for receiving that article before payment of the duty, are very extensive: the custom house is very commodious, though its pretensions in point of architectural execution are not very great. But that which has rendered Liverpool one of the wonders of Great Britain, is the prodigious increase of its trade and buildings within the last 30 years. Within this date, the opulence of the town has been augmented in an incredible manner, and Liverpool has left her rival Bristol so far behind, that the two places, at present, will not bear any kind or degree of comparison. In 1565, the tonnage of the port at Liverpool amounted only to 223 tons, and the number of mariners and boatmen only to 751. In 1804, the number of vessels that paid dock dues were 4,991; and their tonnage was 448,761 tons. The merchants here trade to all parts of the known world, except the East Indies; and like the Londoners, have become universal merchants. Their commerce with America in time of peace, and with the West Indies is very great; they also employ ships in the coasting trade all round the island; they correspond with, and send vessels to merchants in

Norway, Hamburg, the Baltic, Holland, and Flanders, and the Mediterranean; they likewise import almost all kinds of foreign goods, and have an inland trade, and correspond with Ireland and Scotland for the consumption of their goods and merchandize. And before the abolition of that infernal traffic, the slave trade, it formed the staple commerce of Liverpool: it has been computed on good authority that nearly two-thirds of its population were interested in it, whose industry is now converted to more laudable purposes, though the connexion with that part of the globe still exists. In respect of its excellent harbour, Liverpool has long had a decided superiority over every other port in the British islands, having been projected with surprising spirit, and formed at a very large expence, and with great labour. The harbour here is artificial, and consists of 13 docks, wet, dry, and graving, secured by large flood-gates, and bounded by quays, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in length; these docks are capable of containing upwards of 1,000 vessels in perfect safety, secure from every wind that blows. The principal of these are George's Dock, Old Dock, Salthouse Dock, and Queen's Dock. The docks are, in several places, surrounded with lofty capacious warehouses, some of them having 10, 11, or 12 stories on different floors. Ships of 4, 5, 6, and some of 900 tons burthen, may lay their broadsides to the quays, and goods are hoisted directly out of them into many of the warehouses of the merchants. The docks, therefore, at this time, constitute as it were, the pride, glory, and ornament of Liverpool, and are unquestionably much superior to any mercantile docks in Great Britain. It is in contemplation to form 2 other spacious docks. Some of those already executed communicate; so that vessels can pass from one to the other, and also into the graving docks, without being obliged to return into the river. Further, all the wet docks are connected by tunnels, to enable one dock to wash or cleanse another. And though very large vessels arriving at reach tides are subjected to the inconvenience of waiting till the flow of the spring tides, yet this inconvenience is amply compensated by the depth of water, capaciousness, and admirable arrangements of the docks themselves, and the immense ranges of warehouses which have been constructed so near to the water, as to render the expense of loading and unloading much less here than at other places. Here are also five graving

docks, and three dry docks. To the westward of George's Dock, is a pleasant walk, called the Parade, from which there is a superb and beautiful prospect of the river, its woods of masts, &c. floating upon the water, the Cheshire shore, &c. The town was formerly supplied with water by carts; but this inconvenience is now remedied, and water pipes are carried through the town from the Bootle-springs in the neighbourhood, replenished with excellent water for every domestic purpose. Liverpool communicates with the Mersey, which is here, at full tides, 2 m. over, with Warrington, and with a canal called Sankey Canal, running up to some coalpits and other works in the interior; also with Manchester, by the Irwell, and the Duke of Bridgewater's Canal, with the Cheshire salt works by the Weaver, and by means of the Duke of Bridgewater's Canal, with the Staffordshire Grand Trunk and all its numerous ramifications. Near the t. there are bathing machines along the shore; and on a 5 m. course in the neighbourhood are frequent horse-races.

Market Days and Fairs. Mar. days, Wed. and Sat. St. George's mar. is well supplied daily with every necessary. Here is a neat and well supplied fish market, and several shambles. Corn mar. on Tues. and Sat. from 10 till 1. Fairs in Liverpool are but little attended to. The only remarkable fairs are Easter Mon. and Tues. and Whit. Mon. and Tues. and July 25 and Nov. 11, for horned cattle and horses.

Bankers. Messrs. Heywood and Co. draw on Denison and Co. Leyland and Co. on Masterman and Co. Roscoe and Co. on Esdaile and Co. Moss and Co. and Joseph Hadwen, both on Barclay and Co. and J. Aspinall and Sons on Fry and Sons.

Post. The London mail arrives here every morn. about 3 o'clock, and the northern mail every ev. at 5. The Chester, North Wales and Irish mails are forwarded from thence every aft. at 3 o'clock. A boat carries the bags over the Mersey to Franmere ferry, whence a coach proceeds with them to Chester. The present master of the post-office in Liverpool, which is a neat building, adjacent to the dispensary in Church-street, is Mr. J. Banning, who has erected and contrived it on a plan which greatly facilitates the expeditious delivery of letters, as thousands may be sorted and delivered by his method in the course of an hour. The office closes at 9 o'clock for the dis-

patch of mails to London and all parts to the south, and opens every morn. for the delivery of letters at 8.

Principal Inns.] Angel, Bull and Punch Bowl, Crown, George, Golden Lion, King's Arms, Liverpool Arms, Saddle, Saracen's Head, Star and Garter, Swan, and Talbot.

Coaches, Waggon, &c.] Coaches from the Golden Cross, Charing Cross to Liverpool, daily, at 6 morn. From the Saracen's Head, Snow Hill, daily, at 5 ev. From the Swan with Two Necks, Lad Lane (the mail coach,) daily, at $\frac{1}{2}$ p. 7 ev. : and another, (the Lord Nelson,) daily, at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 5 aft. From Liverpool, the following coaches proceed from the undermentioned inns, viz. From the Talbot, Water Street, the following mail coaches go every day, viz. the York, Hull, and Sunderland; the Manchester and Leeds at 1 o'clock morn. The Carlisle, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Newcastle upon Tyne, and the Port Patrick, at a $\frac{1}{2}$ past 5 aft. The London, Litchfield, Birmingham, Bristol, Bath, Exeter and Plymouth, at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 9 even. Likewise the following stage coaches daily, viz. the Lord Nelson light post, to London, and the Birmingham, Bristol, &c. at 5 aft. and the Bolton, through St. Helen's at 8 morn. Also coaches to Litchfield, Derby, Nottingham, Oxford, Portsmouth, Southampton, Ulverston, and Whitehaven, at different hours of the day. From the Crown Inn, Red Cross Street, light post coaches set off every day to Preston, Lancaster, Ulverston, Kendal, Whitehaven, Carlisle, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Portpatrick and Newcastle-upon-tyne. From the Saracen's Head, Dale-street, the London light post coach, every Sun. Wed. and Fri. morn. at 6. The London royal Liverpool post coach, every Tu. Thur. and Sat. morn. at 6 o'clock: the London Expedition coach every ev. at 6; the Birmingham coach every morn. at 6, Sun. excepted. To Manchester every morn. at 6, and every aft. at 2. To Wolverhampton every morn. except Sun. To Northwich, &c. every Sun. Wed. and Fri. morn. at 6. To Bristol and Plymouth every morn. at 6. To Bristol and Bath every ev. at 6. To Carlisle every morn. at 9. To Cheltenham and Bath every morn. at 6. To Litchfield every Tu. Thur. and Sat. morn. at 6. To Chester and Shrewsbury every morn. at 8, and the Chester and Holyhead mail every aft. at 3. From the Angel, Dale-street, the True Briton to Manchester, Huddersfield, Leeds, York, Hull, even. morn. at 8. To Manchester every aft. at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 12, and at 4 o'clock. A boat

coach to Warrington every morn. at 8 o'clock. From the George Inn, Dale-street, the Ormskirk mail at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 7; and the Preston, Kendal, and Lancaster stage coach every morn. From No. 175, opposite the George Inn, Dale-street, the Cornwallis, Manchester coach every morn. at half past 10, and the Defiance coach to Manchester at 3 every aft. From the Golden Lion, Dale-street, a post coach to Leeds, York and Hull, and also to Bury Bolton and Kerkdale every morn. at 7. To Preston, Lancaster and Carlisle, and also to Chester and Shrewsbury, and the Warrington boat coach, all every morn. at 8. The St. Helen's and Wigan every ev. at 5, and the Birmingham and London every ev. at half past 6. From Welch's, Church-street, opposite the dispensary, a coach to Woolton, through Wavertree, every aft. at 4 o'clock. A flying waggon sets out for Liverpool, from Blossom's Inn, Lawrence-lane, every Tuesday, Thurs. and Sat. at 2 in the aft. Higginson and Co's. waggon sets out for London, from the Nag's Head, College-lane, Liverpool, every Tues. and Fri. evc. and arrives at the Axe Inn, Aldermanbury, in about 10 days. Beside these London and Liverpool waggons, there are carriers by land from Liverpool to the undermentioned places viz. Coxhead's waggon to Ormskirk, from the Two Ships, Rainford's-garden, on Wed. and Sat. Dewhurst's, Elbow-lane, to Manchester, Leeds, York, Hull, &c. daily. Farrington's, Crooked Billet, Tythebarn-st. to Kendal, &c. every Wed. Hargreaves, Manesty's-lane, to all parts of Lancashire, Yorkshire, Westmorland, Cumberland and Scotland. Harrison's, from Crooked Billet to Kirkham every other Friday. Higginson's to London, every Tu. and Fri. Howard's, Harrington-street, to Ormskirk, every Wed. and Sat. Jackson's, from the Crooked Billet to Penrith every other Mon. Kenworthy's, Cumberland-street, to Manchester, and all parts of Yorkshire, Derbyshire, &c. daily. Kirkham's, the Crooked Billet, to all parts of the Fylde, every other Tues. Lea's, the Saddle Inn, Vernon-street, to Wigan, every Sat. John Ling's, from Hargreave's warehouse, Manesty's-lane, to Warrington, Northwich, and other parts of Cheshire, Staffordshire, and Birmingham. Moss's, Juggler-street, to Manchester, Leeds, Sheffield, and every other part of Lancashire, Yorkshire, Derbyshire, Lincolnshire, &c. Rimmer's, from the Crooked Billet, to North Meols, every Sat. Saul's, from the Crooked Billet to Kendal, every Sat. Southern's, from

the Golden Lion to Prescott, every afternoon except Tues. and Sun. Summer's, from R. Gibson's, Cumberland-street to Blackburn, Preston, &c. every Tues. and Fri. Taylor's, to Kirkham, from the Crooked Billet, every other Fri. Whitehead's, from 99 Dale-street, to Kendal, every other Sat. and Wilkinson's, from the Crooked Billet to Kendal, every other Fri. There are also *water carriers and coasters*, to every part of the kingdom, beside trading vessels to Belfast, Bristol, Carlisle, Lancaster, Milnthorpe and Ulverson, Chester, and North Wales, Dublin, Glasgow, Leith, Londonderry, London, Newry, Preston, Whitehaven and Yorkshire. *Packet boats*, to *Chester*, daily, about 3 hours before high water, from Ellesmere wharf. To *Dublin*, from No. 1 and 5, Nova Scotia. To *Eastham*, daily, 2 hours before high water, from the New Ship, St. George's Dock. To *Ince*, daily, from North Pier Head, 4 hours before high water. *Isle of Man* packets every other day, by Reece and Drinkwaters, Drury-lane, and twice a week by Pourrow's and Fleetwood. *Newry* packets, regularly, with every convenience. *Runcorn* packets, every day, from the New Slip, 4 hours before high water. *Wigan* packets, daily, at 8 morn. and Weston, Winnington and Northwich packets, daily, from New Slip, $\frac{3}{4}$ hours before high water.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Within 2 m. of Liverpool, is Fairfield, (Edward Fawcener, esq.) At Everton, which may be considered as a suburb to Liverpool, there are numerous elegant residences of the merchants, &c. of this opulent borough.

Liverpool is d.st. from London, by Woodside Ferry, 207 m. by Coventry, Lichfield and Warrington, 206 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. 8 m. from Prescott, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ from Warrington and 17 from Chester.

LLANBADARN VAWR, or FAWR, (Card.) a t. and port, 1 m. from Aberystwyth, situate on the river Rydal: its antient church, erected in the form of a Greek cross is the mother church of Aberystwyth. Here is a Sunday school for 500 children. Population, about 1300. Between this t. and Aberystwyth, on the banks of the river, stand the ruins of Plas Grug, an antient mansion, supposed to have been the residence of Owen Glendower. This t. has a small harbour, and is governed by a port reeve. Its mar. is on Tues. but the flesh market is removed to Aberystwyth. Llanbadarn Fawr is 203 m. from London, and 12 from Tregaron.

LLANBEDR, or LLAMPETER,

(Card.) a borough and m. t. formerly of more consideration than it now is: the population, in 1811, was 692. The t. is governed by a port-reeve, bailiff, and town clerk, and is contributory with Cardigan in sending 1 member to parliament. The sessions are annually held here the first Wed. in Oct. This t. has a brisk trade in horned cattle, horses, and hogs; fishing parties resort here from a considerable distance. Half a mile from the t. is a bridge over the Teivy, supposed to have been erected by king Stephen, whence the place is also called Llanbedr Pont Stephen. A meadow near the river is still called the King's Meadow, where he probably encamped.

Market Day and Fairs.] Mar. is on Sat. Fairs, Jan. 11. Whit. Wed. July 10, first Sat. in Aug. O. S. first Sat. in Sep. O. S. Oct. 19, and first Sat. in Nov. O. S.

Inn.] The Black Lion, a good house, where post chaises may be had.

Post.] Mail arrives at 1 aft. and goes out at 3 aft.

Llanbedr is 204 m. from London, 19 from Newcastle-in-Emlyn, 27 from Cardigan, 20 from Llandovery, 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ from Caermarthen, and 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ from Aberystwyth.

LLANBERIS, (Caern.) a small and rude village, romantically surrounded by steep rocks: in the vale are two small pools, which formerly contained fine char fish, which have been destroyed by the effects of the extensive copper works carried on here, and in its vicinity. On a rocky eminence, between these lakes are the picturesque ruins of Dolbadarn castle; and near the village is a very steep, perpendicular mountain, called Clyder Vawr. There is no inn at this place; but there are two houses, at either of which the exhausted traveller may obtain such refreshments as this poor village affords. Population, 438. A sheep-fair is held on Sep. 18. and a festival on June 26. Dist. from Carnarvon 10 m.

LLANDAFF, (Glamorgans.) a very antient city, situated on an ascent, near the right bank of the river Taff, about 4 m. from Bristol Channel, or the Severn Sea. The British name of this place (Llan-ar-daff) i.e. the church on the Taff, comports exactly with its situation, as the walls of the churchyard (which stands on low ground) are close to the river. Although a city and bishop's see, Llandaff has little remarkable in it, except its venerable cathedral, which is a stately edifice in very good condition, measuring 163 feet in length. Besides the bishop,

there belong to it an archdeacon, 12 prebendaries, and 2 vicars choral, and there were formerly an organist, 4 singing men, and 4 choristers. In the cathedral are several antient monuments of the different bishops, and likewise some more modern ones, neatly executed. The diocese includes great part of the counties of Glamorgan and Monmouth. Here are some small ruins still standing of the bishop's castle or palace, the scite of which is now turned into a garden; it stood S. E. of the church, and before it was destroyed by Owen Glendower, was a very stately building. Here is a very high thick wall yet remaining, which is supposed to have inclosed the castle with the out-houses that belonged to it. The castle of the archdeacon, which was also a noble edifice was destroyed about the same time; and it does not appear that either of them was ever rebuilt or repaired. Llandaff is a place of but small extent, and has no market; it has, nevertheless, a pretty good harbour, and some trade is carried on in the town; except a few chandlers' shops it is dependant on Caerdiff. Population 504.

Fairs.] Feb. 9, and Whit. Mon.

Post.] There is no post at Llandaff, but a person attends at Cardiff daily to superintend the conveyance and delivery of letters.

Principal Inn.] The Red Lion.

Dist. from London 162 m.

LLANDILOVAWR, (Caermarthens.) a m. t. pleasantly situated on an ascent at the foot of which runs the river Towy, over which it has had a handsome stone bridge. Here is a considerable manufacture of flannel, and the town contains several good houses. The parish is the largest in the county, being 13 m. long, and 7 or 8 broad. From the town is a delightful prospect of the rich vale of Towy. The decisive battle between Edward I. of England, and Lewellyn, Prince of Wales, which proved so fatal to the latter, is believed to have been fought near this place. The sessions are held here in July.

Market Day and Fairs.] Mar. day Sat. well supplied with fish, fowl, and other provisions.—Fairs, Feb. 20, Palm Mon. May 12, June 11, Aug. 23, Nov. 12, and Mon. before Christmas.

Post.] The post comes in on Mon. Thurs. and Sat. at 11 in the forenoon, and sets out for London on the same days, at 3 in the aft.

Principal Inn.] The Bear.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Gurry, (W. Jones, esq.) dist. about 2 m. also Tregib, (W. Hughes, esq.) Golden Grove, (Lord

Cawdor), and Dynevor-castle, on a remarkably fine elevation, with the river Towy beautifully meandering at the bottom. It was formerly the residence of the princess of S. Wales, one of whom Rhys ap Theodore removed hither from Caermarthen, in the reign of William the Conqueror, after having built here a circular castle, fortified with a double moat and rampart. Henry VII. made a grant of it to Sir Rice ap Thomas, knight of the Garter, and it is now occupied by the family, being the seat of Rice, Lord Dynevor.

Dist. from London 202 m.

LLANDOVERY, or **LLAN YOM DDYFFRI**, (Caerm.) a m. t. situate on the river Towy, over which it has a stone bridge of one arch. On a mount nearly in the centre of the town are the ruins of an antient castle; this place was formerly contributory with Caermarthen in sending a member to parliament; but this privilege has been lost for many years. The inhabitants derive their chief support from those who frequent its markets and fairs, and summer visitants to Aberystwyth. The government of this t. is by charter vested in a bailiff, annually appointed, a recorder, alderman, town-clerk, &c. Population 1442. The petty sessions for the upper part of the hundred of Perfedd are held here.

Market Day and Fairs.] Mar. is on Sat. Fairs, are held on the Wed. after Jan. 17, Wed. after Easter week, Whit. Tues. 31st July, Wed. after 10th Oct. and Nov. 26.

Inn.] The Bear, where are excellent accommodations.

Dist. from London, 198 m. 20 m. from Brecon, and 22½ from Builth.

LLANDRINDOD, (Radn.) or the Church of the Holy Trinity, is a place of fashionable resort, not only for the salubrity of the air, but also for its saline, sulphurous and chalybeate waters which are in request for cutaneous and other complaints. Numerous ruins of ancient fortifications are in this place. Population 171. Dist. from Builth, 7 m. from Newtown, 23, and 18 m. from Presteign.

LLANELLY, (Caerm.) a small irregular town, with a tolerably large harbour, situated on a creek near the sea. The chief trade is in coals, which are extremely good here. The population, 5891, now consists chiefly of miners and sailors.

Market Day and Fairs.] Mar. is on Th. and Sat. Fairs, Ascension day, and Sept. 30.

Distance from London 217 m. from Kidwelly, 9 m. from Caermarthen, 14 m. and from Neath 20 m.

LLANERCHYMEDD, (Anglesea) a m. t. which has become considerable from its vicinity to the celebrated Parys Mountain Mines; though it has somewhat declined since a mar. was opened at Llangefni. The petty sessions are held here. Population not returned under the act of 1811.

Market Day and Fairs.] The mar. is on Wed. Fairs, Feb. 5, April 25, May 6, and Thurs. after Trinity.

LLANFAIR, (Montgom.) a m. t. situated between hills on the banks of the river Virnwy, which abounds with fish; and the inhabitants are said to be singularly dexterous in spearing them. The petty sessions of the hundred are held here; this town has a penny post office. Population 1855.

Market Day and Fairs.] Mar. is on Sat. Fairs, Shrove Tu. Palm Sat. May 18, July 26, Oct. 3, and Friday before Christmas-day.

Llanfair is 180½ m. from London, 8 m. from Welchpool, 14 from Newtown, and 27 from Dolgelly.

LLANFYLLIN, (Montgom.) a pleasantly situated m. t. containing 1508 inhabitants, 3 endowed schools, and a new town hall erected in 1774. The petty sessions for the hundred are held here. The church is an ancient building. The government of the t. is vested in a high steward, recorder, two bailiffs, 14 burgesses, a town-clerk, and two sergeants at arms. Many Roman coins have been found here.

Market Day and Fairs.] Mar. is on Thurs. Fairs, Wed. before Easter, May 24, June 28, and Oct. 5.

Llanfyllin is 12 m. from Welchpool, 14 from Oswestry, 13 from Newtown, and 24 from Shrewsbury.

LLANGOLLEN, (Denb.) a small and meanly built m. t. containing 1400 inhabitants, and forming a powerful contrast to the beautiful scenery which surrounds it. In the vicinity are the ruins of Crow Castle, and of Castell Dinas Bran; but this place derives its chief celebrity from Plas Newydd, the elegant cottage residence of Lady Eleanor Butler and Miss Ponsonby, which, with its picturesque grounds, attracts the attention of numerous visitants. Machinery for spinning cotton yarn has of late years been formed in a building near this town. The hills and surrounding county are beautifully picturesque. There is a fine bridge here over the river Dee.

Market Day and Fairs.] The mar. is on Sat. Fairs, the last Fri. in Jan. March 17, May 31, Aug. 21, and November 22.

Inns.] The Three Eagles, and King's Head, where are good accommoda-

tions, and especially the Hand Inn, under the superintendence of Mr. J. Phillips; who (we learn from various correspondents) has raised it from infamy, not only to respectability, but to superior elegance and accommodation; from incivility and insolence, it has assumed the gentler features of obligingness; and from imposition it has changed to reasonableness of price.

Llangollen is 19½ m. from London, 7 from Chirk, 10 from Corwen, 19 from Oswestry, and 24 from the very beautiful ruins of Valle Crucis Abbey. The Holyhead mail passes through daily.

LLANIDLOES, (Montg.) a pleasantly situated m. t. which is entered by a wooden bridge across the Severn: the houses are mostly built of timber frames, the interstices of which are filled up with wattles and mud. The inhabitants, 2386 in number, are employed chiefly in agriculture, and manufacturing flannel; in which article there is a brisk trade carried on. Several manufactures, with machinery for spinning and carding wool, have been erected in the vicinity, which abounds with slate and a good kind of building stone. The church is a curious and antient edifice: The town is governed by a mayor and other civil officers; the petty sessions for the hundred are held here. Travellers usually commence their route to the steep Plinlimmon from this place.

Market Day and Fairs.] Mar. is on Sat. Fairs, first Sat. in April, May 11, Sat. before June 24, July 17, the second Sat. in Sept. and Oct. 28th. Beside which the shepherds of North and South Wales hold sheep fairs every Thurs. between May 26, and June 26.

Inns.] The New Inn, which has good accommodations.

LLANRWST, (Denbigh.) a small m. t. delightfully situated on the banks of the river Conwy. The high road from Shropshire passes through this town, which has a curious bridge over the river, erected by Inigo Jones. The streets are narrow and the houses are regularly built. The scenery surrounding the place is beyond description beautiful. The petty sessions of the hundred are held here. Population, 2502.

Market Day and Fairs.] Mar. is on Tues. Fairs, April 25, June 21, Aug. 9, Sep. 17, and Dec. 11.

Inns.] The Eagles.

Seat.] Gwydir Castle, (Ld. Gwydir) is on the left.

Llanrwst is 225 m. from London, 19 from Aberconway, 27 from Bangor, and 54 from Holyhead, the old road to which place passed through this town.

LLANTRISSANT, (Glamorgans.) a m. t. situated on the side of a steep hill, which abounds in lead ore, the property of the Marquis of Bute, who is lord of the manor. It is an antient borough united with Cardiff, Swansea, &c. to send one member to the British parliament. The town has but little trade; the streets are steep, narrow, and inconvenient, but it has a neat market house and town hall, which were erected some years ago by the Earl of Bute, within the precincts of the castle, of which only a side of the tower remains. The district abounds with lead ore. Population 2129.

Market Day and Fair.] Mar. day Fri.—Fairs, May 1, Aug. 1, and Oct. 18.

Post.] The post goes from hence to Cardiff's times a week.

Principal Inns.] Cross Keys and New Inn.

Llantrissant is dist. from London 170 m. A good road has been lately made from this town to Pont y Prydd.

LLAUGHARNE, (Caerm.) a small sea port and m. t. governed by a portreeve, recorder, aldermen, 76 burgesses, &c. The petty sessions are held here: numerous fine ruins are to be seen in the town and its vicinity. The celebrated writer on politics and political œconomy, Dean Tucker, was a native of this place: the church is a handsome building. Population 1561.

Market Day and Fairs.] Mar. is on Fri. Fairs, May 6, and Sept. 28, but of late years they have not been attended.

Principal Inn.] The Castle.

Llaugharne is 230½ m. dist. from London, and 13 m. from Tenby and Caermarthen.

LLOUGHOR, (Glam.) a borough t. but reduced to a vil. It is however governed by a portreeve, aldermen, &c. and in conjunction with Caerdiff sends one member to parliament. Here is an extensive coal-work: Population 291. The river here is fordable two hours before low, and before high water; Lord Cawdor defrays the expence of a ferry boat here, for the convenience of travellers. The neighbourhood abounds with ruins of Roman and other fortifications.

Lloughor is 219 m. from London, and 8 from Swansea.

LODDON, (Norf.) a small m. t. situated on the banks of a small stream that falls into the Yare: it has a handsome church. The mar. on Fri. is very inconsiderable. Population 937.

Loddon is 115 m. from London, and 13 from Norwich.

LONDON, (Middlesex) the metropolis of Great Britain, one of the largest

and most opulent cities of the world, is seated on the N. banks of the river Thames, at the distance of about 60 m. from the sea. It is certainly very ancient, being mentioned by Tacitus as a considerable commercial place in the reign of the Emperor Nero. Ammianus Marcellinus, who wrote in the reign of Julian the Apostate, calls it *vetustum oppidum*, an ancient town. Its Roman names were *Londinium*, and, from its being the capital of the Trinobantes, *Augusta Trinobantina*. It had 7 gates by land: viz. Ludgate, Aldgate, Cripplegate, Aldersgate, Moorgate, and Bishopgate, all which were taken down in the month of Sep. 1760; and Newgate, the county jail was taken down in 1776. On the side of the river there were Dowgate and Billingsgate, which have been long since demolished, together with the postern gate that stood near the tower, and almost every part of the city walls. The gate called Temple Bar, which terminates the bound of the city westward, was erected in 1670. In its most comprehensive view, London consists of the city, properly so called, the city of Westminster, which was distant once a mile from London, and the Borough of Southwark; besides which are to be noted, the suburbs in Middlesex and Surrey, within what are commonly called the Bills of Mortality. London and Westminster are situated in Middlesex, on the N. side of the river. Southwark is seated on the opposite bank in Surry. The longitudinal extent of the whole, from Limehouse and Deptford to Milbank and Vauxhall, is above 7 miles, but the greatest breadth does not exceed 3. With respect to the government of the metropolis, the city is divided into 26 wards, each governed by an alderman. From the aldermen, the Lord Mayor is annually chosen by the Livery. There are likewise 26 common council-men, a recorder, a common serjeant, 2 sheriffs, (who are also sheriffs of Middlesex) and other officers. The government of Westminster is vested in the high steward, an under steward, and the high bailiff, all chosen by the dean and chapter, (For the government, &c. of the Borough, see *Southwark*.) The suburbs are under the jurisdiction of the magistrates of Middlesex. Among the public buildings of the metropolis, St. Paul's cathedral, as the most conspicuous, first claims attention. This beautiful and superb, yet modest fabric is 2299 feet in circumference, and 365 in height to the top of the cross. It is inferior to none in Europe, in the magnificence and nobleness of exterior architecture,

except St. Peter's at Rome. Westminster Abbey is a grand specimen of gothic architecture, and is said to have been originally founded by Sebert, king of the East Saxons, in the year 610. Having been destroyed by the Danes, it was rebuilt by Edward the confessor, in the year 1066. Henry III. pulled down the Saxon pile and began to build the present structure in the year 1245. The work was carried on slowly by succeeding princes, and can hardly be said to have been absolutely finished before the time of Sir Christopher Wren, who raised the two towers at the W. end. Westminster Abbey is 360 feet in length, with the walls; at the nave it is 72 broad, and at the cross 195. Some parts of this edifice, which had been decayed through time, have been restored under Mr. Wyatt's direction, with great taste. The chapel of Henry VII. adjoining, Leland calls "the wonder of the world." St. Stephen's, Walbrook, is a small church of exquisite interior beauty, thought to be the master piece of Sir Christopher Wren; perhaps Italy itself can produce no modern building that can vie with this in taste and proportion. There is not a beauty which the plan would admit of that is not to be found here in the greatest perfection. Bow church in Cheapside (the steeple of which is truly elegant and a masterpiece), St. Bride's in Fleet-street, St. Dunstan's in the east, and St. Martin's in the fields, are amongst the other churches, most distinguished for fine architecture. The parishes in what are called the bills of mortality, amount to 186; viz. 97 within the walls, 16 without the walls, 23 out-parishes in Middlesex and Surrey, and 10 in the city and liberties of Westminster. With respect to palaces, the magnificence of royalty is not to be found in them. That of St. James's was originally an hospital for leprous females, dedicated to that saint. It was surrendered to Henry VIII. who erected on its site the present palace; of which it has been observed, that notwithstanding its mean exterior appearance, it is the most commodious for the parade of royalty of any in Europe. That monarch likewise laid out a large piece of ground adjoining into a park, formed a canal and walks, calling it, in conformity to the name of the palace, St. James's Park. Charles II. enlarged and improved this spot, adorning it with plantations of trees; and a few years ago, it was improved in a still more beautiful degree. In this and the adjoining parks a jubilee fete was given, in August, 1814, to

commemorate the peace. The queen's palace stands in the most favourable situation that St. James's Park could furnish. It was erected by the Duke of Buckingham in 1703, and called Buckingham house, until it was purchased in 1761 for the royal residence, when it acquired its present name. In 1771 parliament settled this house upon the queen, in case she should survive the king. Carlton house, the residence of the Prince of Wales, (the gardens of which extend to St. James's Park) is a stately building, on which vast sums have been expended; but it is not yet finished. The banqueting house at Whitehall was begun in the year 1619, from a design by Inigo Jones. It is only a small part of the vast plan of a palace, intended for the residence of the British monarchs, but left incomplete and since partially burnt down. Besides the royal palaces, there are many fine houses of the princes of the blood, the nobility and gentry, Westminster hall, and some buildings appendant to it containing the houses of lords and commons and the superior courts of justice. The great hall in which are held the trials of peers, and of persons impeached before the lords, exceeds in dimension any in Europe, which is not supported by pillars. Its length is 270 feet; the breadth 74, and the height in proportion. The Guildhall of the city, situated at the end of King-street, Cheapside, was built in the year 1435. Its great hall is 115 feet long, 50 broad and 58 high. The front of this hall has been rebuilt of late years, in the gothic style of Mr. Dance. Here the courts of king's bench and common pleas hold sittings at nisi prius; here also the city elections are held, and all the business of the corporation transacted. And here in June, 1814, a most magnificent entertainment was given to the Emperor of Russia, the King of Prussia, the Prince Regent, and their respective suites: a similar one was given in the following month to the greatest general of modern times, Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington. The sessions house in the Old Bailey, in which the criminals of both London and Middlesex are tried; and the county hall for Middlesex, on Clerkenwell-green, are noble and suitable structures. Of all the buildings appropriated to the great national offices, military, naval, and fiscal, the most antient and by far the most considerable, is the Tower of London. It is surrounded by a wall and ditch, which also inclose several streets. The circumference is about a mile. It was occasionally a palace

during 500 years; the monarchs on their accession to the throne, constantly holding their courts in this fortress; but after the accession of Queen Elizabeth (except in the instance of Charles II.) this custom ceased. The horse-guards, an elegant structure, stands opposite the banqueting house. The war office is in this place, and here general courts martial for the army are held. The admiralty house is a large structure, in which business of the higher departments of the navy is transacted, and the lords of the admiralty have houses. The navy, navy-pay, and victualling offices, are in Somerset Place, a stupendous and magnificent structure, built on the site of the old palace, erected by the first Duke of Somerset, in the reign of Edw. VI. It was begun during the American war, and was intended to bring into one spot all the most considerable public offices; and although not yet finished, it already contains, besides the offices above mentioned, the following, viz. the auditors of impost, clerk of the exchequer, duchy courts of Lancaster and Cornwall, hackney-coach, hawkers and pedlars, horse duty, lord treasurers, remembrancer's, lottery, pipe and comptroller of the pipe, salt, sick and hurt, signet, stage coach duty, stamp, surveyor of crown lands, and the tax and wine licence offices. The king's barge houses are comprehended in the plan, with a dwelling for the barge master; besides houses for the treasurer, pay-master and 6 commissioners of the navy; 3 commissioners of the victualling office and their secretary: 1 commissioner of the stamps, and 1 of the sick and hurt; with commodious apartments, in every office, for a secretary or some other acting officer, together with a porter, and their families. In the front towards the Strand, which consists of a rich basement, supporting an excellent example of the Corinthian order, and containing a principal and attic story, are apartments for the meetings of the royal academy, and the royal and antiquarian societies. The grand entrance, by 3 lofty arches, leads into a spacious quadrangle, on each side of which to the E. and W. a street is to be formed, beyond which the wings are to be carried. The front to the Thames is erected on a noble terrace, 13 feet wide, and the building when finished, will extend 1100 feet. This terrace, unparalleled for grandeur and beauty of view, is supported on a rough, rustic basement, adorned with a lofty arcade of 32 arches, each 12 feet wide and 24

high. The grand semicircular arch in the middle of the basement, is that appropriated for the reception of the king's barges. The treasury, which has a respectable elevated front, is in St. James's park; and what is called "The cock pit" forms a part of this building, and is now the council chamber for the cabinet ministers. In the city is the Royal Exchange, originally built in the year 1567, by Sir Thomas Gresham, merchant. Being destroyed by the great fire in 1666, it was rebuilt in its present form, at the expence of 80,000*l*. In each of the principal fronts is a piazza, and in the centre an area, the inside of which is 144 feet long and 127 broad; the lantern and turret are 178 feet high. The bank of England, a magnificent structure, is situated in Threadneedle street. The Custom-house was to the W. of the Tower, a large irregular pile, before which ships of 350 tons lay and discharged their cargoes. In the spring of 1814 this pile of building was destroyed by fire, before the new Custom House, now erecting E. of the tower, was finished. The excise-office in Broad-street, is a building of magnificent simplicity, erected in 1768, on the site of Gresham college. The East India-house, in Leaden-hall st. was built in 1726. The original front was very confined, but a new front much enlarged and improved has been lately erected; it has great extent in depth, and contains all the offices necessary for transacting the business of a great commercial company. The South Sea house in Threadneedle-st. is a handsome building, but the General Post-office in Lombard-street, is rather convenient than splendid. Measures have been taken by parliament, with concurrence of the corporation of London, for building a new post office at the lower end of Cheapside; more capacious, as well as more commodious than the office now used for the conveyance of letters. Of the structures which more particularly belong to the city, the most distinguished is the Mansion house, erected in 1752, for the residence of the Lord Mayor, it is magnificent but ponderous. The Monument is a grand fluted Doric column, 202 feet high, erected in commemoration of the great fire in 1666; Sir Christopher Wren was the architect. The bridges are a great ornament as well as advantage to the metropolis. The most antient, London-bridge, was begun in the year 1176, and finished in 1209. The length of it is 915 feet, the number of arches was 19, of unequal dimensions, and

deformed by the enormous sterlings and by houses on each side, which overhung in a terrific manner. These were removed in 1756, when the upper part of the bridge assumed a modern appearance; but the sterlings still remain, although they contract the space between the piers so much as to produce, at the ebb of tide, a fall of five feet, or a number of temporary cataracts, which have occasioned the loss of many lives. A new bridge is in contemplation to be erected, midway between London and Blackfriars bridges, to be called the Southwark bridge. Westminster bridge, one of the finest in the world, was built by Labeyle, a native of Switzerland. The first stone was laid in 1739: the last in 1747; but on account of the sinking of one of the piers, the opening of the bridge was retarded till 1750. The whole is of Portland stone, except the spandrels of the arches, which are of purbeck. It is 1223 feet in length; it has 13 large and 2 small semicircular arches; the centre arch is 76 feet wide, the other arches on each side, decrease in width 4 feet. Blackfriars-bridge built by Mr. Milne, the city architect, was begun in 1760, and completed in 1768. Its length is 995 feet; the breadth of the carriage-way 28, and of the foot-paths 7 feet each. It consists of 9 elliptical arches, the centre one of which is 100 feet wide; and both this and the arch on each side are wider than the celebrated Rialto at Venice. This noble structure is built of Portland stone. A new bridge is in very considerable forwardness across the Thames, opposite Somerset House, to be called the Strand-bridge; according to the designs we have seen, it will be a simple but classically elegant, and singularly commodious structure. And another bridge from Vauxhall across the Thames is proceeding with all convenient speed. In London are several truly valuable museums. The British museum which is open to the public, gratis, was founded by parliament in 1753, pursuant to the will of Sir Hans Sloane, who directed his executors to make an offer to the public of his collection of natural and artificial curiosities, and books, for the sum of 20,000*l*. and the noble building called Montague-house was purchased for their reception. At the same time were purchased the MSS. collected by Edward Harley, Earl of Oxford. Here are likewise the collections made by Robert and John Cotton; and large sums have since been voted by parliament to augment this noble repository. George II. presented to the British museum

the libraries of the kings of England, from the reign of Henry VII. His present majesty gave it an interesting collection of tracts published in the reigns of Charles I. and II. and a variety of antiquities brought from Italy, were purchased by parliament for the sum of 84,000*l*. in 1762. The Leverian museum contained the most astonishing collection of subjects in natural history that had ever been formed by an individual. This valuable treasure was transferred from the original collector Sir Ashton Lever, to its late possessor Mr. Parkinson, who erected a building in Great Surrey-street, on the S. side of Blackfriars-bridge for its reception. This magnificent museum is now no more, having been lately disposed of by lottery agreeably to act of parliament. The building is now occupied by the Surry Institution, a valuable establishment for the diffusion of science, literature, and a knowledge of the useful arts; besides a very commodious laboratory and theatre for lectures, this establishment contains a well selected library of upwards of 5,000 volumes; with funds far less ample than those of similar establishments (the Royal and London Institutions) the Surry Institution has done considerably more for the spread of really useful knowledge. The Russell Institution, on a similar plan, is ably conducted. Of the inns of court or societies for the study of the law, the principal are the Middle and Inner Temples, Lincoln's Inn, and Gray's Inn. These are very spacious ranges of buildings, and have large gardens, which are open to the public. The other law societies are Clifford's Inn, Clement's Inn, Serjeant's Inn, New Inn, Barnard's Inn, Furnival's Inn, and Staple's Inn. The college of physicians, which was built by Sir Christopher Wren, is in Warwick-lane. Sion College near London Wall, founded in the year 1603, by the Rev. Tho. White, is governed by a president, 2 deans, and 4 assistants; and all the clergy resident within the bills of mortality are its fellows. Here is a library for their use, and alms-houses for the reception and support of 10 men and 10 women. The society for the encouragement of arts, manufactures, and commerce, have a handsome house in the Adelphi. Of public seminaries, the most distinguished are Westminster-school, St. Paul's-school, the Charter-house, and Merchant Taylor's-school. The places of diversion are numerous and magnificent, particularly the Theatres Royal of Drury-Lane and Covent Garden, which have

arisen from their ashes (both were a few years since burnt down) with augmented splendor, and may justly be ranked among the most magnificent theatres in Europe. The exterior of the Opera House, where Italian pieces are performed by foreigners to whom immense sums are paid for gratifying the votaries of fashion, is any thing but handsome. The Haymarket Theatre is a neat edifice. The other minor theatres do not merit particular observation. Of the halls of the city companies, the most distinguished in point of architecture are Goldsmith's hall in Foster-lane, Ironmonger's hall in Fenchurch-street, and Fishmonger's hall near London-bridge. The principal hospitals are Christ's-hospital, near Newgate-street, which is properly speaking, a royal foundation for the reception and education of orphans and poor children; St. Bartholomew's hospital in West Smithfield, another royal foundation for the sick, maimed, and lame; Bridewell in Blackfriars, once a royal palace, but now a city hospital for the apprenticing of industrious youths, and a prison for the delinquent; Bethlehem in Moor Fields another royal hospital for lunatics, which having become too small as well as too old to receive patients, another superb edifice is just finished in St. George's Fields, a splendid monument of national munificence; St. Luke's in Old-street, also for lunatics, St. Thomas's in the Borough, the fourth royal hospital for the sick, maimed, and lame, and for the same purpose Guy's hospital adjoining; the London hospital in Whitechapel-road; the Middlesex-hospital in Berner's-street; the Westminster infirmary in Petty France; and St. George's hospital at Hyde-park corner. The Foundling-hospital in Lamb's Conduit-fields; the Asylum at Lambeth for orphan girls; the Magdalen hospital in St. George's-fields, for penitent prostitutes, the Asylum for the deaf and dumb in the Kent road; the Philanthropic society at St. George's Fields; the Refuge for the Destitute, Hackney road; the London Female Penitentiary, Pentonville; the Marine Society in Bishopsgate st. the Small Pox hospital at Pancras; the Lock hospital near Grosvenor-place; the Westminster Lying-in-hospital, and many others for the same purpose, are all excellent institutions; and there are many dispensaries for distributing medicines to the sick who keep to their own houses, under the direction of a physician to each dispensary, and proper assistants. The prisons are numerous; the principal are Newgate, a

stupendous structure; the New Compter in Giltspur-street, a new prison for debtors erecting in the ward of Cripplegate, upon a most commodious plan; the Fleet Prison for debtors; the King's Bench prison in St. George's Fields for the same purpose, and a new county jail, including a new sessions-house in Southwark. Some of the squares and streets in the metropolis merit particular attention; many of those which cannot boast of grandeur are long, spacious, and airy. Portland-place forms, perhaps, the most superb street in the world; Stratford-place is truly elegant; and the Adelphi terrace is the admiration of foreigners, for the noble view which it affords of the river, the bridges and other public buildings, and of the fine hills beyond Lambeth and Southwark. The broad stream of the Thames flowing between London and Southwark, continually agitated by a brisk current or a rapid tide, brings constant supplies of fresh air which no buildings can intercept. The country round London, especially on the N. side of the river, is nearly open to some distance; whence by the action of the sun and wind on a gravelly soil, it is kept tolerably dry at all seasons, and affords no lodgment for stagnant air or water. The cleanliness of the metropolis, as well as its supply of water, are greatly aided by its situation on the banks of the Thames; and the New river, with many good springs in the city itself, further contributes to the abundance of that necessary element. All these are advantages, in respect of health, in which the British capital is exceeded by few. Its situation, with regard to the circumstance of navigation, is equally well chosen; had it been placed lower on the Thames it would have been annoyed by the marshes, and more liable to the insults of foreign foes; had it been higher it would not have been accessible, as at present, to ships of large burden. London now possesses every advantage that can be derived from a sea-port, without its dangers, and at the same time, by means of its noble river, enjoys a very extensive communication with the internal parts of the country, which supply it with necessities, and, in return, receive from it such commodities as they require. With the great article of fuel, the metropolis is plentifully supplied by sea, from the northern collieries. Corn, and various other articles, are, with equal ease, conveyed hither from all the maritime parts of the kingdom, and great numbers of coasting vessels are continually employed for that pur-

pose. London, therefore, unites in itself all the benefits arising from navigation and commerce with those of a metropolis, at which all the public business of a great nation is transacted, and is at the same time the mercantile and political head of these kingdoms. It is also the seat of many considerable manufactures; some almost peculiar to itself, as ministering to the demands of studied splendour and refined luxury; others, in which it participates with the manufacturing towns in general, with this difference, that only the finer and more costly of their works are performed here. The most important of its peculiar manufactures is that of silk weaving, established in Spitalfields by refugees from France. A variety of works in gold, silver, and jewellery, the engraving of prints, the casting of types, together with the most important articles of typography, the making of optical and mathematical instruments are likewise either principally or solely executed here, and some of them in greater perfection than in any other country. The porter brewery, a business of very great extent, is also chiefly carried on in London. To its port (of late greatly improved, enlarged, and rendered more important, safe, and convenient, by the adoption, and partial execution of a vast plan of docks and warehouses for the West India trade, in the Isle of Dogs, and another for general purposes in Wapping, and another for the East-country trade,) are likewise confined some particular branches of foreign commerce, as the immense East India trade, and those to Turkey and Hudson's Bay. Thus London has gradually risen to its present rank of the first city in Europe, with respect to opulence, and nearly, if not entirely, so as to number of inhabitants. The population indeed cannot be accurately stated; the number of inhabitants, returned under the census of 1811, stands thus:—London within the walls, 55,484. London without the walls, 65,425: the city of Westminster, 162,083, forming an aggregate of 283,994. As, however, what are called the out-parishes, extend into the counties of Essex, Middlesex and Surry, it is highly probable that the residents in London, Westminster, Southwark, and all the out-parishes, do not fall short of, but rather exceed 1,000,000. London is a bishop's see, and sends 4 members to parliament. To enumerate all the events by which this great capital has been distinguished, would greatly exceed our limits; we shall only mention therefore the great

plague in 1655, which cut off 90,000 individuals, and the dreadful conflagration in 1666, by which 13,000 houses were destroyed.

LONGTOWN, or LANGTOWN, (Cumberland) a m. t. seated at the northern extremity of the county, on the borders of Scotland, at or near the confluence of the Esk, and a small river called the Kirksop. It contains an hospital, and a charity-school, for the education of 60 poor children, founded and endowed by Mr. Reginald Grahme, or Graham. There is also a free-school of industry for girls, and likewise two friendly societies. Though small, this town is neatly built, in a very pleasant sporting country, and in the centre of Sir James Graham's very extensive estate, whose property it is on, the tenure of building leases. The streets are regular and spacious, and the buildings in general good: the number of inhabitants in 1811 was 1579, an increase of three-fourths within the last 30 years. The manufacturers are trifling, being chiefly carried on by manufacturers in Carlisle, who come here on the market-days and give out their work.

Market Day and Fairs.] The market is on Thurs. formerly the town was supplied merely with butchers meat, and the produce of the dairy, but in 1810 a market for corn was established which promises in time to add to the consequence and opulence of the place. There is also a great bacon market every Mon. Most of the bacon is brought from Scotland, and pays 2s. per cwt. duty on its arrival, producing nearly 1300*l.* per ann. to the revenue. The annual amount of bacon and butter sold here is computed at 100,000*l.*

Fairs.] Thurs. in Whitsun week, Thurs. after Martinmas, and Nov. 22.

Inns.] The Graham's Arms, and Globe.

Coaches.] The Edinburgh coaches pass daily through this town.

Gentlemen's Seats.] About 1½ m. to the E. is Mossknow, the seat of W. Graham, esq. and beyond that, on the right, at the distance of about 2 m. is Netherby, the seat of Sir J. Graham, bart.

Longtown is dist. from London, by Boroughbridge, 310 m. and by Lancaster, 314, and 9 from Carlisle. After crossing the Esk, at the distance of about a quarter of a m. on the right, there is a T. R. to Edinburgh, through Longholm.

LOOE, EAST, (Cornwall,) a m. t. situated at the mouth of the river, which bears the same name, on a small flat piece of ground which has the river on the W. and the sea on the

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9. It is connected with West Looe by means of a long, narrow, irregular bridge, of 15 arches. East Looe is a labyrinth of short, narrow, dirty streets, or rather alleys, above which rises the low embattled tower of a little chapel. West Looe lies in a bay on the opposite bank, which, ascending immediately from the water, presents the appearance of a long street, consisting of mean, irregular houses, creeping, as it were, up the side of a hill, with a small town-hall, anciently a chapel, and a few other buildings on the brink of the river. The bird's eye view of both towns, incircled with very high, steep hills, the sides of which are covered with gardens, straggling cottages, &c. impending over one another, is singularly picturesque. The inhabitants of both these places are chiefly supported by the pilchard fishery, and by some little trade which is connected with the port. A small battery and breast-work protect the mouth of the river. Both East and West Looe are boroughs, and each return 2 members to parliament. The number of voters in East Looe is about 50, and in West Looe there are about as many. The former of these boroughs is governed by a mayor, a recorder, and 9 burgesses, and the latter by a mayor and 12 capital burgesses. The number of houses which are built with slate in East Looe is about 200, and in West Looe (which was originally named Port Pigham) about 109. Opposite the mouth of the Looe river, which is navigable for vessels of 100 tons burden, is Looe, or St. George's island, a small tract belonging to Sir Harry Trelawny, and which is chiefly visited and inhabited by sea-pies, and different kinds of sea-fowl, that resort to the rocks in the spring for the purpose of incubation. "At this period," says Carew, "you shall see your heads shadowed with a cloud of old ones, through their diversified cries, witnessing their dislike of your disturbance of their young." On this island was formerly a chapel, dedicated to St. George, of which nothing now remains except the foundations. The population of East Looe is 603, that of West Looe is 435.

Market Day and Fairs.] (In both boroughs.) Sat.—Fairs, Feb. 13, and Oct. 10.

Post.] The post is up about 12 in the morn. and down about 7 in the ev. A bye post passes through this place every day, except Friday, from Plymouth to Liskeard.

Inns.] Here are two, but on a small scale.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Near W. Looe on the N. is Polvellan, the seat of Colonel Lemon. Also dist. about 3 m. from the river is Trelawny House, a venerable mansion, the seat of the Trelawny family. In the drawing room is an excellent portrait, by Sir Godfrey Kneller, of Sir Jonathan Trelawny, bishop of Winchester, who was born here.

East Looe is dist. from London 93 miles, and 16 W. of Plymouth, in the post road from which it lies, and 8 from Fowey.

LOUGHBOROUGH, (Leicestershire) a m. t. situated near the banks of the river Soar, in a rich soil, a healthy air, and among agreeable and beautiful meadow grounds. In the time of the Anglo Saxon kings, Loughborough was a royal village. Its extent from N. to S. is almost a m. and its breadth from E. to W. nearly half a m. The houses in general are built with brick and covered with slate; the latter procured from the pits at Ewithland. A great part of the town is at present in a state of rebuilding, and there are already some streets which have an elegant appearance, being well fronted with neat tradesmen's shops, of various descriptions. Foundations are also laid for other streets and houses of a similar nature, which, when completed, will not only add to the beauty, but likewise to the magnitude of the place. The market-place, much distorted and confined at present, by the interference of some old houses, yet standing in the midst of it, is likely to be made as commodious and ornamental as any in the kingdom, of equal extent, as it is intended to remove the said old buildings, and to erect modern edifices on their stead. The market-cross, although of no mean appearance, is to be taken down and rebuilt in the centre of the market-place. Here is a large old church, the rectory of which, worth 1100*l.* per annum, belongs to Emanuel College, Cambridge, and a well endowed free grammar school, the different masters of which are provided with large convenient houses for the reception of boarders. Here is likewise a charity school for 80 boys, and another for 20 girls. The chief manufactory at Loughborough is woollen in the stocking branch, and cotton spinning, and the new canals that have been cut in the neighbourhood, have made the coal trade here very brisk and extensive. Here is a stone bridge over the Soar, which divides the meadows of Leicestershire from those of Nottinghamshire, and

a navigable canal now comes up close to the side of the river. Westward of Loughborough is Charlwood Forest, formerly so full of wood, that a squirrel might be hunted from tree to tree, 6 m. at length, but now, though 10 miles long and broad, it is in a manner without timber on the waste. The fosse way runs almost parallel with the river Soar. Population 5,400.

Market Day and Fairs.] Mar. day, Thurs.—Fairs, March 28, April 25, Holy Thurs. Aug. 19, and Nov. 13.

Bankers.] Messrs. Thorpe and Co. draw on Hoare, Barnetts and Co. London.

Post.] The Leeds Mail arrives from the N. at half past 11 in the morn. and proceeds directly forward for London. The S. mail comes in at 12. The Manchester mail arrives here at a quarter past 1 in the aft. whence it proceeds for London, and comes in from the S. at 12 o'clock, mid-day, in its route to Manchester.

Principal Inns.] Anchor and Bull's Head.

Coaches and Waggon.] There are no proprietors of either coaches or waggons in the town, but as Loughborough is a great thoroughfare from the Metropolis to Nottingham, Derby, Manchester, &c. coaches and waggons to and from London are continually passing and repassing with passengers and goods.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Burleigh House, (B. Tate, esq.) 2 m. Beaumanor, (W. Heyrick, esq.) Quorndon Hall, (late Hugo Meynell, esq.) Stamford Hall, (C. V. Dashwood, esq.) and Garendon Hall, (T. M. Phillips, esq.) Also Prestwood Hall, (C. J. Pack, esq.) and Sutton House, Parkyns,) both distant 4 miles.

Loughborough is dist. from London 109 m. from Ashby-de-la-Zouch 19, from Derby 17, from Nottingham 14, and from Manchester 73. Through the town, on the right, there is a turn-pike-road to Nottingham. and one on the left to Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

LOUTH, (Lincolnsh.) a m. t. pleasantly situated on the side of the Wolds, in a valley that runs from E. to W. at or near a small stream called the Lud, from whence it is supposed to have derived its name. It is a neat, compact, thriving place, much improved of late years. The number of houses (several of which are justly considered as handsome elegant buildings) is about 970, and the number of inhabitants, in the year 1811, was 4728, but since that time has been continually increasing. Here is a spacious, noble church, the steeple of which is

universally admired, being as lofty as the spire at Grantham, which is 288 feet high; the exterior is neither profusely covered with ornaments, nor yet is it thought to be any ways deficient. There are no remains now visible of the church of St. Mary's, but the ground where it stood is still used as a burial-ground. The other public buildings are a town-hall, a mansion-house, very elegant, and a theatre, which last building, however, is private property, belonging to Mr. Edward Blyth, merchant, to whom the town in general is much indebted for a number of its recent improvements. There is a free grammar-school, founded by Edward VI. now under the learned and judicious management of Dr. Orme; and a mathematical and English school, very ably conducted by Mr. Espin, founded by Dr. Mapletoft, dean of Ely, endowed for 90 free scholars. Here are likewise 3 chapels for the Methodists, Roman Catholics, and Baptists. About 37 years ago a canal was cut from this town to the Humber, at Tetney, a distance of about 12 miles. This undertaking cost the principal sum of 12,000*l.* and now pays good interest. Vessels of considerable burthen trade from hence to London, Hull, Leeds, York, &c. carry large quantities of corn, wool, &c. to the Yorkshire markets, and return from thence laden with coals to supply the town and its neighbourhood. Louth is well supplied with fine spring water, and the air is reckoned exceedingly salubrious: the longevity of several of the inhabitants corroborates and confirms the commonly received opinion. A few years ago a merchant of this place, Mr. Adam Eve, established a carpet and blanket manufactory here, which is now in a flourishing state, and employs a great number of hands; here is also a manufactory of woollen stuffs, a paper-mill, and an extensive soap manufactory. Louth is a town corporate, governed by a warden and 6 assistants, but sends no members to parliament. The Rev. W. Jolland, the present vicar, has erected an hermitage and cloysters in his garden, which are much visited by travellers, and deemed great curiosities. We must here observe that the very hospitable and kind attentions of the worthy proprietor, add to the gratifications afforded the visitor in viewing this singularly formed, this awfully grand, and truly delightful place, which we may safely pronounce to be well worthy the attention of the curious; as many leave it in entire doubt whether it be the production of nature or art. We should

not do justice to the liberality of the respectable and worthy inhabitants of Louth, were we not to inform our readers of a very general remark made by travellers who frequent the place, whether for the purposes of pleasure or business, that nothing can exceed the kind, friendly, and cheerful attentions that strangers and occasional visitors meet with here; we are proud to add our mite to the deserved tribute of esteem so universally paid to this just character of the inhabitants, and it is with great pleasure we can mention, from the most ample experience, that on all occasions the people of Louth evince a laudable zeal to contribute a portion of their time and ready assistance to increase the amusements, the information, and conveniences of travellers. Three or four days in the week are spent by them in a close application to their various occupations and concerns: on the other two days it is usual for them to devote their leisure afternoons to visiting: they frequently visit each other, in happy societies of rational family parties, without any previous appointment. Here are frequent assemblies, concerts, masked balls, &c.

Market Days and Fairs.] Market days, Wed. and Sat. That on Wed. is frequented by a great number of opulent farmers and graziers, some of whom occupy from 500 to 5000 acres of land. The fairs for all kinds of cattle, are on the 3d Mon. after Easter, Aug. 5, and Nov. 22.

Post.] The post arrives here from London every evening at 9 o'clock, Mon. excepted, and from all other parts every evening the same hour, and sets out again for London every day except Friday, and to all other parts every day, at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 1.

Bankers.] There are not any regular banks in Louth, but Messrs. Garfitt and Claypon, of Boston, who draw upon Messrs. Masterman, Peters and Co.

Principal Inns.] The Fleece, the King's Head, and the Mason's Arms; the former of these is generally frequented by travellers, and post-chaises are kept at the two latter.

Coaches and Waggon.] The London coach by way of Boston, sets out from the Saracen's Head, Snow-hill, every Mon. Wed. and Fri. at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, arrives at the Blue Stone Tavern, Louth, the following evenings at 10 o'clock, and returns to London every Sun. Wed. and Fri. at 11 o'clock in the morn. A coach arrives from Grimsby every Tues. Thurs. and Sat. and returns the following mornings in

sufficient time for passengers to go to Hull the same day. Likewise a coach to Spittal Inn, (where it meets the Wakefield and Gainsborough coach, and Lincoln and Barton mails,) every Mon. Wed. and Fri. and returns the following mornings. The London waggon, from the Three Cups, Aldersgate-street, twice a week.

Gentlemen's Seats.] In the neighbourhood are Kenwick House, dist. 1 m. the residence of H. Allenby, esq. Grimsby House, (G. Maddison, esq.) dist. 2 m. Tatlow, (G. Chaplin, esq.) 3 m. Burwell Park, (M. S. Lister, esq.) 5 m. and Cockerington, formerly the seat of the ancient family of Scroope, but now uninhabited, 5 m.

Louth is dist. from London, by Boston, 144 m. and by Sleaford 148 m. It is 28 m. NE. by E. of Lincoln, 36 m. N. of Boston, 14 m. from Horncastle, 15 from Market Raisin, and 18 from Great Grimsby. On the r. there is a T. R. to Saltfleet; going to Saltfleet, on the r. there is a T. R. to Spilsby; and on the l. there is a T. R. to Market Raisin, and Great Grimsby.

LOWESTOFF, or LESTOFF, (Suffolk) a m. t. situated on a rock which seems to hang over the sea in the most easterly part or point of the kingdom. It commands a fine and extensive prospect over the German ocean; and when beheld from the sea it presents a more picturesque appearance: from the dryness of its situation, this place has of late years become a fashionable resort, of the healthy for pleasure, and of invalids for health. The High Street which is the principal, is about 1 m. in length, running in a gradual descent from N. to S. and is intersected by several other streets and lanes from the west. It contains many handsome modern-houses, particularly at the N. end of the t. which is the entrance from Yarmouth. The whole appearance of this place has been very greatly improved of late years; particularly, the slope of the hill, on which the town is built, has by modern improvements been converted into beautiful hanging gardens, gradually descending from the dwelling houses above, to the bottom of the hill. These sloping gardens reach nearly the whole length of the town to which they are a great ornament. At the foot of this hill are the fish-houses, where the herrings are cured in a very superior manner, and between these houses and the sea the mackerel and herring boats are stationed. The chief trade of the town is derived from its *herring fishery*, and it is abundantly supplied with almost every sort

of fish in season. The church is a noble and elegant edifice, built half a mile from the t. in land, to secure it against the possible encroachments of the sea. Here is a chapel of ease where prayers are read on Wednesdays and Fridays, and in winter the whole Sunday duty is performed here, except on sacrament days, when that holy ordinance is always dispensed at church: also a meeting house for dissenters, a chapel for the Wesleyan methodists, a free-school for 40 boys, a female friendly society and other benevolent institutions. A theatre, assembly room, (erected over a piazza on one side the very handsome market place,) and public library, contribute to the amusement of the visitors, for whom there are 40 or 50 very convenient lodging houses, numerous singularly commodious bathing machines, and an elegant hot bath. The High Street has been lately paved, and the whole town is in every way greatly improved. As the coast is very dangerous in winter, there is a life boat, and apparatus of Captain Manby; beside which light houses frequently occur to direct the mariner. The neighbourhood presents numerous pleasant walks. The population, in 1811, was 3189. As Lowestoft was formerly part of the antient demesne of the crown, it has a charter by which the inhabitants are exempted from serving on juries, either at sessions or assizes. At the S. end of the town is a new fort, erected in 1782, furnished with 13 pieces of cannon, and there is another fort with batteries at the N. end. In the town are some manufactures of china ware, and rope-making, but the chief business of the townsmen is fishing for cod in the North Sea, and for herrings, mackarel, eels, and sprats, nearer home. Seven thousand barrels of herrings have been exported in one season to the Mediterranean, Germany, &c. or distributed and sold for home consumption. Several sea bathing machines have been lately established here.

Market Day and Fairs.] Mar. day, Wed. and sometimes on a Sat.—Fairs, May 19, and Oct. 10.

Post.] The post comes in every day from London, except Mon. and returns every day except Sat. The post-office opens at 8 in the morn. and shuts at 3 in the aft.

Principal Inns.] The Crown, which is also the Excise-office, and the Queen's Head.

Lowestoft is dist. from London 113 m. 10 m. from Yarmouth, and 94 from Saxmundham.

Gentleman's Seat.] One m. from Lowestoft, is Gunton Hall (T. Fowler, esq.)

LUDLOW, (Shrops.) a m. t. situated on a hill north of the river Teme, near its confluence with the Corve, on the borders of Worcestershire and Herefordshire. This town was much damaged during the civil wars in the reign of King Stephen, and afterwards in that of Henry VI. but it recovered, and became very flourishing on its being made the seat of the Lord President of the Marches, who generally kept his courts here. This council of the marches subsisted till the 1st of William and Mary, when being found a great grievance to the public, it was dissolved, and the government was divided between two peers of the realm, with the title of Lords Lieutenant of North Wales and South Wales. Arthur Prince of Wales, eldest son of Henry VII. kept his court, and died in the castle here (originally very strong, having been built in 1130, by Roger de Montgomery, upon a rock, and inclosed with walls about a mile in compass.) At present all the apartments, halls, and rooms of state of this antient and venerable structure, in which Milton's masque of Comus was performed, in the year 1634, the castle being then inhabited by the Earl of Bridgewater, lord president, and family, lie open, and are abandoned *quatenus*, "The busy hum of men," and some of them are falling down to ruins. The town of Ludlow is situated on a small eminence in the midst of a fine fertile country, surrounded by hills. The rivers Teme and Corve, after their confluence on the N. side, encompass the S. and W. sides of the town. The soil on which it is built is partly rocky, and partly hard gravel: and having a gradual ascent on three sides from the banks of the river, it is remarkably dry, clean, and salubrious. The town formerly inclosed by the wall, (part of which is yet standing) was a mile in circumference; at present it is about a mile in length, and the broadest part more than half a mile in breadth. The general appearance of the town is remarkably neat and genteel, and the streets are well paved, and lighted. The parish church is a very handsome structure, the precise time of its erection cannot now be ascertained, though it is certainly very antient. The town is fine and lofty, and forms a most picturesque object in a distant view, being in the centre and highest part of the town. There were images formerly on the upper part, near the battlements,

which were defaced in the civil wars by Oliver Cromwell's officers, when in possession of the town, being deemed remnants of Catholicism, and as such, obnoxious to their puritanical principles. The inside is well worthy of observation, especially the high chancel, and that admirable piece of sculpture, Sir John Bridgman's tomb. The very fine toned organ and altar piece were the gift of Henry Arthur Earl of Powis, in the year 1775. In the windows is some beautiful painted glass. The independents, baptists, and methodists, have each a place of worship. Of the priories and other monastic edifices, which formerly were here, not a vestige is left: but the cross is a handsome stone building, at the top of Broad Street, and being in the centre of the town is very convenient for market people. The market house is a neat built structure, in the middle of Castle-street, the area of which serves as a corn market, the upper rooms, which are extensive, are used for corporation meetings, bailiffs' balls, assemblies, &c. &c. The Guild-hall is an elegant modern building in Mill-street. The hall in which the quarter sessions, &c. are held, is large and commodious. The prison of the town is called Goalford's Tower, and was built by the corporation in 1764, the old tower, as the inscription sets forth, being decayed and ruinous. There is a free school in Mill-street, founded by Edward IV. now under the care of the Rev G. Braithwaite, and the Rev. Mr. Edwards; there are exhibitions at Oxford annexed to it. There was a blue-coat charity-school, formerly held in a large room over the cross, where poor children were educated, clothed, and apprenticed with small premiums, now incorporated with the newschool, upon Dr. Bell's system. There is a neat almshouse, founded and endowed by a Mr. John Hosyer, in the year 1486, and rebuilt by the corporation in 1758, containing 33 comfortable apartments. There is a smaller one in Corve-street, built in the year 1590. A permanent subscription library was erected here in 1789. The principal manufacture carried on, on a large scale is that of gloves, which did employ a great number of the industrious of both sexes, but since the general stagnation of trade, many are thrown out of employ. There is a considerable business done in the paper making, tanning, amber, and cabinet making, lines; its situation is admirably adapted for trade, being on the borders of, and a thoroughfare into Wales.

The town is governed by a recorder, 2 bailiffs, 2 capital justices, 12 aldermen, 25 common-council-men, town clerk, coroner, and other inferior officers. Edward IV. incorporated the town. Charles granted another charter with a confirmation of the antient rights of the burgesses. In the 35th of Charles II. the corporation surrendered their franchises to the crown, and James granted a new charter; but in 1690 they petitioned for a restoration of their antient rights, and had them granted. Ludlow is a town palatine and entirely distinct from the county. It has a power of condemning and executing criminals; which has of late years been transferred to the county assizes, but the magistrates have now resumed their rights and privileges. There is a curious custom here of pulling a rope every Shrove Tuesday. A large rope, 50 yards long, is procured at the expence of the corporation, and given out by the chief constable, half of the wards, (those that are adjoining) contest with the other half. The goal to which the rope must be brought is the opposite side of the river, or extreme boundary of the town, as the passage on the bridges are strongly disputed, it is often carried through the river; which custom is a great diversion to the lower classes, and as the rope is successively bought again, (to be contested for) by the weaker party, it proves a source of emolument to purchase liquor. The barbarous diversion of bull-baiting was formerly practised here, but to the honour of humanity and credit of the town such an uncivilized and cruel sport, is now abolished. A street in the centre of the town, retains the name of Bull-ring. Here Lucien Buonaparte resided for some years. Population 4150. Near to Richard's Castle, about 4 miles distance is the bone-well. This well is so called, because in spring and autumn there are quantities of small bones found therein, which are conjectured to be the bones of frogs which come out of the cliffs and fissures of the rock, and that the coldness of the water kills them, and dissolves the flesh of the bones. How far this supposition may be correct, cannot be determined, certain it is, that they are bones of some aquatic animal or fish, most probably the former. About two miles distance, at a village called the Hope, is a petrefactive well: and at Saltmoor near this town, there is a sulphureous mineral spring. The excellent race course is 2 m. from the town. The races are well attended.

The rides and the country round are singularly beautiful.

Market Days and Fairs.] The principal market is on Mon. but there are inferior ones for butter on Wed. Fri. and Sat.—Fairs, Mon. before Feb. 13, Tues. before Easter, and Whitsun Wed. for horses and horned cattle, woollen and linen cloths, and pigs, August 21, Sept. 28, Dec. 6, for hops and fat hogs.

Post.] Letters are received in Ludlow every Sun. Tu. Wed. Th. and Fri. evenings, at 8 o'clock, and from the N. by Shrewsbury, on Mon. Tu. and Th. evenings, and are delivered next morn. On the evenings of Sun. Wed. and Fri. the bags are made up for Bishops-castle.

Bankers.] Messrs. Coleman, Wellings and Co. who draw on Forster and Co. London, and Messrs. G. E. and J. Proders, who draw on Marsh and Co. London.

Principal Inns.] The Crown, the Angel, and Blue Bear.

Coaches and Waggon.] Mail coach, from the Crown Inn, Ludlow, every morning at 6 o'clock, (except Mon. and Sat.) to the Star and Garter Inn, Worcester, where it meets the London mail, and returns to Ludlow the same evening, at 7 o'clock. The Ludlow mail coach, sets out from the Bull and Mouth, Bull and Mouth Street, London, every day in the week (except Sun. and Fri.) calls at the Golden Cross, Caaring Cross, to take up parcels and passengers. The heavy coach starts from the Bull and Mouth, at 12 o'clock on Mon. morn. arrives at the Bell Inn, Worcester at 12 o'clock Tues. morn. and at the Crown inn, Ludlow, at 7 o'clock the same even. A post from London through Worcester, Bromyard, and Leominster, comes in every Sat. even. at 9 o'clock, and returns with a mail every Sunday even. at 6 o'clock. Mail coach goes from the Angel inn to Shrewsbury every Mon. Wed. and Fri. at 12 o'clock, and returns every Tues. Thurs. and Sun. at 12 o'clock, when the Union coach conveys passengers and parcels for Hereford and Bristol, and comes in from thence Mon. Wed. and Fri. at 12 o'clock. Mail coach from the Crown inn through Bishop's Castle and Newtown to Aberystwith, during the bathing season, every Wed. and Sat. at 4 o'clock in the morn. and comes in from Aberystwith the same nights. Post to Bishop's Castle every Sun. Wed. and Fri. The Prince Regent coach from Mountford's Holyhead office, Shrewsbury, every Sun. Wed. and Fri. morn. at 6 o'clock, arrives at

the Crown inn, Ludlow, same mornings at 11 o'clock, and returns to Shrewsbury same days at 1 o'clock. The Defiance coach sets out from the Angel inn, Ludlow, every Sun. Tues. and Thurs. at 12 o'clock in the forenoon; arrives at the Lion inn, Shrewsbury, the same evening; starts from thence every Mon. Wed. and Friday mornings at 6 o'clock, and arrives in Ludlow same mornings at 11 o'clock. Roberts's London waggon starts from his warehouse in Corve-street, Ludlow, every Monday night, and arrives at the George inn, Smithfield, London, on Sat. about 1 o'clock; sets out from thence every Sunday morning and arrives at Ludlow on the Friday evening following. Roberts's Bishop's Castle waggon goes every Sunday morning, and returns on Monday. Maxon's Manchester waggon arrives at his warehouse, Corve-street, Ludlow, on Wednesday; goes out the next morn. to Leominster with goods for Hereford, Brecknock, Monmouth, and all South Wales; returns to Ludlow the same night, and sets out on Friday morning for Shrewsbury, Chester, and Manchester. The Knighton waggon comes in on Mon. and Fri. nights, and returns the next morn. Weaver's and Hughes's waggons to and from Bewdley 3 times a week each, convey parcels which come by water to Birmingham and Bewdley, from London, Bristol, and other parts of England. Prince's waggon conveys goods to and from Bewdley and Stourport once a week. Prince's waggon to Worcester once a week. A man arrives with Eddowes's Salopian journal at 7 o'clock every Wed. ev. A man arrives with the Hereford Journal every Wed. ev. at 4 o'clock. A cart arrives at the Compasser inn, with Wood and Watton's Shrewsbury Chronicle every Fri. ev. and returns the following morn.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Downton castle, 4 m. (the property of R. P. Knight, esq. who resides in a cottage near. The river Teme, which contains an immense quantity of greyling and other favorite fish, runs close by this mansion, and is a pleasing object therefrom. About 2 miles up its course is the ancient village of Lentwardine, to which, during the fishing seasons, in the year there is a great resort of genteel company. The Red Lion inn there affords neat and good accommodations. Downton castle is now the residence of T. A. Knight, esq. The castle and grounds merit, and have received the eulogiums of various tourists. Oakley Park, 9 miles, (Dowager Lady Clive.) Downton Hall,

5 miles, (Sir C. W. B. Rouse, Bart.) The Moor, 2 miles, (Richard Salwey, esq.) The Lodge, 2 miles, (T. R. Salwey, esq.) Ashford Hall, 2 miles, a handsome house, now unoccupied. Ashford Court, 3 miles, (W. Hopkirk, esq.) Batchcott, 2 miles, (Rev. R. F. Hallifax.) Bitterley Court, 4 miles, (Rev. J. Walcot.) The Moor, 5 miles, (Mrs. Walcot.) Ludford House, joining Ludlow, (E. L. Charlton, esq.)

Eminent Literary Characters.] R. P. Knight, esq. author of an Analytical Enquiry into the Principles of Taste, "The Progress of Civil Society," a Poem, &c. &c. &c. T. A. Knight, esq. F. R. S.—L. S.—P. H. S. L. author of "A Treatise on the Culture of the Apple and Pear," and "Pomona Herefordiensis," and numerous papers in the Philos. and Horticultural Transactions. Dr. Badham, the translator of Juvenal. Joseph Lowe, esq. Edward Rogers, esq.

Ludlow is dist. from London 142 miles, from Shrewsbury 29, from Birmingham 40, and from Worcester 32. Near the town on the left there is a turnpike road to Leominster. Across the river Teme, and on the r. there are turnpike roads to Cleobury Mortimer and Bridgnorth, and one on the l. to Presteign. Across the river Corve, there is a turnpike road on the l. to Muchwenlock.

LUGGERSHALL, or **LUDGERSHALL**, (Wilts.) a borough t. pleasantly situated on the borders of Chute forest. It sends 2 members to parliament, who are chosen by about 70 voters, freeholders and leaseholders of the borough determinable on lives, and are returned by the bailiff, in whom the government of the t. is vested: he is chosen annually at the lord of the manor's court leet. Population 487.

Fair.] July 25.

Gentlemen's Seats.] At Ludgershall the castle, and 2 m. further on the l. at Tidworth is the seat of T. A. Smith, esq.

Ludgershall is 71 m. from London. 6½ from Andover and 19 from Devizes.

LUTON, (Bedfordsh.) a m. town pleasantly situated between two hills, on or near the river Lea, which rises in its neighbourhood, at a place called Lea Grove. It is a long, irregular, dirty town, in its shape or local position, somewhat resembling the Roman letter Y, the angles branching off from the point where the market-house stands. The houses are, in general, but indifferently built, and the only structure in the place deserving

of attention, is its antique church. The embattled tower of this fabric is chequered with flint and freestone, with hexangular turrets at the corners, similar to what is observed in the church at Dunstable. On the E. window is a representation of St. George and the Dragon; on the breast of the hero there is a red cross, and beneath him are 5 men in blue furred gowns, and a woman praying. In the church are some very antient monuments, and the arms of the Wenlock family are strewn over the walls in various parts. The number of inhabitants in the parish is 716. Antient records mention that part of the t. of Luton, was given by king Offa to the monks of St. Albans, but that the patronage of the church was not appendant to the gift. Pomfret the poet was born at Luton, and on entering into holy orders, obtained the living of Malden in this county. In the t. is a manufacture of straw hats.

Market Day.] Mon.—Fairs, April 25, and Oct. 18.

Principal Inn.] The George. Here is an established post.

Banker.] Messrs. Hampson and Co. draw on Perring and Co.

Coach.] A Bedford coach, through Luton, goes from the 3 Cups, Aldersgate-street, Tu. Th. Sat. morn. at 8 o'clock.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Within one m. and a half of Luton, is Luton Hode Park, the seat of the Marquis of Bute. The house was in a great measure rebuilt by the late Lord Bute, father of the present Marquis; it contains a large collection of paintings, of the Flemish and Italian schools, and the library (which is thought to be only inferior to that at Blenheim) is 146 feet in length, divided into 3 rooms and well filled with scarce and curious books. In the grounds there is an excellent botanical garden. Also on the l. distant about 1 m. is Stockwood, the seat of J. Crowley, esq.

Dist. from London 51 m. on the road to Oakham and 10 m. from St. Albans.

LUTTERWORTH, (Leicestershire,) a m. t. situated on the little river Swift, about a mile from the Watling-street road, which runs on the W. side of the t. and separates this county from Warwickshire. It contains about 360 houses, and 1630 inhabitants. John Wickliffe, the first English reformer, was rector of this parish, and died here in the year 1387; he was likewise buried here, but his bones were taken out of his grave, and burnt about 40 years after, by order of the

council of Constance. Some years ago the church was repaired and beautified, the pavement, pews, and every thing else being new, but the pulpit which is made of thick oak planks, hexagonal, with a seam of carved work in the joints, is preserved and continued in memory of that pious and evangelical minister. Wickliffe's portrait now hangs over the gallery at the W. end of the church. The rectory, a valuable living, is in the gift of the crown. Besides the parish church, here is a Presbyterian meeting house. The streets in general are laid out with tolerable regularity, and in the principal parts of the t. the houses are built of brick and tile, but by far the major part of them are semifluids, or thatched cottages, with mud walls. The Earl of Denbigh is Lord of the Manor. In the neighbourhood there is a petrifying spring. Population 1845.

Market Day and Fairs.] Market day, Thurs.—Fairs, April 2, Holy Thurs. and Sep. 16.

Bankers.] Messrs. Goodacre and Co. who draw on Down and Co. London.

Principal Inns.] Denbigh Arms, and Hind.

Coaches and Waggon.] A coach sets out for Lutterworth from the Golden Lion, St. John's-street, Tu. Th. Sat. at 5 mo. The Chester mail passes thro' daily; and a waggon from Windmill-street, St. John's-street, on Thurs. at noon.

Lutterworth is dist. from London 99 m. and 14 S. from Leicester. On the r. there is a turnpike r. to Leicester, and one on the l. to Coventry. Going to Coventry on the l. there is a turnpike road to Rugby; going to Leicester on the l. there is a turnpike road to Coventry and Hinckley.

LYME, or LYME REGIS. (Dorsetshire,) a m. t. situated on the little river Lyme, near the sea, in a cavity between 2 rocky hills, on the borders of Devonshire. It is remarked as a singular contrast, that one part of the t. stands upon a declivity and is on that account difficult of access, while the other part is so very low, that at spring tides, the cellars and under rooms are overflowed with sea water, to the depth of 10 or 12 feet. The river Lyme, which rises at the distance of about 2 miles N. passes through the middle of the t. on a bed of rocks, and empties itself into the sea, near the fort, at the Cobb Gate. Edward I. granted to Lyme the liberties of an haven and borough; and we learn that in the sequel, this t. furnished Edward III. with 4 ships

and 62 mariners, for the siege and blockade of Calais. In Camden's time, this port had sensibly declined, being then inhabited only by a few poor fishermen, but it has again recovered some degree of importance. The number of houses here being 346 from the excellence of its harbour, which is reckoned one of the best in England, and has rendered this place comparatively wealthy of late years, being the residence of merchants, who have erected some handsome store houses here. The quay is commodious though not spacious, and round the harbour are several small forts, mounted with cannon for its defence. The construction of the port or harbour is artificial, the rocks having been so cut or dug out and built upon on both sides, as to answer the intention of piers; this singular work is called, "The Cobb," and when ships have once entered the basin, they ride there as secure as in a mill pond or wet dock. The expence of keeping it in repair is raised by 2 officers, annually chosen, called the Cobb wardens, by an assessment in the town, according to the profits of the harbour. It is somewhat extraordinary that none have proposed the imitation of a port, constructed as Lyme is; this affording a pregnant instance that it is possible to make and perhaps in a much better manner, a port upon almost any part of our coast, where the convenience or projected improvement of the adjacent country required it. The merchants of Lyme have some share in the pilchard fishery, but in no very considerable degree, as the pilchards seldom come up so high eastward as Portland, and not very often so high as Lyme. According to Boomsday book, Lyme, under William I. belonged, one part of it to the bishop of Salisbury, another to Glastonbury Abbey, and a third part to William Belet, comprising (we are told) in all, 14 saltmens habitations. The church here is a neat, antient edifice, besides which are 2 meeting houses for the Presbyterians and Baptists. The Custom House is a modern brick building, supported on pillars, for the convenience of the corn market which is held beneath. This place is frequented in the bathing season, having machines and other accommodations; commodious and reasonable lodging houses are erected on the side of the hill, for the accommodation of strangers. It was at this place the unfortunate Duke of Monmouth landed in 1685. Lyme is a corporation town, with a mayor, recorder,

town clerk, and 15 capital burgesses, and has sent members to parliament ever since the 29d year of Edward I. The freemen are about 42 in number, 11 of whom only are inhabitants of Lyme, the other 31 are dispersed from the Towed to the Land's End, and about a third of them probably reside in London. This is a dependant borough, wholly under the control of an individual, the Earl of Westmoreland, whose ancestors have had unbounded influence in the corporation for a century and upwards. Population 1985.

Market Day and Fairs.] Market day, Fri.—Fairs, Feb. 2, and September 31.

Post.] Mail arrives at 5 a.m. goes out at 8 a.m.

Inns.] Golden Lion, and Three Cups.

Dist. from London 143 m. 9 m. from Bridport, and $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Axminster. Here is a seat of the Countess Dowager Portlet.

LYMINGTON, (Hampsh.) a m. t. situated upon the brow of a gentle hill, at the distance of about a mile from an arm of the sea, which separates Hampshire from the Isle of Wight. The town principally consists of one long, regular street, sufficiently wide; the buildings which compose it are neat and decent, and some of the shops display a modern and fashionable taste. Such houses as stand on the side nearest the coast yield very fine prospects from their windows and gardens, of the Isle of Wight, and parts of the English Channel. The bottom of the town is in a manner washed by an arm of the same sea, which when the tide is at its height presents to the eye a beautiful and very extensive sheet of water. Ships of between 2 and 300 tons burden can lie commodiously within a few feet of the quay. Lymington has, however, but little trade; its foreign exports are confined to salt alone, and its imports consist chiefly of coals from the northern counties. The only manufacture here of any consequence is that of salt, various kinds of which, as well medicinal as culinary, and for salting, all in very high estimation for excellence, are, and have long been made, in the works about the town. In Doom'sday Book, Lymington is called Lentune, and it appears to have been granted by William the Conqueror to Roger de Yvery, great ancestor of the illustrious family of that name. Of late years, Lymington has been much resorted to, as a bathing place, and for the accommodation of the visitors, two sets of baths have been erected. The right of election here is vested in the

Mayor and Burgesses, the town having received a charter of incorporation from king James I. and the number of voters is about 18, all of whom are under the patronage or political influence of Sir Harry Burrard, bart. The church at Lymington is only a curacy to that at Boldre, which is the mother church, and its vicar has the right of presentation to this curacy. Population 2641.

Market Day and Fairs.] Market day, Sat.—Fairs, May 12, and Oct. 2. A mail coach arrives here from London, daily.

Bankers.] John West, draw on Spooner and Co. and Messrs. C. St. Barbe and Co. draw on Lubbock and Co. London.

Principal Inns.] Angel, Nag's Head, Red Lion, Anchor and Hope, and Bugle. A coach sets out for Lymington daily from the Golden Cross, Charing Cross, Sun. excepted, at half-past 4 in the morn. and a waggon sets out for ditto from the Saracen's Head, Snow Hill, every Mon.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Within 1 m. of Lymington, on l. is Walthampton, (Near Adm. Sir H. B. Neale, bart.) and within 2 m. on r. is Vicar's Hill. (T. Goldwyn, esq.)

Lymington is $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. from London, and $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Southampton.

LYNDHURST, (Hants) a pleasant vil. 87 m. from London, and $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Lymington; it stands in the centre of the New Forest, which is said to have been formed by William the Conqueror, who caused numerous towns and villages, with 36 churches, to be destroyed in order to make it. Population 1015.

Inn.] The Crown.

Seats.] At Lyndhurst, the King's House; and near it the Lodge, (H. R. H. the Duke of York, who is warden of the forest), 1 m. on the l. Iron's Hill Lodge, (H. R. H. the Princess Sophia of Gloucester), and in the neighbourhood are, Fox Lease, (J. Pickering, esq.) and Cuffnells (Right Hon. G. Rose, M. P.)

LYNN, or LYNN REGIS, (Norfolk) a m. t. situated on the right bank of the Ouse, near its fall into the German Ocean, being almost surrounded with marsh lands that adjoin the Wash, as also with navigable rivers and an arm of the sea. Four rivulets, over which there are 15 bridges, run through the town. The harbour here is about as broad as the river Thames at London-bridge, and the tide of the river Ouse, rises about 90 feet perpendicular. The favourable situation of this town at the mouth of a considerable river, enables it to deal very largely in the coasting

trade; and the inhabitants supply many cities and towns, both near and remote, with heavy goods and British produce, and with what they import from abroad. In 1784, the annual duties collected at Lynn, amounted to more than those of any other port in the kingdom, except London, Bristol, Liverpool, and Hull. The trade of the town in corn, wine, coals, iron, deal, timber and other kinds of merchandise, is very large; and a considerable foreign trade is likewise carried on to Holland, Norway, the Baltic, Spain, Portugal, &c. At the N. end of the t. is a fort, called St. Anne's, the platform of which mounts 19 great guns, and commands all the vessels that pass near the harbour. Here are 2 parish churches, a chapel of ease, a Presbyterian and a Quakers, meeting House, a spacious market place, a market-house of free-stone, 70 feet high, a free-school, a custom-house, and several alms houses. The streets of the t. are well paved, and the whole t. is now improving greatly: the paving is done at the expense of the corporation. The new walk or mall in the vicinity is about 340 yards long and 11 wide; at convenient distances on each side of the walk, a recess is left in quickset hedges, in a semicircular form, where benches are fixed, on which 20 persons may sit together. Upon a gentle ascent on the right, there is a plantation and shrubbery. Lynn is governed by a mayor, high steward, recorder, 12 aldermen, and 18 common-council men, with other inferior officers. The number of voters here is about 300; as a political borough, Lynn has long been attached to the Walpole family, under whose influence it continues at this time. This was formerly a place of great strength, and at present the greatest part of the t. is surrounded with a wall and deep trench. The name of Lynn Regis is given to it, by way of distinction from 3 villages in the

county called West Lynn, North Lynn, and Old Lynn. Its original name *Len*, in the Saxon tongue, signifies a farm or tenure in fee. It formerly belonged to the bishops of Norwich, and was then called Bishop's Lynn, but becoming, by exchange, the property of King Henry VIII. it obtained its present name. A Musical Society was established here in 1812 consisting of 40 members, who meet once a fortnight, and have the privilege of introducing 2 ladies and as many gentlemen to each meeting. An Auxiliary Bible Society was formed here in 1813, which is very successful: and a girl's school is about to be established on Dr. Bell's plan. Population 10,259.

Market Days.] Market Days, Tues. and Sat.

Fairs.] Oct. 17, originally Aug. 27, called the cheese fair, and Feb. 14, called the mart, and which is proclaimed for 6 days; it is much resorted to, and generally holds a fortnight.

Post.] A regular post office is established here, which at present is kept in the Tues. market-place. The mail arrives at 12 morn. goes out at 4 aft.

Bankers.] Messrs. Baggs and Co. who draw on Eddale and Co. London, and Messrs. Gurney and Co. who draw on Barclays and Co. and Massey and Co. on Prescott and Co.

Principal Inns.] Crown, Duke's Head, Globe, and Three Tuns.

Coaches and Waggons.] A post coach sets out for Lynn, from the Cross Keys, Wood-street, and from the White Horse, Fetter lane, London, on Mon. Wed. and Fri. at 6 in the morn. and at 4 in the aft. also from the Bull, Bishopsgate-street, Mon. Wed. and Fri. at 3 aft. A waagon sets out for Lynn, from Sun-street, Bishopsgate, Without, on Tu. at noon.

Lynn is distant from London, by Ely, 96 m. by Newmarket 103 m. and by Wisbeach 101 m. 9 m. from Wisbeach, and 20 from Burnham Market.

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MACCLESFIELD, (Chesh.) a m. t. pleasantly situated on an eminence, at the edge of a forest of the same name near the river Jordan or Bollin. It is a large, antient and considerable borough or corporate t. being governed by a mayor, and aldermen, although it

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does not appear to have sent any members to parliament. The mayor is also lord of the manor, and has the right of presenting a minister to the parish church. The old church here dedicated to St. Michael, is a large Gothic structure, with a lofty spire,

supposed to have been built by the family of Sarvage, or Ox Sarvage, now Savage; in it are many marble monuments and effigies of antique mode and form. Besides this church, which, however, stands in the parish of Prestbury, and therefore properly speaking is a chapel of ease, there is likewise another church, and several meeting houses for dissenters. The last mentioned church, called Christ Church, is a regular, elegant pile of building, and was erected and endowed with 100*l.* per annum at the expense of Charles Roe, Esq. in 1775. The free grammar school here, which has annexed to it a dwelling house for the head master, &c. was endowed by king Edward VI. with houses and land to the amount of 25*l.* per annum, but the same houses and land, in consequence of modern improvements, now produce 800*l.* per annum. Here are also 3 almshouses for widows, and 2 handsome newly erected Sunday-schools. This t. may now be considered as the centre of the silk trade. The numerous and extensive mills, in the neighbourhood, for throwing for the weavers and for making sewing silk, have diffused industry and comfort among the manufacturing class. The manufactures of buttons, mohair, and twist, which formerly were very considerable, have been declining for some years, and are now succeeded by the more profitable manufacture of cotton, which is very extensive. Population 12,299. Near the town are different seams of coal, large quantities of which are used in the burning of bricks, and at the copper works in the vicinity: and the mountains which appear on the left hand, supply all kinds of slate, and of flag and grave stones, for the use of the t. and for exportation.

Market Day and Fairs.] Market days, Mon. and Sat.—Fairs, May 6, June 22, July 11, Oct. 4, and Nov. 11, for cattle, wool, and cloth.

Post.] The London mail arrives at Macclesfield at half past 9 in the even. and the mail from the N. at 4 in the morn. The north mail goes out every ev. at 9. The letters are delivered early in the morn.

Bankers.] Messrs Daintry, Ryle and Co. who draw on Chatteris and Co. London, and Messrs. Critchly and Co. who draw on Jones and Co.

Principal Inns.] Angel, Bull's Head, Hotel, and Unicorn.

Coaches.] The (Carlisle) mail, through Macclesfield, from Swan with 2 Necks, Lat-lane, every ev. at half past 7, from White Horse, Fetter-lane, a (Manchester) coach through Macclesfield, daily

at half past 2. *From Macclesfield.* from the Hotel, the London mail every mor. at 4, and to Manchester every ev. Defiance coach to London and Manchester every aft. From the Angel, the Express to Birmingham every morn. and to Manchester every ev. From the Bull's Head, the Telegraph to London and Manchester every aft. and a market coach to Manchester every Tu. and Sat. morn. Beside the Manchester waggons, which constantly pass thro' this town, there are numerous carriers to Chapel-le-frith, Chester, Congleton, Knutsford, Leek, Manchester, Northwich, &c. &c.

Gentlemen's Seats.] On the r. dist. 1 m. is Sutton Hall, Countess of Lucan. On the l. is Byram's House, the seat of M. Daintry, esq. Beyond Macclesfield, about half a m. on the r. is the seat of Bryan Hodgson, esq. on the l. the seat of Miss Brooksbank. Also 2 m. on the l. is Gawsorth Hall, the seat of the Earl of Harrington.

Macclesfield is 167½ m. from London, 12 from Leek, 8½ from Stockport, 20 from Manchester, 11 from Buxton, 12 from Knutsford, and 13 from Chapel-le-frith.

MACHYNLLETH, (Montgom.) a small neat and antient m. t. beautifully situated at the conflux of the rivers Dulas and Dovey. It was formerly a Roman station, and many Roman coins have been dug up. This t. is distinguished in history as the spot, where Owen Glyndwr exercised his first acts of royalty, in 1402, having convened a parliament, and formerly accepted the crown of Wales. An old house, now converted into a stable, is shewn as that in which the parliament sat. The town hall is a neat edifice: and here is an endowed free school. Machynlleth is in the centre of the woollen manufactory of this county; where also some tanning business is carried on. Population 1252.

Market and Fairs.] Market is on Wed.—Fairs, first Wed. in March, May 16, June 26, July 9, Aug. 7, Sep. 18, Nov. 26.

Inns.] The Eagles for families and those who can afford to pay well; the Unicorn for travellers, and those who can pay moderate prices.

Post.] Mail arrives at 6 aft. and goes out at 10 night.

Gentleman's Seat.] Greenfields, (J. Edwards, esq.)

Machynlleth is 906 m. from London, 12 from Towyn, 18 from Aberistwyth, and 20 from Llanidloes.

MADELEY, or MADELY MARKET, (Shropsh.) a m. t. situated in the franchise of Wenlock, near the Severn about 2 m. east from the famous iron

bridge in Colebrook Dale. It has long been called a village, but is more properly a m. t. as a charter was granted to the priory of Wenlock, for holding a weekly mar. and annual fair here in the 53d. of Henry III. Anno. Dom. 1219. It appears to have been an ancient place, both from traditionary report and from some remains still subsisting of certain antique buildings; it is, moreover, mentioned in some ancient books, but in these it is written *Madesey*. The parish is large, being about 10 m. in circumference; it is likewise, populous, and the air healthy. The church was a rectory till the year 1343, when by a mandate from Pope Clement VI. it was resigned to Edward III. and became appropriated to the Priory of Wenlock; since that time it has become a vicarage, and is now in the gift of I. Powell Kynaston, esq. M. P. for the county. Antiently the population of this parish was but small, and limited chiefly to that part of it, which is called *Madeley Town*, the districts or hamlets called *Madeley Wood*, and *Colebrook Dale*, being then woods; but within the last 60 years, the population has been much extended and augmented, and particularly in the last mentioned hamlets. The iron trade is carried on in this parish to a very great extent and perfection; in *Colebrook Dale*, are 2 very considerable iron forges, and 2 others in *Madeley Wood*. There is a very great demand for the iron made here in various articles, both wrought and cast, the quality of which is reckoned peculiarly excellent, not only for inland use but for exportation. At *Coalport* there is a large manufacture of porcelain or china work, and the ware fabricated here is said to equal, if not excel, that of any other china manufacture in Great Britain. In the parish are likewise a great number of coal pits, and stone pits. The iron bridge at *Colebrook Dale*, was erected over the *Severn*, in the years 1779 and 1780; it is 100 feet in its interior span, and has 500 tons weight of metal, the plan and structure of which are much admired; it was the first of the kind, we believe, that was ever cast in this kingdom. Near this bridge, *Madeley market* is held. This market was disused from the time that the t. was burnt down in the civil wars, but was revived in 1762, by the spirited encouragement of Mr. John Edmunds, bookseller of *Madeley*, who advertised it to begin at Michaelmas in that year, and it is now become considerable and well frequented. Besides the church of *Madeley*, which is a very neat and

commodious structure, it having been rebuilt and opened in 1797, there is also a Roman catholic chapel, a Quaker's meeting house, and 3 chapels belonging to the Methodists. The population of the parish as taken in 1811, was 5076. There are many pleasant and romantic walks in and about *Colebrook Dale*. The celebrated spring of native tar at *Coalport* is not yet exhausted, but produces now about 2 hogheads per week; but when first found in 1783, it is well remembered that it yielded many hogheads per day. At *Coalport* there is likewise an inclined plane. A navigable canal has been lately made through this parish, from *Hently iron works* to the *Severn*, a distance of about 8 or 9 m. Population 5076.

Market Day and Fairs.] Market day, Fri.—Fairs, of these there are 3 in the year, but of no note.

Post.] *Shiffnall*, which is distant about 4 m. is the post t. of this district, from which place letters are brought every morn. by a bye post.

Conveyances.] The *Shrewsbury and Holyhead coach* for Worcester, Gloucester, Bath and Bristol, goes and returns through *Colebrook Dale*, 3 times a week. Vessels for conveying goods on the river *Severn* are constantly going both upwards and downwards.

Principal Inns.] The *Hotel* at the iron bridge for families and posting, and the *White Hart* and *Swan Inns*, for travellers.

Gentlemen's Seats.] *Appleby Hall*, T. Whitmore, esq. dist. about 4 m. and *West Coppice*, the residence of I. Smithiman, esq.

Madeley is dist. from London 148 miles, from *Shrewsbury* 13, and from *Brignorth* 8.

MAIDEN BRADLEY, (Wilts.) a vil. 103 m. from London, 7 from Hendon and Warminster. A silk manufactory was established here some years since. Here is *Bradley House*, a seat of the Duke of Somerset.

MAIDENHEAD, (Berksh.) a m. t. situated on the banks of the *Thames*, over which it has an elegant bridge of 7 stone arches, and 6 brick ones, in the parishes of *Bray* and *Cookham*. This place was first raised out of obscurity, from a bridge having been erected here, about or before the year 1297, and from the great *Bath* and *Oxford* roads having been brought hither in consequence; after which time *Maidenhead* began to be accommodated with inns, and it is now a pretty large, populous, and tolerably well-built place. Before the bridge was erected here, travellers, &c. used to cross the *Thames*, at a place

called Babham End, about 2 m. to the N. of Maidenhead, where there was a ferry. The barae pier of the present bridge, which was constructed from the designs of the late Sir Robert Taylor, separates the county of Berkshire from Buckinghamshire. The view of the surrounding country from this bridge is beautiful beyond description. Maidenhead consists principally of one long paved street, the S. side of which is in the parish of Bray. This town was originally incorporated under the name of the Gild or Fraternity of Maidenhithe, Maydeneth, Maydenhithe, or Maidenhithe. In ancient times here was a great wharf for timber, to which the word *hithe* may refer, and the bridge had probably been called by the name of Maiden. After the reformation, it was governed by a warden and burgesses, but the charter of James II. vests the municipal authority in a mayor, bridgemasters, and burgesses, who are empowered to chuse a high steward, a recorder, and other officers. The mayor for the time being, his predecessor, the recorder, and the steward, always act as justices of the peace. Two of the burgesses who are 11 in number, are annually elected bridgemasters. The revenues of the corporation chiefly consist of the tolls of the market and bridge. The number of inhabitants is about 1000. The principal trade of the town is in malt, meal, and timber. Here is a jail for debtors and felons, and some alms-houses.

Market Day and Fairs.] Market day, Wed.—Fairs, Wed. in Whitsun week, Sep 29, and Nov. 30.

Post.] The post arrives here from London at 12 o'clock at night, and returns at 4 in the morn.

Principal Inns.] The Fleece and the Sun, and Saracen's Head; also the Red Lion, which is the Excise Office, and the King's Arms.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Entering the t. on the r. is the seat of Lady Pocock, an elegant new mansion, and opposite to it is the seat of Sir W. Horne, and of late, P. Powney, esq. On the r. is Hicks, the seat of Elisha Biscoe, esq. and further on the seat of Sir W. East, also Bisham Aubey, George Vansittart, esq. On the r. of Maidenhead bridge, are Clifden House, or rather its ruins, the Countess of Orkney; also Hedsor, Lord Boston; on the left are Brawick Lodge, T. Little-dale, esq. and Cannon Hill—C. S. Murray, esq.

Maidenhead is dist. from London 26 mtrs. Through the t. on the r. there is a turnpike road to Great Marlow.

MAIDSTONE, (Kent) a market t.

situated on the river Medway, over which it has a bridge of 7 arches, built probably by one of the archbishops of Canterbury, who formerly had a palace here. It is supposed to derive its name from the river, it being probably no other than Medway's Town, or the t. on the Medway: although the arms of the town are two maids with stones in their hands; a punning idea, so truly absurd and ridiculous, that it is only calculated to excite our risibility. In the time of the Britons, this place was called Caer Maguiad, or Medway, and was their third chief city; it was also a station of the Romans, and it has been a considerable t. in all ages of our history since. Maidstone consists of 4 principal streets, which meet at the market cross; extending about a m. from N. to S. and 3 quarters of a m. from E. to W. The church called St. Mary, All Saints, is supposed to be the largest and most spacious parish church in the county. The assizes for the county are held here, as well as the poll for the knight of the shire. The Presbyterians, Independents, Baptists and Methodists, each have neat places of worship here. The court hall is a neat and convenient modern structure, and the jail is a large spacious strong building. The government of the t. is vested in a mayor and aldermen, who act under a charter granted by Geo. II. in 1748; but this place was first incorporated in the reign of Edward IV. Here is a manufacture of linen thread, first introduced by the Flemings, who fled from the Duke of Alva's persecution; there is also excellent paper made here, and the townsmen have a considerable trade in hops, timber, corn, orchard-fruits, &c. great quantities of which articles are now conveyed down the river, it being navigable for barges, which come, together with the tide, quite up to the town. The river Len falls into the Medway at Maidstone. Here are 4 charity schools, a neat small theatre, and a concert room. At the distance of about half a mile from the t. on the r. to Chatham are large and handsome barracks. Population 9443.

Market Day and Fairs.] Mar. day, Thurs. commonly reckoned the best in the co. and toll free for hops. Fairs, Feb. 15, May 12, June 20, called Garlick fair, and Oct. 17.

Post.] The post arrives at Maidstone from London, every morn. at 7 o'clock, Mon. excepted, and sets out thither every even. at 7, Sat. excepted.

Bankers.] Bishop and Co. who draw

on Ware and Co. London, the Commercial Bank, Messrs. Edmeads and Co. who draw on Brown and Co. and the Kentish Bank.

Principal Inns.] Bell, Bull, and Star.

Coaches, &c.] Coaches to Maidstone daily, from Blossom's Inn, Lawrence-lane at half past 6 mo. and half past 1 aft. from the George, Borough, daily, at 9 mo. Sunday excepted, through Malling and Wrotham, and Monday, Wed. Fri. at 9 mo. through Teston, Wateringbury and Mereworth; and from the Golden Cross, Charing Cross, daily, at 5 and 9 m. Maidstone barges lie off Brook's Wharf, Queenhithe.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Near the town is Jennings, the seat of Dowager L. Twisden. Dist. about 1 m. on the r. is the Moat, Lord Romney, where the king, royal family, and all the volunteers of the co. were entertained at a grand review, August 1, 1799. Near the Moat on the l. is Vintner's, J. Whatman, esq. and within a mile of the last is Park House, G. Lovibond, esq. And dist. about 5 miles and a half is Leeds Castle, General Martin, a magnificent pile of building all of stone, constructed at several times, and of different styles of architecture. It has generally been asserted that Richard II. was imprisoned in this antient castle, but it appears from Harding's Chronicle that the place of confinement was Leeds in Yorkshire, as the following extract may sufficiently attest :

The king then sent king Richard to
Ledes,

There to be kept surely in privatee
For thens after to Pykeryng went he
nedes,

And to Knavesburgh after led was he ;
But to Pountfrete last, where he did
die.

For all the castles or places mentioned here are in Yorkshire, and not far distant from each other.

Maldstone is dist. from London 34 m. from Rochester 9 S. and from Canterbury 20 W. On the r. there is a turnpike r. to Tunbridge, Rye, and New Romney, and one on the l. to Chatham and Sheerness. Going to Tunbridge, on the l. there is a turnpike r. to Key Street, Canterbury, and Goodhurst, and across the Medway, on the r. there is another turnpike road to Farningham, and Wrotham.

MALDON, MALDEN, or MALDEN WATER, (Essex) a m. town situated on an eminence, or side of a hill, to the S. of the river Blackwater, commonly called Blackwater Bay, and

x 3

near its conflux with the Chelmer. It had antiently the name of *Camalodunum*; and is supposed to have been the first Roman colony in Britain. At present it is a populous borough town, governed by 2 bailiffs, 8 aldermen, a steward, a recorder, and 18 capital burgesses. Maldon principally consists of one wide street, extending nearly 1 mile from W. to E. the said main street being crossed near the top by another pretty long street, besides back lanes. The t. has been much improved of late years, the old houses have been modernized and beautified, new houses have been built, and a handsome bath erected, which attracts many visitors in the bathing season. The channel of the Blackwater river forms a convenient haven here for ships; spring tides will bring up vessels that draw 8 feet water, but the colliers lie in deep water below the town, and the coals are fetched up in lighters. The townsmen carry on a considerable trade in corn, coals, iron, salt, brandy, rum, and deals; and their vessels bring from the chalk wharfs great quantities of chalk rubbish for manuring land, as also of chalk, to make lime with, for the purposes of building and manure. Here are 3 parishes, viz. All Saints, St. Peter's and St. Mary, but the two former are consolidated, and St. Peter's church is at present converted into a school room, over which there is a public library for the use of the minister of the town and the clergy of the neighbouring parishes. Several of the latter reside here, on account of the unwholesomeness of the air, in the parishes where their churches are. The custom of Borough English is kept up here. The t. returns 2 members to parliament, and the number of voters is about 195. Honorary freemen and freemen by purchase, have no right to vote. The patronage of the borough in electioneering matters is divided between Joseph Holden Strutt, esq. and C. Callis Western, esq. the present members. Population 2679.

Market Day and Fair.] Mar. day, principally for corn, Sat.—Fair, September 18.

Post.] Chelmsford is the post t. of this district, and a post sets out every ev. at 6 o'clock for that place and returns to Maldon every morning.

Bankers.] Messrs. Crickett and Co. who draw on Esdaile and Co. London.

Coaches.] From the Bull, White-chapel, Tu. Th. Sat. at 11 morn. from the Spread Eagle, Gracechurch-street, daily, at 2 aft. and from the 3 Naves,

Aldgate, daily, at 3 aft. Sun. excepted.

Principal Inns.] Angel, White Horse and White Hart.

Maldon is dist. from London by Chelmsford, 38 m. and by Danbury, 36.

MALLING (West,) or **TOWN MALLING**, (Kent,) a m. t. possessing an endowed free school, and a neat church, with a handsome tower. In the neighbourhood there are some extensive hop grounds. Population 1154. It is called West Mailing to distinguish it from the parish of East Mailing, 1 m. dist. and containing 1255 inhabitants.

Market Day and Fairs.] Mar. is on Sat.—Fairs, August 12, Oct. 2, and Nov. 17.

Inns.] Bear, George, Swan.

Coaches.] The Maidstone coaches pass through daily.

Gentleman's Seat.] Near the t. is Malling Abbey, (G. T. H. Foote, esq.)

Malling is 29 m. from London, and 5 from Wrotham.

MALMSBURY, (Wiltsh.) a m. t. pleasantly situated on the side of a hill round which the Avon flows, nearly in the centre of the hundred to which it gives name, at the N. W. extremity of the co. on the borders of Gloucestershire. It is an ancient t. and was formerly very famous for its abbey. Several parts of which still remain. At different periods, it appears that this place has borne the following appellations, Caer Bladon, Ingleborn, Maldulphi Urbs, Adhelmsberia, Medunum, and Medunburgh. Leland in his Itinerary has given a particular description of the t. its 3 churches in one church yard, the two steeples of the abbey church, the fall of one of them, and how it belonged to the town. The first religious institution at this place, was a house of nuns, under the direction of Dinoh, the celebrated Abbot of Banchor, who flourished in the year 603. These nuns, however, were suppressed, for their irregularity, living in a constant state of incontinence with the soldiers of Ingleborn castle, by St. Austin, archbishop of the Saxons. About 30 or 40 years after the suppression of this institution, one Maldulphus, a Scottish monk, who having erected an hermitage at the bottom of the castle hill, and gathered together a company of scholars, became famous for his learning and sanctity, and the place was from him named Maldulphsbury, and since contracted to Malmsbury. The small foundation raised by Maldulphus, in process of time, increased so considerably, that at length, it was converted into an

abbey, by one of his scholars, named Adhelm, aided by Eleutherius, bishop of Winchester; this was in the year 670. King Athelstan made this Adhelm his titular Saint, and for his sake granted large immunities to the t. and greatly enriched the monastery. The king, by his own desire, was buried under the high altar of the church, belonging to the Abbey, where the inhabitants still shew his effigy carved in stone, in the said abbey church. Of Adhelm, there remained many memorials in the t. almost till the reformation, such as St. Adhelm's Mead, a field adjoining to the town, robe, bell, &c. Malmsbury had formerly walls, and a strong, extensive castle, which has long since been razed to the ground. It has no less than 6 bridges over the river Avon, and is at present a large, well built, populous town, carrying on a considerable trade in the different manufactures of woollen cloth. The charter by which the t. is governed at present, was granted by William III. the corporate body consisting of an alderman, 12 capital burgesses, and four assistants, all of whom are chosen annually, together with landholders and commoners. Near the S. bridge without the town, was formerly an hospital for lepers, and there is, at present, in the town, an alms house for 4 men and 4 women, founded by Mr. Jenner, a goldsmith of London. The town of Malmsbury has produced some eminent men, among whom may be noticed William of Malmsbury, the famous historian; Oliver of Malmsbury, a great mathematician and mechanist, who, according to some, invented a method of flying, and succeeded so far as to fly about a furlong, from one of the towers of Malmsbury Abbey. But in falling, he broke both his thighs, and died soon after in the year 1060; also Thomas Hobbes, the philosopher, and the late Mr. Harris, the learned author of Hermes. Population 1152.

Market Day and Fairs.] Mar. day, Sat.—Fairs, March 17, April 17, and May 26.

Post.] Here is a regular established post office.

Principal Inn.] White Lion.

Conveyances.] A coach sets out for Malmsbury, from the Bull and Mouth, Aldersgate st. on Mon. Wed. and Fri. at 4 in the aft.

Bankers.] Perrott and Co. draw on Price and Co.

On the r. of Malmsbury, appears Cole Park, the residence of P. Lovell, esq.

Malmsbury is 25 m. distant from

London, 9 from Chippenham, and 29 from Bath, and about a quarter of a m. further on the r. there is a turnpike r. to Tetbury, 4 m.

MALPAS, (Chesh.) a m. t. built on a very elevated spot, near the South western boundary of the co adjoining to Shropshire, and not far from the river Dee. Its name, apparently derived from Mala Platea, or as some say, Malus Passus, is illustrative of the steep, narrow and intricate road by which this place was formerly approached. It is a small place, chiefly consisting of 3 streets, which are now well paved. Besides its church, which is a stately handsome structure, in the highest part of the t. and contains many ancestors of the Cholmondely family (the remains of the barony, belonging to the present Earl Cholmondely, whose second title is Viscount Malpas :) there is likewise a free grammar school and an almshouse. The rectorial revenues are so ample that they support 2 rectors, who officiate alternately, and the same number of curates. The castle, which formerly ornamented this town, was probably erected by Hugh Lupus, Robert Fitzhugh, on whom Lupus bestowed the Lordship, or some one of the early barons, is entirely down. The population of Malpas township is only 938; that of the parish several thousands.

Market Day and Fairs. Mar. day, Wed. Fairs, April 5, July 25, (St. James's day) and Dec. 8. Dist. from London 166 m. Cholmondely Hall, the seat of Earl Cholmondely, is a venerable structure moated round, but in a low and wet situation: the present Earl has recently built an elegant modern mansion, on a more elevated and pleasant site. Dist. from London 166 m. and 5 from Whitchurch.

MALTON, (Yorksh. N R.) a m. t. situated on the river Derwent, and divided into two parts, called Old and New Malton, about a quarter of a mile distant from each other: each town is about 4 furlongs in length. New Malton has a good market and 2 chapels, dependent upon the mother church in Old Malton, which latter stands where the old priory formerly was. The Quakers, Presbyterians and Methodists, also have places of worship. Old Malton contains 961 inhabitants; the population of New Malton is 3,715 inhabitants, and is governed by a bailiff and subordinate officers. The general quarter sessions for the riding are held here: and during their holding, on Jan. 19, 1785, the centre beam the sessions house gave way,

and upwards of 360 persons were precipitated into the area beneath, having fallen more than 12 feet in depth. Though no lives were lost on the spot, several persons subsequently died from the injury sustained, and many were crippled for life. At Old Malton there is a well endowed free grammar school, founded by Robert Holgate, Archbishop of York: and a quarter of a m. S. W. from New Malton is a mineral spring, possessing properties similar to those of the Scarborough water: above this, on the top of a hill, called the Brows, is a pleasant promenade, commanding a fine prospect down the river and across the valley, which is terminated by the Yorkshire Hill, called the Wolds. Here was formerly a monastery, and also at Old Malton, a priory of Gilbertine Canons, founded by Eustace Fitzjohn, in the year 1150; a castle, in the reign of Henry I., of which some remains are still visible. The river Derwent was made navigable from Malton to the Ouse in the first year of the reign of Queen Anng. The new town has been called New Malton ever since it was rebuilt by Eustace Fitzjohn, in the reign of King Stephen. Malton returns 2 members to parliament; the right of election is exercised by the burgage holders, in number about 100. The returning officer is the Lord's bailiff, who is appointed at the court leet of Earl Fitzwilliam, proprietor, patron, and lord of the manor. The town of New Malton is in general clean and well built, and has a very large and spacious market place, divided into 2 parts by the town hall, the shambles and St. Michael's church. Here is a large, convenient and well conducted warehouse, furnished with the necessary apparatus for employing the poor in different trades, particularly the manufacture of linen. This town carries on a very brisk trade in corn, butter, bacon, hams, &c. large quantities of which are conveyed down the Derwent to Hull, Leeds, Halifax, and ultimately to London. In return, from Hull are received, salt, sugar, tea, &c. &c. and from Leeds coals, all sorts of woollen cloths, stuffs, &c. No particular manufacture is carried on at New Malton, except a little linen. Here is a good stone bridge, of 7 arches. St. Leonard's church is remarkable for a tall unfinished spire, said to have been left so by the architect from fear of overbalancing the whole structure. The parish of Old Malton is very extensive; those of St. Michael and St. Leonard, New Malton, are very small,

so that the outskirts of the new town are within the parish of the old. Old Malton is a very valuable living; not so the churches of the new town, which, not being endowed, but dependent on the former, is supposed to be the reason why divine service is so indifferently performed. There is service every Sunday, once at the old and once at one of the new churches alternately. No wonder then that the dissenting interest is increasing.

Market Days and Fairs.] Market days, Tues. and Sat. The Sat. market is the principal, and is one of the best in the county for all kinds of provisions, horses, black cattle, and tools for husbandry. Fairs, Sat. before Palm Sun. Sat. before Whit. Sun. and Oct. 10 and 11.

Post.] Mail arrives at 4 mo. goes out at 6 aft.

Bankers.] Messrs. Bowen and Co. who draw on Lefevre and Co. and Pease and Co. who draw on Roberts and Co.

Inns.] White Horse and Talbot.

Conveyances.] A flying waggon sets out for Malton, from the White Horse, Cripplegate, from the Saracen's Head, Friday-street, and the Red Lion, Aldersgate-street, daily, at noon. The Edinburgh mail passes daily through Malton.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Between Malton and Whitwell, on the left, is Castle Howard, the seat of the Earl of Carlisle; it is much visited by travellers, on account of the great collection of antique busts, statues, marbles, &c. which it contains. The woods and grounds that surround the mansion are extensive, well designed, and truly magnificent, but the house, which was built by Vanbrugh, is much censured by the connoisseurs, from the want of unity in the several parts, and from the little of beautiful connection which these have with each other. Also, on the right, is Hutton Lodge, the seat of J. Parkhurst, esq. and 5 m. on the l. on the Scarborough road is Scampston House, (W. St. Quintin, esq. whose ancestors came over with the conquerors;) 5 m. S. Birdsall Hall, (Hon. Willoughby,) 4 m. S. Langton, (Lady Norcliffe;) 3 m. S. W. Welham, (R. Bower, esq.) 5 m. S. W. Whitwell, (W. Slee, esq.) 4 m. N. W. Easthorp Park, (Robert Royds, esq.) 6 m. S. E. Settrington Hall, (Sir M. M. Sykes, Bart.) and at Old Malton, the Abbey, (W. W. Watson, esq.)

Malton is dist. 212 m. from London, and 18 from York, N.E. On the right

there is a turnpike road to Scarborough 224 m.

MALVERN, GREAT, (Worc.) so called to distinguish it from Little Malvern, a small village, 3 m. distant, and containing only 5 or 6 houses. Great Malvern is situated on the E. declivity of one of the Malvern hills, a lofty and extensive chain, the air of which is very salubrious and is reputed to be equally restorative of health with the mineral springs. This village is chiefly resorted to by the company; the buildings are neat; the principal well is the Holy Well, whose waters are beneficially employed in nervous, cutaneous, and nephritic complaints. Here is a comfortable lodging house, and a hotel. The church is all that remains of its once celebrated and beautiful monastery. The rides round the neighbouring country are extremely beautiful; and at easy distances there are several charming seats. Population 1205.

Malvern is 116½ m. from London, 8 from Worcester, 10 from Tewkesbury, and 22 from Cheltenham.

MANCHESTER, (Lanc.) a large m. t. seated on the banks of the Irwell, which here receives the waters of the Irk and Medlock, rivers comparatively small, but which are eminently useful. The former, (the Irk,) is supposed to have more mill seats upon it than any other stream of equal extent in the kingdom; while the Medlock, after filling the reservoirs of the water-works company, supplies various dye-houses, and feeds the late Duke of Bridgewater's navigable canal. About one-fifth of the t. is built on the N. W. bank of the Irwell, and is called Salford, but the whole is collectively termed Manchester. This t. is a place of great antiquity, a town having been raised here by the Romans in the reign of Titus, in the 97th year of the Christian era, and it is believed that there was a British town here in the midst of a forest long before that period. Manchester was famous for its population, market, and manufacture of stuffs, even in Camden's time, and it has now the best trade of any town in the northern parts, and, excepting Liverpool, surpasses all the towns hereabouts in increasing buildings, and in the numbers of people. This place has been famous for the fustian manufacture, called Manchester cottons, for near 2 centuries, and this, in later years, has been very much improved by certain inventions of dying and printing, which, with the great variety of other

manufactures, that are known by the name of Manchester goods, such as ticking, tapes, filletting, and linen cloth, enrich and employ not only the industrious inhabitants of the t. but those of the whole parish. Above 130 years ago there were reckoned near 20,000 communicants in the town and parish, since which time the inhabitants are become much more numerous in proportion to the increase of their trade; new parishes have been erected, new churches built, and the town has been very much improved by the building of several handsome streets of stately houses. As the Hague, in Holland, is reckoned the most magnificent village in Europe, so Manchester may, with equal propriety, be styled the greatest village in England: for although it be not a town properly speaking, the highest magistrate in it until lately being only a constable or headborough, yet it is more populous than York, Norwich, or most of the other great cities in England, and it is thought to be as large as 2 or 3 of the lesser ones put together. At present Manchester may be considered the great centre of the cotton trade, the most extensive and important branch of its immense business, extending from Furness to Derby, N. and S. and from Halifax to Liverpool, E. and W. Generally speaking, the labours of a very populous neighbourhood are collected at Manchester, and sent from thence to London, Liverpool, Hull, &c. These consist of a great variety of cotton, silk, linen, and mixed goods, fitted for all sorts of markets, both at home and abroad, and circulated over a great part of Europe, America, the coast of Guinea, &c. &c. and bringing back vast profits to this country. Next to the cotton and bleaching businesses, which are carried on to a most amazing extent, may be reckoned the silk and hat manufactures: but as the manufacturers from all the neighbouring towns bring hither their goods for sale, and purchase raw materials, there are very few cotton goods disposed of, without augmenting in some way or other the wealth of the inhabitants of Manchester. Manchester now contains five churches and 3 chapels of ease, besides other large and well attended places of worship, to the number of 10, for the Roman Catholics, Presbyterians, Quakers, Methodists, &c. The houses are estimated at upwards of 16,000, and the inhabitants at upwards of 98,000. In the town are 4 considerable foundations; the college, or collegiate church, (consisting of 1

warden, 4 fellows, 2 chaplains, 4 singing men, and 4 choristers, incorporated by the name of the wardens and fellows of Christ college, Manchester,) an hospital, school, and a library. A noble hospital and library founded by the munificent bequest of Humphrey Cheetham, esq. Eighty boys are here wholly clothed and educated; and the library, which contains 15,000 vols. beside valuable MSS. &c. would not disgrace the metropolis. The free school was founded by Hugh Oldham, bishop of Exeter. Among the other public buildings are a theatre, assembly rooms, concert rooms, &c. The Manchester commercial building or exchange was opened in 1809; and is an elegant stone building: the whole is admirably adapted to the promotion of commerce. In the exchange room, newspapers and periodical publications may be perused. The Portico is another elegant edifice, finished in 1805, and comprising a library and news room: it is open to the subscribers and strangers introduced by them. The infirmary, to which are attached a dispensary, lunatic asylum and hospital, the house of recovery for persons afflicted with contagious diseases, and the lying-in hospital, are all splendid monuments of benevolence and public spirit: though it is to be regretted that the funds of these institutions have of late proved inadequate to afford relief to the numerous distressed objects that have applied. The return of peace and of opulence, it is to be hoped, will cause their funds to flourish, and fully promote the benevolent design of those respectable establishments. Three national schools, (2 on Dr. Bell's, and 1 on Joseph Lancaster's system, for 1000 scholars,) numerous Sunday schools, an auxiliary bible society, benevolent or stranger's friend society, and numerous other charities, must be added to this account of public benevolence. There are 2 large poor houses, and the New Bayley prison or Penitentiary house is arranged and managed in the best possible manner. In 1781 the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester was founded, and by its transactions has greatly contributed to the promotion of knowledge. The Philological Society was instituted in 1803; an Agricultural Society in 1767, and 2 public libraries afford ample stores of information to the inquisitive reader.

The government of this t. is vested in a borough reeve, whose business is chiefly to preside at public meetings

and to distribute certain charities, called Boroughreeve charities, and in 2 constables, who with their deputies executed, until lately, the judicial business. A court of requests for the recovery of small debts, is held once a fortnight: and a stipendiary magistrate has recently been appointed, who sits at the New Prison for administration of justice, under an act of parliament passed in 1813. Sessions are held here 4 times in the year. The town is well lighted; the police are vigilant; and such improvements are making, as promise to render Manchester equal to any other town in the kingdom. The other public buildings are the Infirmary, lying-in-hospital, the theatre, new assembly rooms, penitentiary house, &c. and it is worthy of notice that in Manchester there is a literary and philosophical society, instituted in 1781, by some gentlemen of no small eminence in the republic of letters. Here are also several charity and Sunday schools. The Irwell having been rendered navigable for vessels of 50 tons burden, there is a constant communication between Liverpool, Manchester, and the intermediate places on the Irwell and Mersey, and more especially the Duke of Bridgewater's grand canal, from Worsley to Salford, with its collateral cuts, by opening a passage from Manchester to the Mersey, at 30 miles distance, have greatly contributed to bring about the present highly flourishing state of the town. There are also canals to Bolton, Bury, Ashton-under-Line, the Peak Forest, Stockport, Huddersfield, &c. &c. opening a communication with the Humber, by means of the Aire and Calder navigation.

Market Days and Fairs.] Mar. days, Tues. Thurs. and Sat. the first is chiefly for the transacting of business between the traders and manufacturers of the town and country, and the latter are the general markets.—Four fairs are held here; 1. on Easter Mon. and Tues. for folly and gingerbread. 2. In Salford on Whit. Mon. and Tues. for horses, cattle, &c. this fair is frequented by the Yorkshire clothiers and others, who are accommodated with 2 halls: 3. Oct. 1 and 2 for horses, cattle, pigs, &c.; and 4. in Salford on Nov. 17 for the same articles.—Races are held in Whitsun week.

Post.] The mail arrives at the post-office at 10 at night, and goes out for London and the South, at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 1 in the morn. The north mail goes out at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 1; Birmingham mail at 1; York and Hull mail at 8; Sheffield mail at 7; Chester and Holyhead, at a

$\frac{1}{2}$ before 1 in the aft.; Liverpool mail at 1, and the Glasgow mail at 5 o'clock.

Bankers] Messrs. Heywood and Co. who draw on Masterman and Co. London, and Messrs. Jones and Co. who draw on Jones and Co. London, J. Greaves on Lefevre and Co. and Thos. Mottram on Rogers and Co.

Principal Inns.] The Bridgewater Arms, Boar's Head, Bush Inn, Coach and Horses, George, Golden Lion, Manchester Arms, Moseley Arms, Palace, Spread Eagle, Star, Swan, Talbot, White Bear, and White Lion.

Coaches and Waggons.] A coach goes from the Saracen's Head, Snowhill, daily, at 5 in the aft. and from the Swan with Two Necks, Lad Lane, at $\frac{1}{2}$ before 12, and at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 1 in the aft. a flying waggon, and canal waggon, sets out for Manchester from the Castle, Wood-street, daily, at 1 in the aft. and from the George, Smithfield, daily, at noon. A waggon sets out from the Bell, Wood-street, daily, at 9 in the morn. From Manchester the following coaches go to the undermentioned places, viz. from the *Bridgewater Arms*, the London mail at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 1 every morn.—to Carlisle, at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 1 every morn.—to Edinburgh, Glasgow and Portpatrick, $\frac{1}{2}$ before 5 every aft.—to Birmingham every aft. at 1.—To Leeds, York, and Hull, every morn. at 8.—to Liverpool, every aft. at 1.—The *Defiance* post coach to London at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 2 aft. daily, and the *Highflyer* to Leeds, York, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, &c. at 6 morn. From the *Mosely Arms*, the Telegraph to London, at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 2 aft.—to Lancaster and Carlisle at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 6 morn.—to Birmingham every morn. at 8.—Sheffield mail at 7. Also a coach to Leeds, York, Hull, and to Liverpool at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 12 in the aft. From the *Swan*, Market-street, the Chester and Holyhead mail at $\frac{1}{2}$ before 1 in the aft. The *Traveller* to London, and a coach to Nottingham at 6 in the morn.—to Preston, Lancaster, and the North, at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 6 in the morn.—to Birmingham at 7 in the morn.—to Liverpool $\frac{1}{2}$ before 6 in the morn. and to Nantwich, Shrewsbury, &c. Sun. Tu. and Thurs. morn. at 7. From the *Palace*, Market-st. to Nottingham, at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 5 every morn.—to Huddersfield, Leeds and York, (and from Huddersfield to Wakefield) every morn. at 7.—to Liverpool every morn. at 6, and every aft. at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 9. From the *Star*, Deansgate, to Birmingham and Bristol, at 7 in the morn.—to Liverpool at 10 in the morn. and at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 3 in the aft.—to Chester, Shrewsbury, and Hereford, at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 6 in the morn.—to Blackburn and Bolton, Sun. and Thurs. at 9, and on Tues. at $\frac{1}{2}$ past

4 in the aft.—and to Nantwich on Sun. Tu. and Th. at 7 in the morn. From the *Flying Horse*, Market-street, on Tu. and Sat. and to Stockport, Stayley Bridge, and Ashton, on Tu. Th. and Sat. From the *White Bear*, Piccadilly, to Stockport every ev. at 5 in the winter, and 6 in the summer. From the *Old Boar's Head*, Hyde's Cross, to Liverpool at 6 in the morn. and 3 in the aft.—to Colne, Mon. and Wed. at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 1 in the aft. and Fri. and Sun. at 8 in the morn.—to Rochdale, Tu. Th. and Sat. at 5 in the aft. *Carriers*, there are 50 at least, to all parts of the country, at almost every day and hour in the week.

Packet Boats.] A boat from Manchester to Runcorn, is established on the Duke of Bridgewater's canal, and sails every morn. at 8 o'clock, from Castle Quay. Another on the Mersey and Irwell navigation, sails from the New Bailey bridge, every morn. to Warrington and Runcorn at 8. When the tide serves, passengers may proceed by other boats from Runcorn to Liverpool. The Bolton boat sails from Oldfield Bridge, every m. at 7, and every ev. at 5, except Tues. ev. between March 25th, and Sept. 25th, when they sail at 6.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Near Manchester is the seat of S. Birch, esq. and at the distance of about 2 m. is Trafford House, (J. Trafford, esq.)

Manchester is dist. from London, by Derby and Leek, 186 m. by Derby and Matlock, 186 m. and by Litchfield 188 m. Near the town, on the l. there is a T. R. to Congleton. On the r. are turnpike-roads to Ashton, Huddersfield, Rochdale, and Bury, and one on the l. to Altrincham. Going to Rochdale on the r. there are turnpike-roads to Chester, Congleton, Macclesfield, Buxton, Barnsley, and Huddersfield.

MANNINGTREE, (Essex) a m. t. situated on the south bank of the river Stour, which was made navigable from this town to Sudbury in Suffolk, by a statute passed in the reign of Queen Anne. It is a chapelry to Mistley; whence its name is derived, is uncertain. The chief imports are iron, deals, corn, coals, and fish. Population 1073.

Market Day and Fair.] Mar. is on Thurs. which is well attended.—Fair, Th. in Whitsun week.

Inn.] The Packet.

Post.] Mail comes in at 5 in the morn. and goes out at 10 in the even.

Coach.] Goes from Spread Eagle, Gracechurch-street, on Mon. at 8 in the morn. Wed. and Sat. at 2 in the morn. with foreign mail.

MANSFIELD, (Nottinghamsh.) a m. t. situated in the W. borders of the county, in the hundred of Broxtow,

and towards the extremity of Shirewood, or Sherwood forest, "More inland," says Leland in his Itinerary, "is Shirewood, which some render the *clear*, others the *famous* forest, anciently thickest with trees, whose intangled branches were so twisted together, that they hardly left room for a single person to pass. At present it is much thinner, but still breeds an infinite number of deer and stags, with lofty antlers, and has some towns, among which Mansfield claims the pre-eminence; a market-town of good resort, whose name some bring in to confirm the claim of the German family of Mansfield to antiquity, asserting that the first Earl of Mansfield, whom they fetch from hence, was one of King Arthur's Round Table." It appears that formerly our kings used to repair hither for the pleasure of the chase; and, to borrow the words of of an old inquisition, as given in Gough's Camden, Henry Fauconberge held the manor of Cukeny in this county, in serjeantry, by the service of shoeing the king's palfrey when the king came to Mansfield. In the Cottonian MS. Gough's additions, mention is made of "Maunessfield a pretty m. t. of one parish." We further learn that in Maunessfield King Edward the Confessor had a manor which paid to the Dane-geld for 3 carucats and 6 bovats. The land, it seems, was 9 carucats or plough-lands. William the Conqueror had here 3 ploughs in demesne, 5 sockmans, 35 villains, 20 borderes, 1 mill, 1 piscary, (21s-) 24 acres of meadow, and of pasture wood 2 leucæ or leagues long and 2 broad. At that time, there were in Mansfield, 2 churches, and 2 priests. By an act of parliament in the 6th of Henry VIII. this great manor, among many others in this and other counties, was settled on Thomas Duke of Norfolk, for the great victory which he had gained over the King of Scotland, at Flodden-field; in Thoroton's time this was the inheritance, and made part of the titles of the Duke of Newcastle. Since the manor has come by descent to the Bentinck family; and the Duke of Portland is, we find, the present proprietor. Before the time of Edward VII. there were 10 chauntries in the church of Mansfield. The vicarage of the parish is and has long been, in the gift of the Dean of Lincoln. Mansfield is a populous and well built town; it has a great trade in corn and malt, and a manufacture of thread has been established here for some years past. Some cotton mills have likewise been lately built here, and the town has some share in the stocking manufac-

ture. In the neighbourhood are several excellent stone quarries of both free stone and common rough stone. The former kind of stone is considered as little inferior to the Portland stone; the town-hall in Newark was built of it. The free grammar-school at Mansfield, supports a head master and an usher, and there is an house for the head master adjoining the school. In the disposition of the church lands in this parish, two-thirds of the whole profits are appropriated to the vicar; two-thirds of the remainder to the head master, and the remainder to the usher. The school moreover can afford to allow 2 scholarships of 10*l.* each, for the maintenance of 2 scholars at Jesus College, Cambridge. Here is likewise a charity school; this place has long been noted for the old story and song of Sir John Cockle, the miller of Mansfield. Population 6816.

Market Day and Fairs.] Market day, Thurs.—Fairs, July 10, and 3d Thurs. in October.

Post.] The post office is constantly kept open; the bags are made up for the S. at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 6 in the morn. and for the N. at 4 in the aft.

Principal Inns.] Swan, and Crown.

Conveyances.] The Leeds and Sheffield coaches pass through daily.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Within 1 m. is the seat of (F. Walker, esq.) within a few miles are Welbeck, (Duke of Portland) Worksop, (Duke of Norfolk) Clumber Park, (Duke of Newcastle) and Thoresby, (Lord Newark). On the l. is Annesley, (Miss Chaworth.)

Mansfield is dist. from London 138 miles, and 12 from Nottingham N. in the road to Chesterfield and Sheffield. On the r. there is a T. R. to Newark and one on the l. to Alfreton and Matlock. Going to Alfreton or Matlock, there is a T. R. on the r. to Rotherham, Bolsover and Chesterfield, and on the l. to Newark, Southwell, Nottingham, and Derby.

MARAZION, (Cornw.) sometimes called MARKET JEW, a small m. t. and port; its buildings are mean and port is indifferent. The parish church is 1 m. dist. from the town. Here are places of worship for the methodists and dissenters. Population 1948.

Market Day and Fairs.] The mar. is on Thurs.—Fairs, 3 weeks before Easter eve, and Sep. 29.

Post.] Mail arrives at 2 in the morn. and goes out at 2 in the aft.

Principal Inn.] The Star.

Gentlemen's Seats.] On the road from Marazion to Penzance, on the l. are Kenegry, (W. Harris, esq.) and Trelavor, (W. Veale, esq.)

Marazion is 88 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from London by Bodmin, and 240 by Liskeard, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ from H. Istone, and 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ from Penzance.

MARCH, (Camb.) a m. t. in the isle of Ely, which carries on a considerable inland trade in coals, timber, and corn, the river Nen passing through it. Population 3,098.

Market Day and Fairs.] The mar. is on Fri.—Fairs, Mon. Tues. and Wed. before Easter, and Mon. and Tu. before Whitsuntide, and every second Tu. in Oct. and 2 following days.

Principal Inn.] White Hart, and Griffin.

Post.] Mail arrives at 9 in the morn. and goes out at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 3 in the aft.

Coach.] The Cambridge night coach from the Golden Cross, Charing Cross, passes through daily.

March is 80 m. from London, 11 from Wisbeach, 20 from St. Ives, and 28 from Lynn.

MARGAM, (Glam.) a most beautifully situated village, abounding with monastic antiquities, which amply repay the visit of the tourist. Population 478. Here is a post-office, and a market is held adjacent to the very extensive copper-works carried on in its vicinity. Margam Park, the seat of T. M. Talbot, esq. is celebrated for its fine orangery. Dis. from London 186 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. 3 from Pyle, and 7 from Briton Ferry.

MARGATE, (Kent) a m. t. situated on the N. side of the isle of Thanet, within a small bay, in a breach of the cliff, where is, or formerly was a gate to the sea, from whence it has its name. Margate is properly speaking Meregate, from a small mere or stream which ran into the sea, through the opening or gate aforementioned. Margate till the year 1724, was a little mean fishing town named St. John's, in which parish it lies; but an act of parliament having been obtained in 1787 to rebuild the pier with stone, and the harbour having been thereby secured by an elegant and spacious pier, considerable improvements were introduced into the town, and it soon became a place of fashionable resort for sea-bathing, the bay being of great extent and the shore a level carpet of the finest sand, secured from winds, and every way well adapted to the purpose. On that part of the town which lies near the water's side, are several rooms where the company repair to drink the water, and from whence they enter into the machines, (four wheeled carriages) and are afterwards driven out 2 or 300 yards into the sea, under the conduct of careful guides. There is a door in each bathing machine, which being

opened the bathers descend into the water, by means of a ladder; an umbrella being, at the same time, let down to the surface of the water, which conceals them from public view. There are also 4 marble warm-baths filled from the sea, which may be adjusted to any temperature, on giving a short notice. That part of the town which originally formed the fishing village of St. John, is now called the High-street, and another detached village in the valley leading from the pier, was known by the name of Lucas Dane, although both villages are now united by handsome ranges of buildings. The parish of St. John is about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles across each way. Cecil-square, built in 1769, comprehends a number of spacious and very convenient houses, as well as commodious shops. At the S. corner is the assembly room, an elegant and noble building; the room is 87 feet in length and 43 in breadth, and commands a delightful prospect of the sea. Adjoining to this are suitable apartments for tea, coffee, cards, and billiards, and a large room for public entertainments, with a piazza which extends the whole length of the building; in the upper floor are ranges of bed-chambers. The number of subscribers to these rooms has amounted to near 1500 in a season. Hawley-square erected in a contiguous field, exhibits an uniform range of neat and handsome houses. The theatre erected in 1787 is fitted up in a chaste style. Opposite Cecil-square is Union crescent, a very regular pile of buildings, and there is another square called Neptune's, recently erected in a place called the fort, where there is a small battery mounted on the improved construction. The general sea-bathing infirmary (the first stone of which was laid in 1792,) is a plain but neat building. Near the town, at the distance of about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile SW. is Dandelion, a fine rural spot, encompassed with venerable elms, and much resorted to in the summer season. There are many other favourite walks and rides in the vicinity of Margate, but the stone pier where the hoys and their passengers is mostly a favourite promenade with the company. This pier having been greatly injured by a tremendous storm, which on January 14, 1806, swept away the bathing rooms and great part of High-street; a grant of 5,000*l.* was obtained from parliament towards repairing the public damage: and the inhabitants have recently obtained the sanction of the legislature to enable them, by increasing the droits and perlage, to pay the interest of a large sum which

has been lent them for building a new pier upon such a durable and extensive plan as shall in future secure the town from the inroads yearly made upon it by the sea. Part of the new pier is now (1814) erected: there is a handsome raised and inclosed walk called the *Promenade*, for the privilege of walking on which the company pay 1*d.* per head, daily. The town is under the same jurisdiction as Dover, the mayor of which is represented by a constable or deputy. Margate being a member of that port. The church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist; it was formerly a chapel to Minster church, was made parochial about the year 1290, and contains several antient monuments. Beside the church there are handsome chapels for the Wesleyan methodists, the late Countess of Huntingdon's connexion, and Roman catholics. Here is a charity school, and several good boarding schools. There are 3 circulating libraries for the amusement of the visitors. Population, about 6,000 inhabitants. Great quantities of corn are exported hence, and vessels are frequently passing to and from the coast of Flanders. Eight hoys or packet boats of 80 or 100 tons burthen, sail every day alternately to and from London.

Market days.] Mar. days, Wed. and Sat. which are well supplied.

Post.] Comes in every morn. at 10 o'clock, and goes out every aft. at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 3. In summer, when the mail is brought immediately from Canterbury, instead of going round through Sandwich, the letters are delivered one hour sooner, and do not leave Margate until 5 in the aft.

Bankers.] Messrs. Cobb and Son, draw on Esdaile and Co. and Garrett and Co. on Roberts and Co.

Inns.] Royal Hotel, York Hotel, White Hart, King's Head, Duke's Head, Fountain, George, Shakespeare, Hoy, &c. &c.

Gentleman's Seat.] About 2 miles SE. from Margate is King's-gate, a seat or rural mansion, built in a chasm of the cliff, by Henry Lord Holland, on the plan of an Italian villa. The house fronts the sea, and has a novel and truly singular appearance.

Margate is distant from London, 72 miles.

MARKET BOSWORTH. See BOSWORTH.

MARKET DEEPING, (Lincoln.) a m. t. situated among the fens, on the N. side of the river Welland. It is an antient town, ill built and dirty. Near this place is a vale many miles in compass, and the deepest in all this marshy

country, from which it is reasonably imagined that the town derived its name; *Deeping* signifies a deep meadow. It is a remarkable circumstance that the channel of the river Glen, which comes from the W. lies much higher than the surface of this vale or plain. Population 1200.

Market Day and Fairs.] Market day, Thurs.—Fair, October 11, principally for wool and cattle.

Principal Inns.] The Bull.

Distant from London 86 m. On the r. there is a T. R. to Boston, and one on the l. to Stamford. Deeping West, and Deeping Street James are two neighbouring parishes, containing nearly 1200 inhabitants.

MARKET DRAYTON, (Salop.) a pretty m. t. situated on the declivity of a hill, beneath which flows the river Tern, which takes its rise about 7 m. from the town, and falls into the Severn. The buildings of this place have generally been improved within the last 7 years: here is a free school, endowed by the ancestors of the present Lord Hill, in the reign of Queen Mary. The church was erected in the reign of Stephen: there are 2 chapels for the Wesleyan and Calvinistic methodists. About 2 m. dist. on the Newcastle road is a stone commemorating a battle between the forces of Henry VI. in the 38th year of his reign, and those of the Duke of York and Earl of Salisbury, when James Twitchet Lord Audley, who led the former, was slain, and with him 2400 common soldiers, beside many persons of distinction. Here are 2 paper manufactories, and 2 horse hair manufactories. Population 3,370. The town is governed by a mayor and 2 head constables.

Market Day and Fairs.] Mar. Wed. (a great corn mar.) and Sat.—Fairs, Wed. before Palm Sun. Wed. before June 29, Sep. 19, and Oct. 24.

Principal Inns.] Talbot, and Phoenix, both for travellers.

Bankers.] Messrs. Jervis and Co. draw on Roberts and Co. and Smallwood and Co. on Glyn and Co.

Post.] Goes out every even. at 5, and comes in every ev. at 9 o'clock.

Conveyances.] No coach passes through the town: but the Chester and Holyhead mail comes within 4 miles, and a coach from Chester to Birmingham passes daily, except Mon. within 3 miles. Wakeman's waggons from London, every Wed. morning at 4, and returns next day at 4 in the morn. Wood's waggon from Newcastle (Salop) to Shrewsbury, every Tu. returns every Thurs.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Hawkestone, Sir John Hill, bart.). 8 m. Sandford

Hall, (— Sandford, esq.) 6 m. Styck Hall, (W. Clive, esq. M. P.) Shavington Hall, (Lord Kilmorey,) 3 m. Calverley Hall, (— Tarleton, esq.) 5 m. Adderley Hall, (Sir Corbet Corbet,) 3 m. Oakeley Hall, (Sir J. Chetwode,) and Beeton Hall, (W. C. Norcop, esq.) 2 m. Hales Hall, (T. Smallwood, esq.) 3 m. and Tunstal Hall, (Rev. P. Broughton,) Alminston Hall, (— Broughton, esq.) and Buntingsoale Hall, (John Tayleur, esq.) all 1 m.

Market Drayton is dist. from London 154 miles, from Eccleshall and Newport, 11 m. from Whitchurch, 12 m. from Wem and Nantwich, 13 m. from Wellington 17 m. and from Shrewsbury 19 m.

MARKET JEW. See **MABAZION**. **MARKET LAVINGTON.** See **LAVINGTON**.

MARKET RASEN, (Linc.) a m. t. so called, from being situated on the *Rase*, a small but active stream; which rises in the adjoining parish of Tealby, and after giving motion to several paper and corn mills, falls into the Anholme, at Bishop's Brigg, a very ancient bridge, about 10 m. from its commencement. Here is a school for the instruction of a certain number of boys, endowed with about 18*l.* yearly, exclusive of the school house, a poor building. Sir George St. Paul of Snarford, near this place, bequeathed 40*l.* yearly out of certain lands for maintaining 8 poor men, and 100*l.* to build a hospital for their residence in Market Rasen. The design was carried into execution by his lady Dame Frances St. Paul, afterwards Countess of Warwick, who at her own cost furnished 8 apartments, besides a chamber for the sick, and also fitted another upper room with desks and tables, and put certain books therein, causing the same to be chained with iron chains, there to remain for the minister and schoolmaster of the parish. The original alms-house is yet standing. This place is sometimes called East Rasen, but more generally Market Rasen, on account of its excellent market. The village of Middle Rasen stands about 1 m. lower down, upon the same stream, over which there is an ancient bridge. This village has 2 churches. West Rasen is a small place, about 1 m. further down the same stream. The churches of these places, as well as the bridge, are all built of sand stone, in which numerous strata of oyster shells are visible. The vicar of Market Rasen is entitled to 1*y*the upon all ale that is brewed. The population of this town is 964.

Market Day and Fair.] Mar. day Tu.—Fair, Sep. 23.

Post.] The mail arrives at 6 in the aft. and goes out at 7 in the ev.

Principal Inn.] The White Hart.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Two m. on the r. at North Willingham, (Ascough Boucherett, esq.) and 3 m. on the l. at Hainton, (G. Heneage, esq.)

Market Hasen is dist. from London 144 m. On the l. by Wragby way, there is a T. R. to Gainsborough and Barton, and one by Spital way to Caistor.

MARKET WEIGHTON, (Yorksh. E. R.) a m. t. situated on a small river called Foulness, within 2 miles of which a canal from the Humber comes on the T. R. between York and Hull. It is a small but antient town, and in Camden's time, was well stocked with husbandmen, as it is at this day. Market Weighton consists principally of one long street, with a few minor streets branching from it; at present it is rapidly improving in its buildings. The church is an old strong heavy structure, the interior of which has been greatly ornamented of late years: its wooden spire has also been taken down, and a considerable addition made to the height of the tower. Besides the church, here is a chapel or meeting house for the methodists, lately erected. Population 1508.

Market Day and Fairs.] Market day Wed. chiefly for corn.—Fairs, May 14, and Sep. 25 for cattle, &c.

Post.] The mail coach goes and comes every day between York and Hull; and the south cave mail is sent express from the post office here, three times a week; the post office opens at 9 in the morn. and shuts at 5 in the even.

Principal Inns.] Briggs inn, or the New King's Arms, a spacious and elegant structure, built by the Duke of Devonshire, King's Arms, and Half Moon.

Gentlemen's Seats.] On the r. is Houghton, (Philip Langdale, esq.) beyond which are Hotham, (late Philip Burton, esq.) and Bowley, (the Rev. R. Croft.)

Market Weighton is dist. from London, by Howpen, 188 m. and by York, 214 m. 63 m. from Pocklington, 8 from South Cave, 10 from Beverley, 12 from Howden, 19 from York, and 18 from Selby.

MARLBOROUGH, (Wilts.) a m. t. situated in the Hundred of Setkley, on the N. side of the river Kennet, at the foot of a hill of marle or chalk, in the great western road between Bath and London. It is supposed to have been built on the scite of a Roman town or station, antiently called Cunetio. The

town consists principally of one broad street, with piazzas that extend all along the more elevated side of it; there is likewise another street that lies between the bridge, and the town-hall. In Marlborough was formerly a castle, where, in the year 1267, a great council of the nation met and passed a body of laws which still bear the name of the Marlborough statutes. In Camden's time, this castle was become a heap of ruins, with only a few fragments of the walls remaining within the ditch. On the scite of this antient castle, a mansion was built by the Marquis of Hertford, which, for the last 50 years and upwards, has been let as an inn, and it is reckoned the most commodious inn, and the most considerable for size, of any in the W. of England. Here are 2 churches, St. Mary's and St. Peter's, both of which have square towers and bells, and the former has chimes. This place is an antient borough by prescription, and is governed by a mayor, 2 justices, 12 aldermen, 24 burgesses, a town-clerk, &c. and sends 2 members to parliament. The right of voting is vested in the corporation only, or rather in the mayor, and the 2 bailiffs, so that the number of voters, properly speaking, is only 3. The Earl of Aylesbury (to whom belongs Marlborough, or rather Savernake forest, about 12 m. in circumference, and well stocked with wood and deer, almost the only forest in South Britain, the property of a subject) is the political patron of Marlborough. According to the late returns under the late population act, the houses in Marlborough are 445, and the inhabitants 2-79.

Market Day and Fairs.] Mar. day, Sat. chiefly for excellent corn and cheese.—Fairs, June 29, July 20, Aug. 15, Sep. 21, and Nov. 1.

Post.] The London mail arrives at Marlborough every morn. at 6, and goes on to Exeter, and passes through for London at 8 in the ev. a cross post sets out for Swindon and Wootton Bassett, and returns to Marlborough at 7 in the ev. The post-office here shuts at 8 in the ev.

Bankers.] Messrs. King and Co. who draw on Spooner and Co. London, and Messrs. Ward and Co. who draw on Whitehead and Co. London.

Principal Inns.] Castle, Marlborough Arms, Bear and Castle, Castle and Ball, Angel, &c.

Conveyances.] The numerous Bath and Bristol coaches and waggons pass through Marlborough at almost every hour in the day.

Gentlemen's Seats.] On the r. dist.

about 2 m. is Bockley House, (General St. John) and dist. 3 m. Bagdon Lodge (Lord Bruce). In Savernake forest, dist. 2 or 3 m. is Tottenham house and park; the former is a stately edifice erected on the spot formerly occupied by an antient palace belonging to the Marquis of Hertford, afterwards Duke of Somerset, so distinguished for his steady adherence to the royal cause during the whole course of the civil wars. This palace having been destroyed by fire, the present structure was erected in its stead, from the designs and under the direction of the late Earl of Burlington. The present Lord Aylesbury is descended from the Marquis of Hertford.

Marlborough is dist. from London 74 m. On the r. is a turnpike-road to Swindon, and one on the l. to Andover, going the cross road to Andover, on the r. there is a turnpike-road to Chippenham.

MARLOW GREAT, (Bucks.) a m. t. situated in the Hundred of Desborough and Deanery of Wycombe in a pleasant part of the country near the banks of the Thames, under the Chiltern hills. This place was formerly called Chipping Marlow, which denotes that it has been a market town by long prescription. The manor of Marlow had anciently belonged to the Earls of Mercia, and was given by William the Conqueror to his Queen Matilda. The parish church is a spacious gothic structure, containing some remarkable monuments. Part of the antient rectory house still remains, the great hall of which is now used as a kitchen. In 1624 Sir William Borlace founded 2 free-schools here, for 24 girls and 24 boys; the master of the former has a salary of 16*l.* per annum, a house, garden, and pasture field. An apprentice fee of 40*s.* is given to each boy when he leaves the school. Here are alms houses for 6 poor widows, and there are several other benefactions belonging to the town, the most important is that of 1000*l.* left in the year 1759, for the purpose of apprenticing poor children. Great Marlow consists of 2 principal streets in the form of the Roman letter T, and 3 smaller ones. The high-street is spacious, stands on a gradual descent, and contains some good houses. The whole place of late years has been very much improved, and it has now to become a neat and even flourishing town. The chief manufacture of the place is that of black silk lace and paper. The river (Thames) brings goods here from the neighbouring towns, especially great quantities of meal and malt from High Wycombe, and beech from several parts of the county, which

abounds with this wood more than any other part of England. Near Marlow are the temple mills, where there is a large manufacture of copper, brass, and brass wire; there is also a mill for the making of thimbles, and another for pressing oil from rape and linseed. Marlow is a parliamentary borough, though not incorporated; the right of election is vested in such inhabitants, (and those only) as pay scot and lot; to which no house under 3*l.* is rated. Number of voters about 220. The parish of Great Marlow contains nearly 6000 acres; of which about 800 are woodland, 900 meadow, and 4300 are parcelled out, or divided into 35 farms; there are in the borough and parish nearly 700 houses, and about 4000 inhabitants. The old bridge across the Thames here was of very remote origin; a new wooden bridge has been lately erected here by voluntary subscriptions, and about the same time the inhabitants paved the foot paths of the town. The second department of the Royal Military college was here for some years, until the college was removed in 1813 to Sandhurst, Berks, where a handsome edifice with suitable apartments for the professors, &c. has erected. Little Marlow, a village about 1½ m. E. of Great Marlow, was part of the possessions of Edith, Edward the confessor's queen.

Market Day and Fairs.] Mar. day, Sat.—Fairs, Oct. 29, and the 2 following days, and May 1, and 2.

Post.] A bye-post comes to Marlow every day except Mon. from High Wycombe. The letters are delivered out at 9 in the morn. and are sent off at 9 in the ev.

Principal Inns.] Upper Crown, (which is also the post and excise office) and Lower Crown.

Coaches and Waggons.] A coach sets out for Marlow from the New Inn, Old Bailey, daily at 2 aft. Sun. excepted, and a waggon from the King's Arms Holborn Bridge, and from the Black Bear, Piccadilly, on Tues. at noon.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Near this place are Harleyford, (Sir W. Clayton) Court garden, (R. Davenport, esq.) Bisham abbey, (G. Vansittart, esq.) and Temple Gate house, (T. Williams, esq.)

Great Marlow is dist. from London 31 m. Going to High Wycombe on the r. there is a turnpike-road to Maidenhead, 5 m.

MARSDEN, (Yorks. W. R.) a populous vil. whose inhabitants about 1800 in number, are mostly employed in the cotton manufactures, to which numerous children are annually sent from London. Marsden is situated near the

source of the river Colne, 7 m. from Huddersfield, 15 from Halifax, 18 from Manchester, and 180 from London.

MARSHFIELD, (Glouc.) an old m. t. consisting chiefly of one main street, with a well endowed alms-house and chapel, to which is annexed a charity-school. The government of the town is vested in a bailiff, the trade is confined chiefly to malt. Population 1415.

Market Day and Fairs.] Mar. is on Th. Fairs, May 14, and Oct. 24.

Principal Inn.] The Catherine Wheel.

Banker.] Messrs. Baldwin and Co. (Marshfield and Gloucestershire bank) draw on Praeds and Co.

Post.] Mail arrives at 10 m. goes out at 4 aft.

Gentlemen's Seats.] One m. on the l. of Marshfield, at Ashwick, are the seats of J. W. Horlock and — Davies, esqrs.

Marshfield is 105 m. from London, 8 from Chippenham, and 11 from Bristol.

MARYPORT, (Cumb.) a m. t. very pleasantly situated at the mouth of the river Ellen, which divides it into 2 parts, on the Irish channel or western part of this country. Maryport like most of the sea coast towns of Cumberland, derives its origin, progress, and consequence from the coal trade. About sixty years ago, the beach on which the town stands was occupied only by one good house called Valeutia, and this was deformed by about half a score of miserable huts that served to shelter a few fishermen. At present, the houses amount to between 4 and 500, and the number of inhabitants is upwards of 3000; although both the increase of population, and of buildings, was suspended a few years ago by a temporary failure in the adjoining collieries; it appears, however, that new seams have been opened since that period, and the coal business returned, with renewed influence, to its accustomed channels. This place was first called Maryport, in honor of the lady of the late Humphrey Senhouse, esq. whose family have long been proprietors of the manor. The small hamlet from which the town arose was named Ellen or Ellene foot, from its situation on the borders of the river Ellen. Wooden piers with quays have been gradually erected on both sides of the river for the convenience of the shipping, which at present are rapidly increasing in number. Between 90 and 100 vessels now belong to this port, some of which are of 250 tons burden. They are chiefly employed in the exportation of coals to the sister island, and partly in the coasting trade, in

the importation of flax and iron, from the Baltic. And during the late war, the shipping were much employed in the timber trade and transport service. The property and population of this place have been much increased by the works of an iron furnace, glass-house, ship-building, salt-works, a pottery, and extensive muslin manufactories. This place is greatly resorted to in the season, for sea bathing, and the herring and white fishing is carried on to a considerable extent. Here are two Sunday schools. Maryport has a chapel of ease which belongs to the parish of Cross Cannonby.

Market Day.] Mar. day, Fri.

Post.] Here is a receiving house for letters, which are carried by a private post (this being no regular post town) to Cockermouth.

Bankers.] Messrs. Wood and Co., who draw on Stein and Co. London.

Principal Inns.] Golden Lion, and Sun.

Waggon.] A flying waggon sets out from Maryport, from the White Horse, Cripplegate, every Mon. and Thurs. at 5 in the aft. and from the Bull and Mouth, Aldersgate, daily at 4 in the aft. Beside which there is a post coach daily from Maryport for Whitehaven at 3 aft. and for Carlisle at 10 m. Also several carriers to the same places, as well as Cockermouth, Keswick, and Kendal.

On the r. of Maryport is Nether-hall, the seat of Humphrey Senhouse, esq.

Dist. from London 307 m. and 7 NW. of Cockermouth.

MASHAM, (Yorksh. N. R.) a m. t. whose chief manufacture is that of woollen cloths. In its vicinity are the ruins of the celebrated Cistercian Abbey of Jerveaux. Population 1014.

Market Day and Fairs.] Mar. day is on Wed. Fairs, Sept. 17, 18, and 19 for horned cattle, pedlary-ware, &c. &c.

Principal Inn.] The King's Head.

Gentleman's Seat.] At Marsham, on the l. is Swindon Park, (W. Danby, esq.)

Masham is dist. from London 224 m., 6 m. from Bedale, 8½ from Middleham, 10 from Ripon and Leybourn, 14 from Richmond, and 26 from York.

MATLOCK, (Derbysh.) a village most delightfully situated on the banks of the river Derwent, in a charming valley which extends along the course of that river, from Hathersage, by Chagworth, Darley, Matlock, and Daffield as far as the town of Derby. Before we reach Matlock, in approaching it from the S. there appears a piece of rock at the bottom of Cromford hill, which

is finely varied on its surface, and beautifully fringed with wood. The entrance into Matlock-dale from hence is through a rock, which has been blasted for the purpose of opening a convenient passage. The views from this spot are justly considered very striking, or rather of extraordinary or undescribable sublimity or beauty. On the left hand are seen lofty and prodigious ledges of bare and large rocks. On the contrary side of the dale rise other rocks to the perpendicular height of 2 or 300 feet, thus forming a most magnificent natural rampart. The horror which such an appearance would otherwise inspire, is counteracted, and greatly diminished, by the variety of trees and shrubs with which several of them are adorned, and which diffuse around an agreeable softness to the scene. Whilst the lower part of the dale is covered with wood, and branches of trees impend in a picturesque manner over the edgings of the river, stupendous rocks are seen above boldly projecting forward, some entirely bare and others partly covered with shrubs, which have no nutriment or support, except what is found within the crevices of these rocks. The unparalleled grandeur and varied character of this scene, are all along heightened and repeated by the constant winding of the dale, which extends in nearly the same romantic stile to the distance of 2 m. To render the charms of this delicious spot still more complete, the river Derwent flows through it, in some parts with a noisy rapid current, and in others with such a deep and gentle stream, that its unruffled surface clearly reflects the rocks and woods that lie near its margin. Thus do rocks, trees, shrubs, and water, conspire at once to feast the eye and fill the mind of the curious spectator with endless variety, admiration, and delight. Matlock-dale will be seen even with additional advantage, by crossing the river in a boat at a certain point above the old bath, where art has contributed to contrast and improve the natural majesty of the scene. On landing at this favourite spot, 3 walks are seen pointing through the woods, in as many different directions. Two of them, by various and frequent windings, bring us, at length to the summit of the dale, and from the edge of a very high precipice, a new and wide spreading view is exhibited, of all the interesting scenes through which the curious eye has already passed. The other path has been denominated the Lover's walk, and sweetly meanders along the side of the river. It has been cut through the woods with much art,

and is finely arched with the branches of the trees with which it is inclosed. Besides these there is another very pleasant walk through a sequestered grove, which lies between the old and new baths. No one single object in Matlock-dale yields so grand and stupendous an appearance, as the rock, which is commonly known by the name of the High Tor. It rises almost perpendicularly from the borders of the river, to the height of about 300 feet, and boldly projects its broad front into the valley. The upper part is one solid mass of uninterrupted rock, and for 60 yards appears to be entirely perpendicular. Directly opposite to the High Tor is a very capital eminence called Masson hill: a good and easy ascent has been formed of late years, to its very summit. This point is called the Heights of Abraham, and is much admired for furnishing an extensive view of almost the whole length of Matlock-dale, or valley. As the spectator, when at this point, is raised to a considerable height above every other object in the vicinity, the general size and appearance of all such objects are greatly changed; even the High Tor loses the greatest part of its grandeur and sublimity. But this effect is compensated for, by the large and multiplied views of the valley, considered in the aggregate: nor is there any other situation but the Heights of Abraham, from which so complete an idea of all the different parts of Matlock-dale can be obtained at the same time. It should moreover be observed, that the general name of Matlock, includes both the village of Matlock, and Matlock bath. The former place is as ancient as the time of the Norman invasion, and is chiefly situated on the eastern banks of the river; the latter is considerably more recent in its origin, and stood on the western margin at the time of compiling the domesday book. Matlock appears to have been a hamlet named Mesterford, and was part of the demesnes of the crown. Matlock village is inhabited chiefly by persons employed in the lead mines, and in the manufacture of cotton. The houses are for the most part of stone, and at the entrance of the village is a neat stone bridge; at some distance from which, on the verge of a most romantic rock, stands the church. This structure has an ancient tower with pinnacles, whimsically decorated with figures or grotesque animals for spouts. On an eminence above the church called Riber hill, are the remains of what bears resemblance to a cromlech; it is called the Hirst Stones,

and consists of 4 rude masses of grit stone, one of which is placed on the others, and is computed to weigh about 2 tons. On the upper stone is a circular hole 6 inches deep and 9 in diameter, wherein about 50 years ago stood a stone pillar. Matlock bath is nearly a mile and a half from the village, and was only occupied by some rude cottages, inhabited by miners, till its warm springs began to attract notice for their medicinal qualities about the year 1698. At this period the original bath was built and paved by the Rev. Mr. Fern of Matlock, and Mr. Hayward of Cromford. A few small rooms were then built adjoining to the bath. The lease and property were afterwards purchased for about 1000*l.* by Messrs. Smith and Pennell of Nottingham, who erected 2 large commodious buildings, with stables and other conveniences; made a coach road along the river side from Cromford, and improved the horse way from Matlock bridge. The whole estate is now the joint property of several persons. The judicious means thus exerted to render the accommodations attractive, and the increasing celebrity of the water, naturally occasioned and promoted a greater influx of visitors; and a second spring having been discovered within the distance of about a quarter of a mile, a new bath was formed, and another lodging house erected for the reception of company; at a still later period, a third spring was found 3 or 400 yards eastward of that which has been first noticed; but its temperature being some degrees lower than either of the other springs, it was not brought into use till a level had been made in the hill, and carried beyond the point where the waters had intermingled with those of a cold spring; another bath and lodging-house were then erected; and the latter, by various subsequent alterations, has become one of the most commodious hotels in England. These buildings are of stone, and are respectively named the Old Bath, the New Bath, and the Hotel. The number of persons that may at the same time be accommodated at these buildings, and the private lodging houses in the neighbourhood, is upwards of 400, but since the taste for visiting and inspecting the beauties of nature has become prevalent, a larger number of visitors has frequently been entertained. All the warm springs issue from between 15 and 30 yards above the level of the river; at higher or lower points the springs are cold, and have only the properties of common water. The temperature of the former, as given by Dr. Pearson

and others, is 68 degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, but Dr. Elliott, and Dr. Pennington have stated it at 69 degrees. Dr. Percival observes in his "Medical and Experimental Essays," that the Matlock waters resemble those of Bristol, both in their chemical and medicinal qualities; but that the Matlock water exhibits no proof of a mineral spirit, either by the taste or the test of the syrup of violets. In Dr. Pennington's experiments, it was found that alkalies made the water cloudy and milky. The disease in which the beneficial tendency of the Matlock waters is chiefly experienced, are glandular affections, rheumatism, and its consequent debility, obstructions from biliary concretion, gravel, consumption in its first stages, hæmoptoe, and, generally speaking, all those complaints that are promoted or increased by a relaxed state of the muscular fibres. The Matlock season comes on towards the latter end of April, and continues till November. The parish contains, according to the returns under the late act, 599 houses, and 2500 inhabitants. On the whole, Matlock may be called an extensive straggling village, built in a very romantic sequestered spot, on the steep side of a mountain, the houses rising regularly one above another, from the bottom to nearly the summit. The church is small and unadorned. About 1 m. distant from the village is the Boat House, built on the base of a rock. It has an excellent garden, and an assembly room. Near the upper end of the dale, is a spacious building erected for the manufacture of cotton, by the late Sir Richard Arkwright, and is now the property of his son, who resides in the beautiful villa of Willersley. The machinery by which the cotton is manufactured, is so complicated in its structure, that a clear conception of its wonderful powers and mode of operation can only be obtained from a minute inspection of all its parts, as well in a state of rest as in motion. The goods made with the cotton prepared by these mills are very superior in quality, and manufactured with considerable less expense than before the invention was perfected. The 2 mills which were first erected, and a 3d at Masson, which was also built by Sir Richard, employ about 1150 persons; of these, 150 are men, 300 women, and 700 children. Both the Cromford mills are worked by the water that flows from Cromford Sough, which throws out from 40 to 50 tons per minute, and being partly supplied from warm springs, the working of the mills is never interrupted; even in the most

intense frosts. The fall from the mouth of the Sough to the Derwent, is about 45 feet. Willersley's Castle, and the grounds about it, the seat of Richard Arkwright, esq. possess great elegance, variety and beauty. Near the road leading from Cromford to Wirksworth is a curious mine called Godbhere's Founder, where some remarkable events have occurred, and where in particular, a miner, named Job Boden, was almost miraculously preserved from death, in the year 1797. Near Matlock bridge, is the seat of Tho. Learcroft Esq.

Principal Inns.] The principal inns at Matlock Bath, are the Old Bath, the New Bath, and the Hotel.

Post.] The post comes into Matlock every morn. at 6 o'clock, and sets out at the same hour in the even.

Dist. from London 144 m. and 17 N. of Derby.

MELCOMBE REGIS. See WEYMOUTH.

MELKSHAM, (Wilts.) a large vil. situated on the river Avon which runs through it on the road between Devizes and Bath. This place has grown into considerable importance from the industry of the inhabitants, who manufacture great quantities of broad-cloth of a superior quality. Here is 1 parish church, and 3 newly built meeting houses for Independents, Quakers, and Baptists. The number of inhabitants is 4,110. In the reign of James I. the country between Melksham and Chippenham was mostly a forest. In 1814, an Act of Parliament was obtained for inclosing the surrounding waste land belonging to this parish.

Market Day.] Here is a large market for cattle, &c. every other Mon.

Post.] The Exeter mail runs through Melksham, and delivers the letters from London every morn. at 9 o'clock, and returns every even. at 6.

Bankers.] Melksham and North Wilts. Bank, Messrs. Freem and Co. draw on Price and Co.

Principal Inns.] King's Arms, and George.

Couches and Waggons.] A post coach sets out from Melksham, from the Angel, near St. Clement's, Strand, daily, at 3 past 7 in the morn. and a wagon from Gerrard's Hall, Basing lane, daily at 3 in the aft. Beside which there are several Bath coaches which pass thro' daily. Near Melksham is the seat of Miss Thresher.

Melksham is dist. from London 95 m. 7 from Devizes and Chippenham, 6 from Bradford, and 11½ from Bath. On the l. at the entrance there is a T. R. to Warminster. From Melksham a T. R. branches off on the l. to Holt.

MELTON MOWBRAY, (Leicestersh.) a m. t. situated in a fertile soil, and almost encompassed with the little river Eye, over which it has 2 handsome stone Bridges, and also another over the Sealford. These bridges are repaired, and the streets preserved in good condition, with lamps, &c. from the rents arising out of the town estates. Population 2145. It is a pretty considerable well built town, with a church remarkably large, which in the opinion of Bishop Gibson, was formerly collegiate, and a good free school. Melton or Milton received the additional name of Mowbray, from a noble family of that name, its antient lords. There was formerly an estate here, with a small priory or hospital, which, with the advowson of the rectory, belonged to the monastery at Lewes in Sussex; at the general dissolution of abbey lands, this was granted by Henry VIII. to Thomas, Lord Cromwell. At Burrow Hills, dist. about 4 m. from Melton, some vestiges of an antient town, name unknown, may yet be traced.

Market Day.] Mar. day Tu. a very large one for cattle and provisions.

Fairs.] First Tues. after Jan. 17; Whit Tues. and Aug. 21.

Post.] Mail goes out and arrives about 12 o'clock in the afternoon.

Principal Inn.] Swan.

Coach.] The Leeds mail passes through daily, and a wagon from the Saracen's Head, Friday Street, on Mon. and Fri. at noon.

Dist. from London 104 m. and 15 from Nottingham, S.E.

MERIONETHSHIRE, or **MERIONYDSHIRE,** so called by a variation from the Welsh name, Sir Veriondyshire, is a maritime county, bounded by the counties of Caernarvon and Denbigh on the N. by a part of Denbighshire, and by the County of Montgomery, on the E. by St. George's Channel, on the W. and by small parts of the counties of Cardigan and Montgomery on the S. It extends about 35 m. in length from N. to S, and 25 in its mean breadth, from E. to W. In the time of the Romans this county was part of the country inhabited by the Ordovices.

Air, Soil, Natural Productions, and Manufactures.] Merionethshire is a rocky, mountainous county, and the air, in winter, is extremely cold and bleak. Generally speaking, it has been always considered as the most barren county in Wales; but if regard be had to the face of the county, this is less dreary than Caernarvonshire, being much better clothed with wood, and most surprisingly fertile in all such sta-

pendous and romantic objects as impress the mind with a high degree of awful astonishment. Merionethshire affords mountains of an extraordinary height, inaccessible rocks, a variety of lower hills, woods, and plains, and several fruitful vallies, together with enchanting prospects of many lakes, rivers, and cataracts. Cader Idris is thought to be one of the loftiest mountains in the British islands, and affords a great variety of Alpine plants; this mountain is 2910 feet above the level of the sea. It has been long asserted, but for the truth of this we will not vouch, that the tops of some of these mountains approach so near together, that persons standing upon two of them may converse together, and yet the said persons would be scarcely able to meet in the course of a whole day. This county produces but little corn, and is very unfavourable to the production of fruit, and the inhabitants apply themselves, almost exclusively to the grazing of cattle, as the vallies afford excellent pasture, and such an incredible number of sheep feed on the mountains, that Merionethshire is reported to have more of them than all the rest of Wales. This county is likewise well provided with horned cattle, deer, goats and fowl, and the rivers, and most considerable lakes abound in fish, particularly the guiniad, salmon, and trout. The roads of this country have been very greatly improved of late years. Its manufactures are strong cloth, druggets, flannels, kerseymeres, stockings, wigs; and other woollen goods. Population 30,924.

Rivers.] The principal rivers of Merionethshire, none of which are navigable, are the Dee, the Desunny, the Dyssi, the Avon, and the Drwydli. The Desunny rises about 3 m. to the S. of Dolgelly, and runs into the Irish Sea, a little to the W. of Towyn. The Dwyssi rises in the western part of the county, passes by Machynlleth, &c. and runs into St. George's Channel at Aberdwy. The Avon rises in a wood SW. of Bala, passes by Dolgelly, and falls into the Irish Sea, a little below Barmouth. The Drwydli rises in the N. part of the county, and on the borders of Caernarvonshire, and runs likewise into the Irish Sea, about 3 m. N. from Harlech.

Market Towns, Diocese, &c.] Merionethshire is divided into 6 hundreds, in which are 4 market towns, Bala, Dolgelly, Dinasmouthy, and Harlech, and 37 parishes; it is now included in the North Wales circuit, in the province of Canterbury, and diocese of Bangor. Only 1 member is returned, and that for the county, to parliament.

MERTHYR TYDVIL, (Glamorgan-shire,) a m. t. which within a few years has risen from the obscure condition of a small village to be a place of great trade, population, and importance; the parish is very extensive, and contains 5 hamlets, and upwards of 11,000 inhabitants. Merthyr Tydvil is situated in the midst of mines of iron and coal, and quarries of lime-stone, and is, in a manner, surrounded by vast iron works at Cyfarthfa, Dowlais, Plymouth, and Penry-Darsan; in the whole of which works, taken collectively, it has been calculated that not less than 250 tons of iron are forged weekly, and that the consumption of coals is equal to 240 tons per day. A canal has been lately made from Merthyr Tydvil to Cardiff, which was opened February 8, 1794, and was completed at the expence of about 120,000*l*. About 3 m. from Merthyr, are the ruins of Merlais castle, near which were lead mines, according to some accounts as early as the residence of the Romans in Britain. This castle is reported to have been the seat of the kings of Brecknock, and was demolished by the English Parliament of the 17th century. This town consists chiefly of irregular streets: it has 3 market places, which are well frequented twice a week: the old church has been recently taken down and a new one erected, beside which there are a chapel of ease, 10 places of worship for the dissenters, and a theatre.

Market Days.] Wed. and Sat.

Fairs.] Nov. 18, and Dec. 2. Also markets every other Monday from May to Michaelmas, and fairs on May 13, Trinity Mon. Sep. 3, and Dec. 2, which are kept on a large mountain, called the Wayn, about 1 m. from or rather above the town.

Post.] A regular post from Cardiff to Merthyr-Tydvil, 3 times a week, and 1 to Brecon, every Tues.

Bankers.] At Cyfarthfa, in this parish, Messrs. Crawshaw and Co. draw on Bruce and Co.

Principal Inns.] The Crown, and Star.

Gentlemen's Seats.] At the dist. of about $\frac{1}{2}$ a m. on the r. is Renny Saran, the seat of Samuel Homfray, esq. and about $\frac{1}{2}$ a m. further, is Cyfarthfa, the seat of Richard Crawshaw, esq. Merthyr Tydvil is about 16 m. N. from Caerphilly, 21 from Cardiff, and 18 from Brecon.

MERTON, (Surry) a pleasant vill. in the neighbourhood of which there are numerous gentlemen's villas. This place, has for some years past, been distinguished for its calico manufactures and bleach fields, and

also as the residence of the late admiral Lord Nelson, who had a house here where he dwelt when not on duty. It has a bridge over the Wandle, and an antient church. Population 905.

Coaches.] Daily from the Spread Eagle, Gracechurch-street, at 4 o'clock in the aft. Sun. excepted, and from the George and Gate, ditto, at 4 past 2. Beside which the numerous Brighton coaches are passing almost every hour in the day.

MIDDLEHAM, (Yorksh. N. R.) a m. t. situated on the side of a hill, above which appears its most striking feature, the remains of a once very strong and magnificent castle, on or near the river Ure, and about 6 m. W. from Bedale. It is but a small town, the principal part of it being an open square, which forms a large market place. The castle here was built in the year 1190, by Robert Fitz Ranulph, grand-son of Ribald, younger brother to Allan, Earl of Bretagne, to whom all Wensley Dale was given by Conan, Earl of Bretagne, and Richmond, and which afterwards came into the possession of the Neville family. In this castle Edward IV. was confined, after he had been surprised and taken prisoner in his camp at Wolvey, by Richard Nevill, Earl of Warwick, surnamed the King-Maker, who put Edward here under the care of his brother, the Archbishop of York; but that prelate suffering the king to take the exercise of hunting in the Park, he made his escape, raised sufficient forces to reinstate his affairs, and soon after slew the Earl of Warwick, in the great battle fought near Barnet. Edward, the only son of Richard III. was born in this castle; which, from that time to the present, is scarcely mentioned in history. Leland, indeed, in his Itinerary thus describes the state of the castle, as it appeared in his time. "Middleham Castle joyneth harde to the town side, and is the fairest castel of Richmondshire. Next Bolton and the castel hath a parke by it called Sonske, and another cauled West Parke; and Gaunlesse which be well wooded," and again, "Middleham is a praty market town, and standith on a rokky hille, on the top whereof is the castle neatly well diked." It appears that the castle was formerly moated round by the help of a spring which was conveyed in pipes from the higher ground. The Duke of Gloucester obtained a license from his brother Edward IV. to make the church of Middleham collegiate, but this design was never carried into execution;

the minister of the parish has, however, the title of dean, and the church is extra-parochial. In the town is a woollen manufacture. To the contemplative mind it would be highly curious to behold and muse upon the dismantled state of that once towering formidable bulwark, (Middleham Castle) committed by the founder to his heirs for ever; but the very scite and perishing materials are now become almost a dubious property. Reluctant and heroic to the last, even in a conquered state, these ruins seem still to menace, to frown resentment at every insult offered by time, with no generous ally to stretch forth the saving hand, but that of the friend of antiquity:

"Who props the sinking pile, renews
its away,
Lives o'er the past and joins the future
day;
Thus from oblivion wrests the hoary
name,
And on a nodding ruin builds his
fame."

Market Day.] Mon.

Fair.] Nov. 5 and 6. An established post.

The population of Middleham is 714: it is dist. from London 232 m. 2 from Leyburn, 8½ from Masham, 10 from Bedale and Richmond, 13½ from Askrigg, 15 from Kettlewell, and 36 from York.

MIDDLESEX, an inland county bounded on the N. by Hertfordsh. on the S. by the river Thames, which divides it from Surrey; on the W. by the river Colne, which separates it from Buckinghamshire, and some small parts of Surrey, and on the E. by the river Lea, and parts of Essex. It is computed to extend about 23 m. in length, but hardly 14 in its average breadth; but as it comprehends the 2 great cities of London and Westminster in its S.E. corner or district, it is justly considered as the most populous and wealthy county in England. At the invasion of this island by Julius Cæsar, this part of the country was inhabited by the Trinobantes; under the Roman dominion it made part of the province of Flavia Cæsariensis, and during the Saxon Heptarchy, formed a part of the kingdom of the East Saxons or East Angles.

Air, Soil, and Natural Productions.]

The air of Middlesex in general is very pleasant and indeed healthy; the soil, a lean gravelly loam, is naturally a district of little fertility, but assisted by the rich compost from London, pro-

duces plenty of corn, and many parts of the county abound with fine fertile meadows, clothed with almost perpetual verdure, while others are converted into most extensive beds of garden grounds, well manured; for the art of gardening is brought here to much greater perfection than in any other part of England. Indeed the whole county may be justly considered as a demesne to the metropolis, the land being laid out in gardens, pastures, and inclosures of all sorts for its convenience and support.

Rivers.] The rivers of this county are the Thames, the Colne, the Lea, and the New River. The principal of these; the Thames, is one of the finest and most beautiful rivers in the world; and at London, the depth of it is sufficient, not only for the navigation of large ships, but for making its deep capacious channel, what it really is, one of the greatest ports for trade in the universe. Its water is exceedingly wholesome, and fit for use in the longest voyages, during which it will work and ferment itself, like strong liquor, till it becomes perfectly clear, sweet, and palatable. It abounds with a great variety of fish, among which, its salmon, smelts, and flounders are held in particular estimation. The Colne runs through the county of Herts and Middlesex, divides the latter country from Bucks, and falls into the Thames at Staines. It is thus mentioned by Pope, "Colne whose dark streams his flowery islands lave." The Lea rises near Luton in Bedfordshire, and running to Hertford and Ware, and afterwards dividing Essex from part of Hertfordshire, and Middlesex, falls into the Thames below Blackwall. A canal has lately been cut between it and the Thames, which runs near Limehouse. The New River is an artificial stream, brought from two springs at Chadwell and Amwell Parva, near Ware in Hertfordshire, for the supply of the metropolis with water. This great undertaking was begun in the year 1606 and finished in 1613, by Sir Hugh Middleton, a rich citizen of London, who expended his whole fortune in the undertaking. This river with all its windings, is 38 miles and three quarters, and 16 poles long, and is under the management of a flourishing corporation called, The New River Company. The New River has 43 sluices, and there are 215 bridges over it.

Cities, Market Towns, Diocese, &c.] The county of Middlesex is divided into 6 hundreds and 2 liberties, in which are 2 cities, London and Westminster, 7 market towns, Barnet,

Brentford, Edgeware, Enfield, Hounslow, Staines, and Uxbridge. Middlesex sends 8 members to parliament, viz. 2 for the county, 4 for London, and 2 for Westminster, and pays or lately paid 80 parts of the land tax. It lies in the province of Canterbury, and diocese of London; and, exclusive of London and Westminster, has 73 parish churches, besides a great number of chapels of ease. The total amount of population for this county, including London and Westminster, is 955,276.

MIDDLETON, (Lancash.) was originally a very small village, but since the year 1770 it has grown up to a considerable town. The cotton manufacture is carried on here to a great extent: in 1791 a grant was obtained from the crown to hold a weekly market here. Besides the church there are two chapels of ease belonging to this extensive parish, and in the t. are two Methodist chapels. Pop. 4422.

Market Day and Fairs.] Market is on Sat. Fairs, first Thurs. after Mar. 10, first Thurs. after April 15, and second Thurs. after Sep. 22.

Middlcton is 193 m. dist. from London, 7 from Manchester, and 6 from Rochdale.

MIDDLEWICH, (Chesh.) a m. t. situated near the confluence of the rivers Croke and Dane, and divided into two parts by the Staffordshire canal, between the rivers Trent and the Mersey. It is an antient borough, governed by burgesses, but sends no members to parliament. The parish extends into many adjacent townships, and the t. is very populous, and has a spacious church, with many houses and several streets and lanes. Here is likewise a free grammar school. The chief trade of the town is in salt, of which great quantities are manufactured here, and the brine of the springs is said to yield one fourth of its weight in salt. Middlewich is so called, because it stands between Nantwich and Northwich. The Calvinistic and Arminian methodists, as well as the quakers, have places of worship in this town, whose population is 1132.

Market Day.] Tues.

Fairs.] Holy Thurs. Aug. 25, and Oct. 29.

Post.] The mail arrives at 8 in the morn. and departs at 4 in the aft.

Principal Inns.] King's Arms and White Bear.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Near Middlewich, on the r. is Kinderton Lodge, (Trafford Trafford, esq.) One m. beyond on the r. Spittle Hill, (— Jones, esq.) Three-m. dist. at Bostock, Bos-

tock Hall, (Th. France, esq.) and a little further, Whatcroft, a very neat house, (Jer. Topping, esq.)

Middlewich is distant from London 167 m. 5 from Sandbach, 7 from Northwich and 18 from Warrington.

MIDHURST, (Sussex) a m. t. supposed to be the *Mida* of the Romans, seated on a hill surrounded with other hills, on one side of the river Arun, which runs at the bottom. It is a pretty large neat place, and has a church, and a free grammar school, founded in the year 1672. Midhurst is a borough by prescription, governed by a bailiff, chosen annually by a jury, at the court leet. The right of election is vested in about 190 burgage holders. Population 1256.

Market Day.] Thurs.

Fairs.] April 5, Whit. Tues. and Nov. 29.

Post.] The post arrives at Midhurst every morn. except Mon. at 7 o'clock, and returns to London every even. at 7. The post office opens for the delivery of letters, at 8 in the morn. and shuts at 7 in the evening.

Principal Inn.] The Angel.

Near Midhurst is Cowdry, once the magnificent seat of Lord Montague, richly adorned with paintings of Hans, Holbein, and other great masters; this stately mansion, which was considered as one of the best in the co. was burned down, with all its furniture Sep. 24, 1793; and nearly about the same time, the noble proprietor, together with Mr. Burdett, his fellow traveller, was drowned in the river Rhine, whilst he was imprudently venturing to sail down the celebrated cataract of Schaffhausen.

Coach.] The Chichester coach, (from Golden Cross, Charing Cross, Tu. Th. Sat. at 6 morn.) passes through Midhurst.

Gentlemen's Seats.] One m. on this side Midhurst, on the r. at Woolbedding, is the seat of Lord Robert Spencer; and at Minihurst, on the l. is Cowdry Lodge, (W. S. Poyntz, esq.)

Dist. from London 50 m. On the l. there is a turnpike road Petworth, $\frac{5}{8}$ m. dist.

MILBOURNE PORT, (Somersetsh.) a m. t. situated on a branch of the Parret, surrounded in a manner by Dorsetshire, and about 2 miles dist. from Sherbourn. It is no m. t. though it appears in Doomsday book, to have had a market once, and 56 burgesses; at present, this t. is governed by 9 capital burgesses, who choose annually 2 bailiffs, and these bailiffs make the returns of the members that represent it in parliament. The number of ac-

tual voters is stated to be only 9, although nominally it be 114. Besides the church, which has a square tower, here is one Dissenting Meeting House, and it is computed that there are upwards of 1000 inhabitants. In the t. are some manufactures of dowlas, tick, white balise, linsey, stockings and shoes. The houses in and about this place are detached from one another, and scattered in a very irregular manner. Population 1000.

Fairs.] June 5, and Oct. 28.

Post.] The post is dispatched to Sherbourn every day at 1 o'clock, and a post arrives from thence at Milbourn, at the same hour.

Coach.] The Exeter and Plymouth coach, (from the Bell and Crown, Holborn, daily, at 11 mo.) passes thro' this t. every day.

Near Milbourn port on the l. is the seat of Sir W. C. Medlicott, bart.

Dist. from London 113 m.

MILFORD HAVEN, or **HARLESTON**, (Pembrokesh. S. W.) a new t. situated on the N. side of the Haven, where a successful attempt has been made of late years to form a sea-port and a southern whale fishery. A new quay has been built; but the circumstances of the times have proved adverse to its great success. A new inn has been opened for the reception of passengers, and two new post office cutters have been built for the service of conveying the packets, &c. between Milford Haven and Waterford in Ireland. Milford Haven is universally allowed to be the best harbour in Great Britain; its general appearance is that of an immense lake, formed by a great advance of the sea into the land, for the space of about 10 miles; the principal branch of it reaches from the mouth of the Haven to Pembroke, beyond which place the tide comes up, as far as to Carew Castle. Here the Earl of Richmond, afterwards King Henry VII. landed on his enterprise against Richard III. Oysters are found in great quantities in the bay. Veins of copper have been observed in the neighbouring cliffs. The fishery has been carried on with very great success. This t. promises to become one of the handsomest in the principality; it is regularly laid out to consist of streets from E. to W. parallel to each other, and to be intersected by others at right angles. The church, a handsome edifice, is intended to be in the centre of the town. There are a neat market house, and a custom house. The place is defended by two batteries.

Market Days.] Tu. and Sat.

Principal Inn.] The Hotel.

Post.] Mail arrives about 8 in the ev. and goes out at 7 morn.

Bankers.] Messrs. Rotch and Co. draw on Hoare, Barnetts and Co.

Coaches.] Mails, daily, from Angel inn, St. Clements, and the Golden Cross, Charing Cross, at 7 ev. (Sun. 6.) A coach from the Bolt-in-Tun, Fleet-street, Mon. Wed. Fri. at 10 mo. and from the Bull and Mouth, Bull and Mouth-st. daily, at 1 aft.

Millford is dist. from London, by Brecon 258 m. by Chepstow 270 m. and by Swansea 271 m. 18 from Margate and 40 from Caernarthen.

MILLFORD, (Derb.) a very considerable hamlet, which a few years since consisted only of a few houses. This increase in size and population is owing to the erection of two large cotton mills, on the same construction as those at Belper, and also an extensive bleaching mill. The cotton mills employ about 600 persons, and the bleaching mill about 60 more.

MILTON, (Kent.) a m. t. situated at the head of a creek that runs into the Swale, an arm or branch of the river Medway, which separates the isle of Sheppey from the German ocean. This place was formerly the residence of the kings of Kent, and of King Alfred, who had a castellated palace here, which stood below the church; which last building is a neat structure. The palace was demolished in Edward the confessor's time. Milton is now chiefly noted for its excellent oyster beds, the productions of which are much esteemed in London. Population 1746.

Market Day and Fairs.] Mar. day Sat. — Fair, July 24.

Dist. from London 40 m. and 14 N.E. of Maidstone.

MILVERTON, (Som.) a small but very antient m. t. beautifully situated in a fertile and well wooded country. It was formerly a borough and is now governed by a portreeve. Coarse woollen cloths are manufactured here, but not to a very great extent. Population 1637. On the r. of this r. at Fitzhead is a seat of Lord Somerville.

Market Day and Fairs.] Mar. is on Fri. — Fairs, Tu. in Easter week, July 25, and Oct. 10.

Coach.] The Barnstaple coach, (from Gerard's Hall, Basing lane, Sun. Tues. Thurs. at 5 even.) passes through this town.

Millverton is 151 m. from London, 7 from Taunton, 5 from Wellington, and 4 from Wivelcombe.

MINCHING HAMPTON, (Gloucestersh.) a m. t. so called from its having formerly belonged to the Minchin nuns,

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at Caen in Normandy. It appears that the manor of this place was given by William the Conqueror to the Nunnery of the Holy Trinity, at Caen in Normandy, and after the seizure of the lands belonging to the foreign monasteries, it was given by King Henry VI. and King Edward IV. to the Nuns of Sion, in Middlessex. The church is large, with aisles on each side, and has a tower with battlements, rising in the middle. The rectory is worth upwards of 200l. a year. The town is but small and has little trade, but in the parish, which is rather large, the clothing manufacture is carried on to some extent. Near the town are some old and considerable intrenchments, supposed to have been thrown up in the times of the wars between the Danes and Saxons. In the parish is a romantic valley, called the Golden Vale; and in a sequestered spot, is a place called St. Mary's Hill, where the famous Roger Bacon is said to have resided. Population 3246.

Market Day and Fairs.] Mar. day Tuesday. — Fairs, Trinity Monday, and Oct. 29.

Bankers.] Messrs. S. and N. Wathen, draw on Down and Co. Bartholomew Lane.

Post.] The post comes in at 12 noon and goes out at $\frac{1}{2}$ p. 1, aft.

Principal Inns.] Crown, and Glaziers' Arms.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Near this place are Brownham House, the seat of Thomas Smith, esq. and Hampton park, the seat of Philip Sheppard, esq. at the distance of about 1 m. is Gatcombe park, (Edward Sheppard, esq.) and on the l. about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. is Thuscombe, (Edward Townsend, esq.)

Minching Hampton is 98 m. from London, 10 from Cirencester, 3 from Stroudwater, and 16 from Berkley.

MINEHEAD, (Somersetsh.) a m. t. situated on the Bristol channel, among steep rugged cliffs; intermixed with shrubs and bushes, the rocks in some places hanging to a prodigious height above the tops of the houses. The town is divided into Upper-town, the Lower town, and the Quay-town, which last division is contiguous to the water's edge, under the brow of a great point or headland. The harbour is safe and commodious, and of the most easy access, and was formerly much frequented by coasting and other vessels, some of large burden. About the beginning of the last century, upwards of 40 vessels traded from hence to Ireland, many others to America, and 4000 barrels of herrings were shipped annually for the Mediterranean. At

present, however, this trade is nearly lost; the herring boats have left the coast, and there are not more than a dozen vessels belonging to the port, mostly employed in the coal trade. The town contains about 255 houses and 1037 inhabitants. Of late years Minehead has become a very fashionable bathing place, in the summer season, the climate being salubrious, the situation exceedingly pleasant, the shore hard and fine, lodgings at reasonable prices, and provisions cheap and plentiful. The town is governed by two constables, and sends two members to parliament. The right of election is vested in the parishioners of Dunster and Minehead, house-keepers, and not receiving alms. The number of voters is about 160. Minehead was antiently written Manheve, Munheved, and Mineheved.

Market Day and Fair.] Mar. day Wed.—Fair, Wed. in Whitsun-week.

Post.] The mail comes in at 12 aft. and goes out at 2 mo. As this place is situated on the N.W. corner of the county, and the forest of Exmouth lies but a few miles to the W. there is no road that way for carriages; consequently no mail coach sets out from hence.

Principal Inn.] The Feathers.

Waggon.] A waggon sets out for Minehead, from the Castle and Falcon, daily.

Minehead is dist. from London 152 m. and 24 from Bridgwater.

MITCHAM, (Surrey,) an extensive parish, in which are several mills for grinding tobacco, &c. as also some bleaching grounds. A considerable tract of land is appropriated to the culture of medicinal plants. Population 4175. It is divided into two parts, Upper Mitcham and Lower Mitcham.

Coache.] Daily, from Belle Sauvage, a ½ before 5, Sun. excepted; also from the Cross Keys, Gracechurch-street, at 4 aft. Sun. excepted; and from the Golden Cross, Charing Cross, daily, at 6 ev. and on Sun. at 9 mo. and 7 ev. Beside which several Brighton coaches pass through in the course of the day.

Inns.] At Upper Mitcham the Buck's Head, at Lower Mitcham the King's Head.

Gentlemen's Seats.] At Upper Mitcham, on the l. is a seat of Edward Polhill, esq. and opposite are those of Mr. Langdale, and (farther on r.) Mr. Alderman Smith. On the r. of Mitcham Bridge, is Mitcham Grove, (Henry Hoare, esq.) and opposite to it, the seat of Mrs. Hinchcliffe.

Mitcham is 8 m. from London.

MITCHEL DEAN, or **GREAT DEAN**, (Gloucestersh.) a m. t. situated in a deep dell on the borders of the county next Herefordshire. The church is nearly quadrangular in its form, and has a tower terminated by a well proportioned octagonal spire, 150 feet high from the foundation. In the E. window of the further N. aisle, are some perfect remains of painted glass, with which the church was formerly profusely decorated; in the higher compartments is an assemblage of female figures with musical instruments, and, dispersed in other panes, appear the heads of nobles and ecclesiastics of either sex, delicately wrought. The church likewise contains several curious monuments. The town is but small and ill built, and the inhabitants have some manufactures of cloth and pins. Mitchel Dean was formerly a staple of wool, but this trade is now much decayed. This place, however, is still reckoned the chief town of the forest of Dean, which comprehends all that part of Gloucestershire which lies between the Severn and the counties of Monmouth and Hereford. It once contained 30,000 acres, and was covered with timber, but from the great number of iron forges that are at work in this part of the country, the wood is considerably diminished, but is not quite consumed. It is still subject to forest laws, and the miners hold a court here. The forest of Dean contains 4 market towns, and 93 parishes, is fertile in pasture and tillage, produces fine oaks, abounds in orchards, and has several rich mines of iron and coal. The number of inhabitants in this parish in 1811, was 535. But that of Dean Forest is about 3000. A new church has lately been erected for the accommodation of the miners.

Market Day and Fairs.] Mar. day Mon.—Fairs, Easter Mpn. and Oct. 10.

Post.] The post comes in on Mon. Wed. and Fri. and goes out on Sun. Wed. and Fri.

Principal Inn.] The George.

Waggon.] A waggon sets out for Mitchel Dean, from the King's-head, Old Change, London, every Mon. Tues. Wed. and Fri. at noon, and from the George, Snow hill, every Thurs. and Sat. at 10 in the morn.

Gentlemen's Seats.] The Wilderness, (R. Dighton, esq.) dist. about 1 m. on the l. is East Bach-court, (Duncan Davis, esq.) dist. about 5 m. on the r. Mitchel Dean is dist. from London 116 m. and 12 from Gloucester. Near it on the l. there is a turnpike road to Newnham, and at or near the t. on the r. another to Ross.

MODBURY, (Devon.) a m. t. which was antiently a borough and sent 2 members to parliament in the 34th year of Edward I. but was afterwards exempted on petition, stating the poverty of the inhabitants, which disabled them from paying their representatives their wages. The town is governed by a portreeve, 2 constables, and other officers who are annually elected at the Michaelmas courtleet. The church is a handsome edifice, and the Dissenters have 2 chapels. The t. consists of 4 streets, which cross each other at right angles: the inhabitants, 1819 in number, are employed in the woollen, plush, and hat manufactures.

Market Day and Fair.] Mar. Fri.—Fair, April 23.

Banker.] Richard Perring, draws on Perring and Co.

Principal Inn.] The Exeter Arms.

Coaches.] The Plymouth and Exeter coaches, (from Bell and Crown, Holborn, and Swan with 2 Necks, Lad lane,) pass through daily.

Modbury is 207 m. from London, 14½ from Plymouth, and 12 from Fowey.

MOLD, (Flints.) a small m. t. consisting chiefly of one long street, with a population of 5083 inhabitants including those belonging to the parish. It is situated on a narrow plain, surrounded by rugged hills, abounding with mineral treasure. On the Bailey hill, on the N. side of the town, are the traces of a strong and antient castle. The church is a large edifice: in the neighbourhood are some large mills for spinning wool. The great seasons are held here.

Market Day and Fairs.] Mar. is on Sat.—Fairs, Feb. 13, Mar. 21, May 12, Aug. 2, and Nov. 22.

Principal Inns.] Dragon, Black Lion and Griffin.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Within 2 m. from Mold on l. are Leeswood, (Rev. H. W. Eyton,) and Leeswood Hall, (R. Gamon's, esq.) and within 1 m. on l. is Tower, (Mrs. Ward's.)

Mold is dist. from London 202 m. 12 from Wrexham and Chester, and 9 from Holywell.

MONMOUTHSHIRE, a co. bounded by Herefordshire and Brecknockshire on the N. by Gloucestershire, on the E. by the river Severn, on the S. or S.E. by the county of Brecknock, and Glamorgan on the W. Its length from N. to S. is about 33 m. and its breadth from E. to W. about 26.

Air, Soil, and Natural Productions, &c.] The air of Monmouthshire is temperate and healthy, and the soil

fruitful; the eastern parts are woody, and the western mountainous. The hills feed great numbers of sheep, goats, and horned cattle, and the valleys produce plenty of grass and corn. Monmouthshire abounds with lime stone, which is burnt on the spot, for the general manure of the country, and also with coal. The chief manufactures are those of iron.

Rivers.] This county is abundantly watered with fine rivers, the principal of which are the Severn the Wye, the Mynow, the Rumney, and the Usk. The Severn and the Wye have been noticed in Gloucestershire and other counties. The Mynow, or Monow rises in Brecknockshire, and running S.E. while in its course it divides this county from that of Hereford, falls into the river Wye at Monmouth. The Rumney rises also in Brecknockshire, and running S.E. in its course, dividing this county from that of Glamorgan, empties itself into the Severn. The Usk rises likewise in Brecknockshire, and running also S.E. (in its course dividing this county into two almost equal parts) falls into the Severn near Newport.

Diocese, Market Towns, &c.] This county, in the time of the Romans, was inhabited by the Silures, and by the antient Britons was called the Gwent, perhaps from some city of that name, the Venta Silurum of the Romans. It was originally considered as a part of Wales, and continued to be so till towards the end of the reign of King Charles II. when the judges began to keep the assizes at Monmouth; since which time Monmouthshire has been always reckoned an English co. It is divided into 6 hundreds, and contains 7 market towns, viz. Abergavenny, Caerleon, Chepstow, Monmouth, Newport, Pontypool and Usk, but no city. Monmouthshire lies in the diocese of Llandaff and province of Canterbury, and contains 127 parishes and 62,127 inhabitants. The roads of this county were formerly proverbially bad, but are now very much improved: the chief turnpike roads are as good as most in England; and direction-posts are frequent.

MONMOUTH, (Monmouthsh.) a m. t. situated at the conflux of the rivers Wye and Monow, over each of which it has a stone bridge, and a third bridge over the Trothy; a small stream which falls into the Wye almost close to the Monow. The town is supposed to have taken its name from its situation, at the mouth of the river Monow. It is a large, handsome, and antient town, and has been a place

of note ever since the Norman invasion; for the castle, now in ruins, was a magnificent edifice at that time. Henry V. was born in it. Here is a stately church, the E. end of which is curiously built and much admired. Monmouth was incorporated by King Charles I. and is governed by a mayor, 2 bailiffs, a recorder, 15 common-council-men, and a town clerk. Monmouth carries on a considerable trade with Bristol, by means of the Wye, which runs into the Severn below Chepstow. Besides 2 churches, here is a free-school, a lectureship, and alms-houses for 10 poor widowers and 10 poor widows. In conjunction with the boroughs of Usk and Newport, Monmouth sends one member to parliament, and the county sends 2. The number of voters is about 900, and of inhabitants 3,503. From the pleasantness of the situation, many respectable families have chosen it as their residence: but the chief support of this town is derived from the navigation of the Wye in the trade between Bristol, Hereford, and other towns. There are some iron and tin works in the neighbourhood.

Market Day and Fairs.] Mar. day Sat. well supplied with corn and provision of all sorts.—Fairs, Whit. Tues. Sep. 4 and Nov. 22.

Post.] The post goes out from Monmouth, for London, every morn. except Sat. at 8, and comes in at 8 ev.

Principal Inns.] Beaufort Arms and King's Head.

Coaches and Waggons.] A coach sets out for Monmouth from the Bolt-in-Tun, Fleet street, Mon. Wed. and Fri. at 10 mo. and a waggon from the George, Snow-hill, on Thurs. and Sat. at 10 in the morn. and from the Black Bear, Piccadilly, daily, at noon.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Troy house, (the Duke of Beaufort,) dist. about half a m. on the l. In this mansion are shewn the cradle in which, according to tradition, Henry V. was rocked, and likewise the armour he wore at the battle of Agincourt.

Monmouth is dist. from London, by Colford 189 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. and by Ross 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. 14 from Abergavenny, and 15 from Chepstow.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE, a county of N. Wales, bounded on the N. by Merionethshire and Denbighshire, on the N.E. and E. by Shropshire, on the S. by Radnorshire, on the S.W. by Cardiganshire, and on the W. by Merionethshire. The Welch name of this county is Trefaldwyn; the English appellation of Montgomery is derived from Sir Roger de Montgomery, an

Anglo-Norman baron, who had a grant in the year 1092, from William Rufus, of a great part of this county.

Air, Soil, Natural Productions, &c.] Montgomeryshire is an inland mountainous country, but far exceeding any other of N. Wales, in respect of the richness and fertility of its soil. The northern and western parts being mountainous, the soil in these districts is stony and consequently barren; but the intermediate vallies yield plenty of corn, and abound in pastures of large black cattle, horses, &c. and the southern and eastern parts, consisting chiefly of a pleasant vale, which extends along the banks of the Severn, are uncommonly fruitful. The hills and mountains in this county are covered with verdure to their very summits, exhibiting a perfect contrast to those of Merionethshire, where we find nothing in many parts, but craggy rocks and dreadful precipices. The air is sharp and cold on the mountains, but in the vallies is esteemed to be very healthy and remarkably pleasant. In the neighbourhood of Llanvdyoes are some productive mines of lead and copper. The chief manufacture of the county is flannel, at Welshpool and other places. Though the agriculture of this county is much improved, the roads are very indifferent, from the want of hard stone. The Montgomeryshire horses are very hardy and sure footed.

Rivers.] The principal rivers of this county are the Severn, the only navigable one in it, by which barges and small vessels come up to Welshpool and the Wye. The Diffi, a river of Merionethshire, might, with very little trouble or expence, be made navigable to Machynleth, a market town of this county.

Diocese, Market Towns, &c.] In the time of the Romans, Montgomeryshire was peopled by the Ordovices; it is now included in the N.E. circuit, in the province of Canterbury, and in the several dioceses of St. Asaph, Bangor, and Hereford. It is moreover divided into 7 hundreds, which contain 6 m. t. viz. Llanvyllin, Llanvdyoes, Machynleth, Montgomery, Newtown, and Welshpool, and 47 parishes. It sends 2 members to parliament, viz. one for the county, and one for the town of Montgomery, and contains 51,931 inhabitants.

MONTGOMERY, (Montgomerysh.) a m. t. pleasantly situated on the ascent of a rocky hill, near the right bank of the Severn. It is now large and handsome, although in the year 1756 it was little more than a village. Tue

castle is situated on an eminence N. of the town, and which appears to have been a very august building. It was originally built by Valdwyn or Baldwin, lieutenant of the Marches of Wales, in the reign of William the Conqueror. The Welsh called this place Tre-Valdwyn or Baldwin's town, but the English named it Montgomery, from Roger Montgomery, to whom William I. had given the Earldom of Arundel and Shrewsbury. The remains of this castle or fortress, (which are but very small) hang over the town on a projecting ridge of great height and steepness, and which, towards the extremity, becomes quite abrupt and precipitous. At the bottom of the hill, in the vale, there is still visible a small fortification of the same kind, as those that were erected by the Anglo-Saxons and antient Britons; within it there is a high mount. On a hill not far from the castle, is a stupendous and very antient military post, believed to have been British: the approach to it is guarded by 4 great ditches; 2 or 3 entrances lead towards the main work, where 2 or 3 fosses run across the hill, the extremity of which is sufficiently protected by its steepness. Montgomery is governed by a high steward, 2 bailiffs and a town clerk, and sends one member to parliament. The number of voters is about 80, and of inhabitants 932. The church is a handsome uniform structure, dedicated to St. Nicholas. The jail and house of correction are kept here; also the general quarter sessions are held here, and the county courts are held alternately here and at Machynleth. The market day is on Thurs. There are no fairs.

Post.] The Welsh post comes into Montgomery, every Mon. Thurs. and Sat. at 7 o'clock in the morn. proceeds to Bishop's Castle, returns between 2 and 3 in the ev. and calls for the mail to take to Welsh Pool, where it must be before 5 o'clock, as the Shrewsbury post sets off precisely at that time every day, except Mon.

Principal Inn.] The Dragon.

Waggons.] A waggon sets out for Montgomery, from the Castle and Falcon, Aldersgate, on Wed. and Sat. at 5 in the aft. and from the George, Smithfield, on Sat. at noon.

Gentlemen's Seats.] On the r. is Ly-more Lodge, (Earl Powys.)

Montgomery is dist. from London 109 m. 21 from Shrewsbury, and 9 from Newtown.

MORETON, or MORETON HAMPSTEAD, (Devonsh.) a m. t. very beautifully situated upon a rising ground,

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surrounded on every side but the W. by high hills, on the skirts of Dartmore forest. It is a populous town, and the inhabitants are much engaged in the woollen trade, and in the manufacture of serges for the East India Company. Here is a handsome church, also a charity school and 3 meeting houses. The town is governed by a portreeve and other officers, annually chosen at the Court Leet. The situation of Moreton Hampstead is remarkably reclus, and divided from the rest of the county. The population in 1811, amounted to 1633 persons. In the neighbourhood of this place, are some objects well worthy the attention of an antiquary, such as a Druidical temple, a very large logan or rocking stone, (so nicely poised, that it can be moved by a single person) and a cromlech.

Market Day and Fairs.] Mar. day Sat. a noted one for yarn.—Fairs, 1st Sat. in June, 3d Thurs. in July, and the last Thurs. in Nov.

Post.] A bye post from Exeter every Mon. Thurs. and Sat.

Principal Inn.] The White Hart; travellers may be accommodated with post-chaises.

Waggons.] A waggon sets out for Moreton Hampstead, from the Saracen's head, Snow-hill, on Tues. Thurs. and Sat. at noon.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Near Moreton Hampstead, on the l. is Medland, (J. D. Foulkes, esq.) and Great Fulford, (B. Fulford, esq.)

Moreton Hampstead is 184 m. from London, 11 from Exeter and 21 from Tavistock.

MORETON IN THE MARSH, (Gloucestershire,) an inconsiderable t. situated at the extremity of the county, in the great road from London to Worcester; it has a charter for a market on Tues. which has long since been discontinued, and very little trade, the poor being chiefly employed in the spinning of yarn. Population 923.

Fairs.] March 24, Nov. 12.

Post.] The rail arrives at 8 mo. and goes out at 7 aft.

Inns.] Unicorn and White Horse.

Coaches.] The Ludlow and Worcester mails, (from the Bull and Mouth and Golden Cross,) pass through daily.

Moreton in the Marsh is dist. from London, by Henley, 85 m. and by High Wycombe 82 m. 14 from Chipping Norton, 23 from Warwick and Pershore, and 294 from Worcester.

MORPETH, (Northumb.) a m. t. situated upon the N. side of the river Wansbeck (supposed to be a con- rac-

tion for Wodensbeck) almost encompassed with little pleasant hills. It is a neat, well built town, governed by 2 bailiffs, and 7 aldermen, and sends 2 members to parliament, (number of voters about 800). The parochial church is a plain structure; opposite to it is the rectory house, a handsome new building. Near the bridge is the county jail, an appropriate modern structure. King Edward VI. founded a free grammar school here, which he endowed with the revenues of two dissolved chantries in this place, and one at Nether Witon. The school house, (which was antiently an hospital) with a neat chapel lately erected, stands on the bank of the river, near the bridge which leads to Newcastle. An elegant town house was built here by the Earl of Carlisle in 1714, in which the family hold their manorial court, and wherein the quarter sessions for the county are held. This structure is of hewn stone, with an attached piazza, and the superstructure is decorated with turrets, in a very good taste. The market house is conveniently situated near the centre of the town, but is rather confined for the great numbers of people that resort to it. Near the church is the baronial castle, (both at some distance from the town) which has been long in ruins. One tower is left standing, with part of two speculating turrets, on an eminence commanding a fine view of the town and of the winding course of the Wansbeck, crossed by a bridge of two arches, and bordered with hanging woods. Population 3244.

Market Day and Fairs.] Mar. day Wed. a very large one for cattle.—Fairs, Holy Thurs. and Magdalen day. *Post.*] The mail arrives here from the S. about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, sets out immediately for the N. and returns from thence next morn. about 7. The post-office opens at 7, and shuts at 10.

Bankers.] Northumberland bank, Messrs. Batson and Co. who draw upon Down and Co. in London.

Principal Inns.] Phoenix and Queen's Head.

Coaches and Waggon.] A post-coach sets out for Morpeth from the Saracens head, Snowhill, daily, at 7 in the morning. The Edinburgh mail and other coaches pass through daily; and a flying waggon from the Bull and Mouth, Aldersgate, daily, at 4 in the

after, also from the White horse, Cripplegate, from the Saracen's head, Friday-street, and from the Red Lion, Aldersgate-street, daily, at noon.

Morpeth is dist. from London 291 miles.

MOUNT SORREL, or rather says Camden, Mount-Soare-hill, that is to say, so named from the river Soar, which runs on the W. side of the town, and a steep craggy hill, that stands in or near the middle of it, is a m. t. of Leicestershire, situated partly in the parish of Barrow, and partly in that of Rodeley. This place was formerly famous for its castle, built on the hill above mentioned, which originally belonged to the Earl of Leicester, and in the barons wars to Saer de Quiney, Earl of Winchester; but in the year 1217, it was besieged and demolished by the inhabitants of those parts, who had suffered much from the predatory excursions of the garrison, represented in some old writers, "as a nest of devils, and a cave of thieves and robbers." Here were formerly 2 chapels, but at present there is but 1. Near the town is dug a stone of remarkable hardness, of which many of the houses at Mount Sorrel are built, and the streets paved with it; excellent lime is made at the same place, Mount Sorrel has a bridge over the Soar, but as the town lies in the road between, and is so near to Leicester and Loughborough, it has neither post-office nor capital inn. The Carlisle and other coaches to the north, run through this town daily.

Market Day and Fairs.] Mar. day Mon.—An annual fair called holiday fair for toys, &c. on July 10.

Dist. from London 105 m. 2 from Loughborough, and 7 from Leicester.

MOUNT'S BAY, (Cornw.) an extensive Bay in the English Channel, near Penzance; it derives its name from St. Michael's Mount near Marazion. On the summit of the mount is a church occasionally used for divine service; and at the bottom there are docks for repairing small ships. When the tide is out there is a dry passage to it from the main land. The great variety of shipping, merchant men, fishing boats, and men of war, constantly lying here presents a very interesting scene. The road from Penzance to Marazion is over the sands along Mount's Bay.

Bankers.] Messrs. Bolitho and Co. draw on Ransom and Co. Pall Mall.

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NANTWICH, or NAMPTWICH, (Chesh.) a m. t. situated in the vale royal, on the right bank of the river Weaver, near the borders of Staffordshire and Shropshire. This place was formerly considered as the second town in the county, and is now a thriving, improving place. The inhabitants, however, carry on a considerable trade in cheese and salt, both of which commodities are made here in the greatest perfection; they also derive much advantage from the place being a thoroughfare on the road to Chester and Parkgate. The town stands close to a navigable canal, that has been made from hence to Chester. Shoes are likewise an article of trade here, being sent off to London and different parts of the kingdom. The town contains 820 houses, in general well built, which are disposed in several regular and tolerably spacious streets. The number of inhabitants in 1811 was 3,990, who are employed in the extensive manufacture of shoes, and also in the cotton manufacture. The church is a handsome and spacious gothic structure: the market house is a neat modern structure, occupying the site of the antient fabric, which suddenly fell to the ground in the year 1737. The town contains a free school, a dissenters chapel, a large and commodious workhouse, and various almshouses founded by the family of Wilbraham, who formerly possessed a spacious house here, wherein king James I. was entertained in the year 1617. According to Mr. Pennant and others, the widow of Milton the poet resided during the latter part of her life in Nantwich, and died here at a very advanced age, in March, 1726. She ever maintained a sincere respect for his memory, and could not endure to hear the least imputation of plagiarism ascribed to him. The inhabitants carry on a very considerable trade in cheese, of which the finest is made in the vicinity of this town. Nantwich is one of the four salt towns commonly called the *Wichers*, and was formerly considered as the principal of them. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth there were 216 saltworks here, which are probably as antient as the times of the Romans, and certainly were worked by the Saxons; as various laws and customs have been transmitted from them to the present time relative to the working of

them. Nantwich, though the most antient, is now the most inconsiderable of all the salt manufacturing towns, there being now only four small pans worked here; whereas there are upwards of two hundred in Northwich, Middlewich, and Winsford (see those articles in this Gazetteer). This decrease in the salt business of Nantwich is in consequence of its being less conveniently situated for commerce than the other salt towns, which also abound almost to excess in that commodity. The form of the salt pans is a long square of different dimensions, varying from 20 feet in length by 12 feet in breadth, to 90 or 100 feet long by 60 or 70 feet in breadth; their general depth is from 16 to 20 inches, and they are made of iron plates riveted together, except some of the largest, which are partly iron and partly clay and brick. For these particulars, as well as for the following highly interesting details relative to the manufacture of salt, we are indebted to the communications of an intelligent correspondent, who has enriched this edition of the Gazetteer with numerous corrections and additions. The labourers or pan-men (who are technically termed *Wallerers*) are, in general, ignorant and illiterate men: it is only from practice alone that they learn to make salt, for not one in a hundred have the least knowledge of chemistry. The brine springs in Cheshire are principally found upon the banks of the rivers, Weaver, Dane, Croke or Croker, Poever, and Wheelock. In some places they break out upon the surface of the earth; and in others lie at a great depth. At Nantwich the brine pits are not more than 6 or 7 yards deep, but in other places, they are from 40 to 50, 60 or 80 yards in depth; the brine is raised from these pits, by means of water, wind, and steam engines, into large reservoirs, prepared for that purpose; from which it is occasionally conveyed in pipes to the pans. The principal places in this county, where salt is manufactured, are Northwich and its neighbourhood, Winsford, Middlewich, Nantwich, Wheelock and Lawton. Salt is made of evaporation, for as the fresh water flies off in steam, the salt gradually forms itself at the top in small grains, until it becomes heavier than the brine, when it sinks in small

flakes to the bottom. When the salt is forming, it has the appearance of water freezing in a keen frosty day in winter. When the pan is filled with brine, the fires are made as quick as possible, then a little glue (some use a little blood, or jelly made from calves feet) is thrown in, which clears and clarifies the brine and causes the scum to rise, which is all carefully taken off. When the fresh is sufficiently evaporated by boiling, so that the salt begins to form itself, the pan is carefully raked over, and all salt which has formed and fallen to the bottom before the scum is entirely removed, is carefully taken out; the fire is then slackened, and the brine let down to a heat, considerably under boiling hot, in which state it is continued, when the salt keeps gradually forming at the top, and falling down to the bottom of the pan, until the next morning, when it is raked to the side of the pan and laded out into pyramidal wicker baskets, and when it is sufficiently drained, they are removed into the stove to dry; and the pan is again filled up with fresh brine for another operation. This is what is generally called common, or hard salt. When salt of a finer, lighter grain is wanted, the brine is kept in a higher degree of heat, in consequence of which the operation goes on much quicker; in this case the pan is charged with fresh brine twice a day. When very fine or lump salt is made, the pan is kept boiling during the operation, which causes the salt to fall in very small grains, and by being taken out into the baskets boiling hot, it adheres together in one solid mass or lump, in which state it is carried to the stove and dried, in this case the pan is charged with fresh brine, 2 or 3 times in 24 hours. Another kind of salt is made, which is continued in operation, in rather a warm state, 3 or 4 days before the salt is drawn out of the pan; this is a large hard grained salt, resembling sleet or small hail stones. Another kind called large grained fishery salt, is 8 or 10 days in operation, during which time it is continued in a like warm state, when it crystallizes and forms into very large grains, similar to sugar candy. This when taken out of the pan, is broken up in large masses or lumps, and carried to the stove to dry. This last is used by the fish-curers, and at the navy victualing offices, to pack fish, beef, &c. In some cases the white of an egg beat up with a little cold brine, is very useful in clearing the pan and raising the scum; and when salt of a fine light grain is required, a little good

old ale thrown in will answer the purpose, but they are very rarely put in practice.

Market Day and Fairs.] Mar. day Sat. for corn and cattle.—Fairs, March 26, Sep. 4, and Dec. 15.

Bankers.] Broughton and Co. draw on Stevenson and Salt; Hewit and Co. on Barclay and Co.

Post.] The London mail arrives here about 9 o'clock at night, and the Chester mail about 3 in the morn. The mail sets out again for London soon after 2 in the morn. and for Chester soon after 9 at night. The post-office opens here at 3 in the morn.

Principal Inn.] The Crown.

Coaches and Waggon.] A coach sets out for Nantwich from the Golden Cross, Charing-cross, daily at 7 in the aft. and a waggon from the Castle and Falcon, Aldersgate, on Tues at 2 in the after. and on Fri. at 8 in the m.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Near Nantwich is a seat of the late Sir. Bryan Boughton Deives. Also on the l. dist. about 1 m. is Dorfold hall, the seat of Henry Tomkinson, esq. and dist. about 4 m. ditto, Wrenbury hall, Thomas Starkey, esq. dist. about 6 m. on the Malpas road, is Cholmondeley hall, (Lord Cholmondeley). On the r. dist. about 6 m. are Calveley hall, (William Tolemuche, esq.) and Crewe hall, (John Crewe, esq.) Between 6 and 7 m. on the Whitchurch road is Combermere, (Sir Robert Cotton, Bart.)

Dist. from London, by Newcastle under Line, 165 m. and by Stafford, 170 m. 13 from Drayton, 10 from Whitchurch, and 104 from Tarpsley.

NARBETH, (Pemb.) a small and antient m.t. which has considerably increased since the establishment of the mail to Milford Haven, and the inclosure of its common. It stands in a pleasant situation and possesses a few interesting remains of an antient castle. Population 1979.

Market Day and Fairs.] Mar. is on Thurs.—Fairs, March 21, June 4, July 5, Aug. 10, Sep. 26, and Dec. 11, for cattle and pedlary.

Principal Inn.] The White Hart.

Banker.] Messrs. Saer and Co. draw on Jones, Lloyd and Co.

Coaches.] The Milford Haven mail and stage coaches pass through daily. **NAYLAND**, See **NEYLAND**.

NEATH, (Glamorgansh. S. Wales) a m. t. situated on a river of the same name, which affords a good haven for small vessels, and over which there is a stone bridge. This seems to have been formerly a place of much greater extent, than it is at present, although

it is still a town of no inconsiderable note. It is a large place, but the streets are extremely irregular and narrow, and the houses in general, ill-built and inconvenient. Neath is an incorporated town, being governed by a portreeve, 12 aldermen, a recorder, burgesses, &c. This borough in conjunction with Cardiff sends one member to parliament: the petty sessions for the hundred, as well as the quarter sessions, and also a monthly court of pleas are held here. Population 2,740. On the W. side of the river, a little below the town, are the remains of its ancient abbey; these are extensive and are chiefly inhabited by the families of the workmen, employed in the neighbouring metal works; here are likewise some remains of its ancient castle. In the neighbourhood are iron forces on a large scale, extensive tin works, smelting works for copper, and many coal mines. In some of these last are found fern, reeds and other fossil plants, chiefly in the upper strata. Many thousand chaldrons of coals are exported hence annually to the western counties of England. There are 2 vessels which trade constantly to London, and one to Bristol; and a navigable canal has been lately made to communicate with the interior parts of the country, to Port Nedd, Vaughan, in Brecknockshire, dist. about 12 m. At Melincourt, on the Cleddau, a little to the N. of Neath, is a beautiful cataract, formed by a wonderful sheet of water, that falls down a rock without obstruction, 150 feet perpendicular.

Market Day and Fairs.] *Mar. days* Wed. and Sat. well supplied with provisions of all sorts.—*Fairs*, Trinity Th. July 31, and Sept. 12.

Principal Inns.] *The Ship and Castle*, and *the Angel*.

Bankers.] *Messrs. Williams and Co.* draw on Praed and Co.

Conveyances.] *The Millford Haven coach* to Bristol passes through daily. A waggon sets out for Neath from the Black Bear, Piccadilly, daily, at 8 in the morn.

Gentlemen's Seats.] *Near Neath* on an eminence, is Groll castle, (— *Johnson, esq.*) On the r. dist. about 1 m. is Court Herbert, (— *Williams, esq.*) also on the r. dist. about 4 m. is Birch grove, (late — *Holbroke, esq.*)

Dist. from London 197 m. *Near Neath*, on the r. there is a turnpike-road to Bridgend. At the town on the r. there is a turnpike road to Brecon. Across the Neath river, and also on the r. there is another turnpike-road to Brecon. At the dist. of 1 m. on the

r. there is another to Llandilo Vawr, and one on the l. to the sea coast.

NESTON, (Chesh.) a m. t. situated in the hundred of Wirral, near the river Dee, from whence are fine views of that river and the opposite coast of Wales, the t. is populous and well built, and for purity of air and pleasantness of prospects, is hardly to be equalled, here is a very neat church, in which a fine organ was erected a few years ago. This t. is within 1 mile of Parkgate, which has of late become a very fashionable place for sea bathing, and from whence packets sail regularly for Ireland. Population 1332.

Market Day.] *Friday*.

Principal Inn.] *The Golden Lion*.

Neston is 192 m. dist. from London, and 11 m. from Chester.

NEWARK, (Nottinghams.) a m. t. situated upon the eastern branch of the river Trent, which, about 2 m. S. of the town, divides itself into two branches, over which there are two bridges, and thereby forms a small island, as the said branches unite about 2 m. N. of the town. Newark derives its name from a magnificent castle, (then called *Novum Opus* or a *New Work*) which was built here in the reign of King Stephen. This castle, (now in ruins) is mentioned in our records, as having been a royal mansion belonging to Queen Elizabeth, and here the unhappy king John died. The church here, which is reckoned one of the finest in the kingdom, was built by King Henry IV. and has a lofty spire. The town hall is a magnificent stone building, and cost upwards of 10,000*l.* Here is likewise a free-school, founded in the year 1526, by the Rev. Thomas Magnus. The market place is noble and handsome, and so spacious that Lord Bellaayse drew up 10,000 men in it, when he defended this town for King Charles I. This t. was incorporated by King Edward VI. and was governed by 1 alderman, and 12 assistants, but by a charter by King Charles II. it is now governed by a mayor and 12 aldermen. Newark is a handsome, well built town, and a great thoroughfare in the road from London to York. The chief trade of the town is in making of malt, and there are also manufactures of sackings and linen, and a flourishing trade in corn, cattle, wool, and other commodities. Limestone and gypsum abound near the t. and near it there is likewise obtained a curious material, which, when burned upon brick kilns, and ground into powder, &c. forms an excellent composition for stucco work and ornaments.

for ceilings. The river Trent has been made navigable to the t. Population 7,236.

Market Day.] Market day, Wed.

Fairs.] The Fri. before Carling Sun. i. e. the Sunday fortnight before Easter, May 14, Whit Tues. Lammas fair, or Aug. 2, Nov. 1, and the Mon. before Dec. 11.

Post.] Mail arrives at 1 aft. and goes out at 10 morn.

Bankers.] Messrs. Welby and Co. draw on Barclay and Co. and Messrs. Handley and Co. on Down and Co.

Principal Inns.] Kingston's Arms, Ram, and Saracen's Head.

Coaches and Waggon.] A post coach sets out from the Saracen's Head, Snowhill, daily, at half past 6 morn. besides which the numerous Leeds and York coaches and waggon are constantly passing through. There is a flying waggon from the White Horse, Cripplegate, daily at noon.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Dist. about 1 m. and a half on the l. is Kelsam Hall, M. Sutton, esq. beyond which, on the r. dist. about 2 m. is Winthorpe Hall, Colonel R. Elliott.

Newark is dist. from London by Hatfield, 124 m. and by Ware 120, 123 from Sleaford, 163 from Lincoln, and 20 from Nottingham. Across the river Deacon and on the left there is a turnpike road to Southwell, Mansfield, and Worksop.

NEWBOROUGH, (Anglesea) an ancient m. t. originally called Rhôs Hir or Rhôs dur: it was made a corporation by Edward I. since which time it has been called Newburgh or Newborough. It is situated on the river Bariant, and contains 750 inhabitants who are governed by a mayor, 2 bailiffs, and a recorder, who hold regular courts. This t. is noted for its manufacture of ropes and mats from sea weed.

Market Day and Fairs.] Market is on Tues.—Fairs, May 12, Aug. 10, and Nov. 12.

Newborough is 257 m. from London, 16 from Beaumaris, and 6 from Caernarvon.

NEWBURY, (Berksh.) a m. t. situated in the Hundred of Fair-cross, in a fertile plain, watered by the Kennet, which crosses the town near the centre. Although the term Newbury implies a modern borough, yet it was in existence before the Norman invasion: for it was bestowed by the Conqueror on Ernulph de Hesdin, Earl of Perche, which family founded the neighbouring monastery of Sandford, and built a castle here, which they called Newbury, and it is probable that the name

was transferred to the town from the castle, the original Saxon name having been Ulfertone, perhaps a corruption of Ulfwardtone, from a certain Anglo Saxon, named Ulfward, who possessed this place in the time of Edward the Confessor. We learn from our historians that King Stephen won Newbury Castle by assault, in the year 1152. The town of Newbury is well built, the streets are spacious, and here is a very large market-place. The principal streets are disposed in the shape of the Roman letter V, the angles branching off from the market place, and the foot of the letter being formed by the contiguous village of Speenhamland. The church is a plain stone edifice, supposed to have been built in the reign of Henry VII. This structure, or at least, that part of it which lies westward from the pulpit, was erected and the tower raised, at the charge of the famous John Winchcombe, clothier, better known by the name of Jack of Newbury. This town, during several centuries, was celebrated for its extensive manufactories of woollen cloth: but at present scarcely any article in the clothing trade is made here, except that of serges, with some shalloons and brussels. The above mentioned John Winchcombe is reported to have employed upwards of 100 looms for the weaving of broad cloth only. The public spirit of this gentleman, who was a native of Newbury, was displayed in the breaking out the war with the Scots, when he armed and clothed a regiment for the king, at his own expence. His manufactory is now divided into tenements. The town hall is a handsome structure, built over the market place near the bridge, which crosses the Kennet. On the banks of the river are several mills, which supply both London and Bristol with great quantities of flour. The town abounds with Dissenters, and contains 5 chapels for the various denominations of Quakers, Baptists, Independents, Methodists, and Presbyterians. The number of almshouses in Newbury amounts to 60. Here is also a charity school for the education of 40 boys. The trade of the town has been much increased of late years, by means of the navigable canal, made to Bristol and Bath, from Reading, by which goods are imported here to the amount of 20,000 tons annually. Near Newbury, vast quantities of peat are found in the vale on each side of the Kennet. The extent of the peat in this valley, is from one quarter to three quarters of a mile in breadth, and 16 miles in length, and possibly further.

It is generally supposed that Newbury arose out of Speen, a small village containing about 200 houses, situated on a gentle ascent, extending a m. NW. of Newbury; but at the Norman survey, Speen, supposed to be the Roman Spine, mentioned by Antoninus, was but of inconsiderable importance, while Newbury, at that time, was a place of considerable consequence. Newbury was made a corporate town, by Queen Elizabeth, and is governed by a mayor, high steward, aldermen, &c. Population 4998.

Market Day.] Market day, Thurs. a large one for corn, malt, &c.

Fairs.] Holy Thurs. Midsummer day, St. Bartholomew's day, and St. Simon and St. Jude.

Post.] The letter bags between Newbury and London, and the bag for London, which contains the letters for the different towns beyond London, are dispatched by the mail coach, about $\frac{1}{2}$ past 11 o'clock, every night except Sat. and all letters from the said places arrive at Newbury, by the mail coach, about 3 o'clock every morn. except Mon. Letters for the different parts of the country westward of Newbury, are forwarded by the mail coach, about 3 o'clock every morn. in the week; and letters from the westward for this town arrive here, about $\frac{1}{2}$ past 11 o'clock in the even.

Bankers.] Messrs. Bunry and Co. who draw upon Roberts and Co. London, and Newbury Old Bank, Messrs. Vincent and Co. who draw upon Barnard and Co. ditto.

Principal Inns.] At Newbury, the White Hart, and at Speenhamland, which immediately adjoins it, on the left the inns are George, and Pelican, and at Speenhill, the Castle.

Coaches.] A coach daily from the Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, at 6 in the morn. Sun. excepted; beside which all the Bath and Bristol coaches and waggons go through, almost every hour in the day and night.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Hampstead Marchall, dist. about 2 m. on the road to Hungerford, was a very stately pile, built by the late Earl of Craven, but it was never finished, and by a sudden fire was accidentally burnt down to the ground. On the r. is Donnington Castle, Col. Stead. After the civil wars, the ruinous parts of this structure, which had been besieged, were taken down, and the present edifice was erected with the materials, also Donnington Grove, (John Bebb, esq.) Beauchamp Park, (Margravine of Anspach,

Newbury is dist. from London 56 m.

17 from Reading, 27 from Oxford, and 24 from Hungerford.

NEWCASTLE UNDER LINE, (Staffordsh.) a m. t. pleasantly situated upon the E. side of a branch of the Trent, called the Line or the Lime; and so called from a castle now in ruins, that was built here in the reign of Henry III. and was named Newcastle, by way of distinction from an older castle which stood at Chester-town, a village in the neighbourhood. The words "under Line," have been since added to distinguish this place from the town of Newcastle upon Tyne, in the county of Northumberland. The streets of this place are broad and well paved, but most of the buildings are low and thatched. Newcastle had formerly 4 churches, which, at present, are reduced to 1. The present church has a square tower with bells, chimes, &c. Here are likewise 20 alms-houses, for 25 poor women. There is a manufactory of cloth here, but the chief trade is in hats, here being an incorporated company of fell makers. At Burslem, and all the neighbouring villages to the northward of Newcastle, the manufactures of porcelain, earthenware, stoneware, and other branches of what is called the Staffordshire ware, are carried on to a very great extent, and with extraordinary success. The whole county is in a manner surrounded with coal pits, the coal of which is softer than the canal coal, and consumes so fast, that it is only fit to be made use of in forges. Newcastle is governed by a mayor, 2 bailiffs, and 24 common council men; and the corporation has a court, which holds pleas for actions, under the sum of 40s. This place was formerly much noted for a peculiar custom, which was putting a bride into the mouth of a termagant or scold in such a manner as to deprive her of speech for the time, and so leading her about the t. till she made signs of her intention to keep her tongue in better discipline for the future; and then setting her at liberty, upon her promise of amendment. This instrument of salutary correction is still in custody of the mayor of the town. Population 8175.

Market Day and Fairs.] Market day, Mon. and a great mar. for cattle, every Mon. fortnight.—Fairs, Easter Mon. Whit Mon. July 6, 1st Mon. in Sept. and November 6, for cattle.

Post.] The south mail arrives here at 6 in the ev. and the north at 6 in the morn. The mail is dispatched both to the N. and S. in 10 minutes after the arrivals of the above said

mails. The post office opens for the delivery of letters, at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 8 in the morn. and shuts at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 10 at night.

Bankers.] Messrs. T. Kinnerley and Co. who draw on Masterman and Co. London, and Messrs. Horwood and Co. who draw on Glyn and Co. ditto.

Principal Inns.] Crown, and Roebuck.

Coaches and Waggon.] A post coach sets off for Newcastle under Line, from the Swan with Two Necks, Lad Lane, daily, at 6 in the aft. and a coach from the Baracen's Head, Snowhill, daily, at 5 in the aft. A flying waggon sets out from the White Horse, Cripplegate, on Mon. and Thurs. at 5 in the aft. and a waggon from the Castle and Falcon, Aldersgate-street, on Fri. at 8 in the morn.

Gentlemen's Seats.] On the r. dist. about 2 miles is Hettruria, Josiah Wedgwood, esq. Between Newcastle and Chesterton, is Bradwell Hall, W. Sneyd, esq. Near the town are the seats of H. Harrill, esq. and J. Bent, esq.

Newcastle is dist. from London 140 m. and 15 nearly N. of Stafford. On the r. are turnpike-roads to Uttoxeter, Cheddle, Leek, and Burslem, and ditto on the l. to Drayton and Nantwich.

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE, (Northumb.) a m. t. situated upon the N. bank of the river Tyne, at the distance of about 10 m. from its mouth. It is a large, populous place, the principal town of the county, and derives its name from a castle built here by William Courtois, eldest son to William the Conqueror, and was so called to distinguish it from an old monastic castle, antiently situated in this place. It is a town of great antiquity, and is supposed by some to have been a Roman villa. There are yet some visible remains of a Roman military way, leading to Newcastle from Chester-le-Street; this road was carried over the river Tyne by a bridge of arches, at the very place where the present bridge stands. The Picts wall goes through the vicarage garden, and St. Nicholas's church yard. In the time of the Saxons, Newcastle was called Monkchester, or Monaster, and before the Norman conquest, was some time in possession of the Scots, whose kings occasionally resided here. The town may be considered as divided into two parts, whereof Newcastle is one; and Gateshead, on the Durham side, which appears as a sort of suburb to Newcastle, is the other. They are both joined by the bridge, which consists of 9 arches, as large as those of London bridge, and supporting rows of houses on each side,

as London bridge formerly did. The Tyne here is a fine, deep, and noble river, so that ships of 8 or 400 tons burden may safely come up to the t. although colliery ships of the largest burden are commonly stationed at Shields. The channel of the Tyne forms so secure and convenient an haven, that vessels are in no danger, either from storms or shallows, when once they have passed Tynemouth bar, and are within the river. The situation of the town of Newcastle is very abrupt and uneven, on the N. side of the river. The lower part of Gateshead, on the S. side, is likewise rough and steep. The houses are built mostly of stone, some however are of timber, and the rest are of brick. The liberty of the town as a corporation extends no farther than to the gate upon the bridge. On the E. side of this gate, the arms of the Bishop of Durham are carved, and these of the corporation on the W. side. The town has 5 parish churches and 6 chapels of ease, besides 15 places of worship for dissenters of various denominations, and 2 chapels for the Roman catholics. There are also numerous vestiges of monastic antiquity. The public charities are both numerous and well endowed. Besides the royal grammar school, there are 5 charity schools, and several Sunday schools. The Keelmen's hospital is an admirable institution for the support of sick or superannuated members being keelmen, and beside this, there are not less than 6 other hospitals, which open their doors to the reception of the aged and the unfortunate. The infirmary and lunatic asylums for the counties of Newcastle, Durham, and Northumberland are liberally supported. The public baths, mansion house for the mayor, trinity house, &c. are truly ornaments to the town. There is also a very noble exchange here: before it, between the river and the town wall, is a spacious piece of ground, which being well wharfed up and faced with free stone, makes the longest and largest quay for the landing and lading of goods that is to be seen any where in Great Britain, that at Yarmouth in Norfolk excepted; for the quay at Newcastle is much larger than that at Bristol. Here are likewise grand assembly rooms, a new theatre, built by subscription, a free grammar school, and an elegant freemasons hall or lodge. The castle, which is old and ruinous, overlooks the whole town; it is now converted into the county prison, and in the great hall the judges hold the assizes. The Literary and Philosophical Society of Newcastle

upon Tyne is one of the most respectable institutions in the kingdom, and has contributed greatly to the diffusion of literature and science. Beside its library, there is another, St. Nicholas's library, founded and endowed by the Rev. D. Tomlinson, with the laudable design of diffusing knowledge among the inhabitants of Newcastle: there are likewise two respectable subscription libraries, and several highly respectable boarding schools. Great improvements have been made in the town of late years, by removing obstructions, opening new streets, and paving the principal old ones. There are considerable manufactories in Newcastle of hardware, and wrought iron, after the same manner as those at Sheffield. There are, besides, very curious glass works, several soap boilers, a considerable trade in grindstones, a manufacture of earthenware, of late greatly increased, a very capital manufactory for white lead, numerous refineries, salt works, copperas works, spinning manufactories, and breweries. The salmon fisheries, which formerly were very numerous, have decreased in number and value since the establishment of the very numerous manufactories. Most of the fish caught are pickled and sent to the metropolis. Not less than 20 packets and other vessels are employed in the trade to London, beside many others bound to various other ports in the kingdom. There are also numerous passage boats every tide, to and from North Shields. A number of ships are continually building here, well adapted, as to strength and firmness, for the coal trade, &c. Newcastle being situated in the very centre and heart, as it were, of the great collieries, which have, for centuries past, supplied London, all the eastern and most of the southern coasts, &c. of the kingdom with coals. About the close of the 17th century, it was computed that the trade of Newcastle had doubled in 50 years, as it was unquestionably double at that period, to what it was at the demise of Queen Elizabeth, and there is every reason to believe that its commerce is at present double, in all respects, that is in the tonnage of shipping, and in the number and amount of its capital stock in trade, to what it was in the beginning of the 18th century. It may not be improper to remark here that in the year 1346, the port of Newcastle furnished 17 ships and 314 mariners, to King Edward III. for the siege of Calais. Besides the article of coals, Newcastle exports large quantities of lead, salt, salmon,

butter, and tallow, and imports wine and fruit from the S. of Europe, and timber, iron, hemp, &c. from the Baltic and Norway. Several ships are also sent from hence to the Greenland fishery. Gateshead is chiefly inhabited by keelmen, a rough and hardy race employed in carrying the coals down the river, in keels or lighters, to the large ships. Newcastle was made a borough by King William the Conqueror, and the first charter which was granted to the townsmen, for the digging of coals and stones, was by Henry III. in 1239. Newcastle is at present governed by a mayor, 19 aldermen, a recorder, a sheriff, a town clerk, 8 chamberlains, a sword bearer, who wears a cap of maintenance, a water bailiff, who carries a large mace, 7 serjeants at mace, &c. The revenues of the corporation which they hold in their own right, amount to upwards of 8000*l.* per annum. They have the royalties of the river Tyne, from a point called Sparrow-hawk, close by Tynemouth Bar, to Hedwin Streams above the village of Newburn; the whole including a space of 14 miles. The revenue for coals, salt, grindstones, ballast, &c. is received and managed by the chamberlains, who are generally decayed merchants, eminent for their integrity, and chosen annually. For the administration of justice there are the following courts, viz. the mayor's court, the sheriff's court, court of conscience, admiralty court, (for preservation of the Tyne, and trial of offences committed upon the river,) court of common council, pied poudre, and guild courts. A court of quarter sessions is held 4 times in the year, under the presidency of the recorder. The punishment of the *Bridle* for scolds (mentioned in p. 347, supra,) is said to have formerly been in use in this town. The population of Newcastle and its dependencies is 6175.

Market Days.] The principal are Tu. and Sat. but the markets are well supplied every day with the best of provisions.

Fairs.] Aug. 12, which continues till the 22d, and Oct. 29, which continues till Nov. 6.

Post.] The post arrives from London at noon, and sets out for London at 10 in the forenoon, is dispatched to N. and S. Shields 1 hour after its arrival from London.—Arrives from Edinburgh at 9 in the morn. and proceeds again to Edinburgh; 4 an hour after its arrival from London; it is dispatched to Hexham, Mon. Thurs. and Sat. and arrives from thence, Tu. Fri. and Sun.

Bankers.] Messrs. Loraine and Co. who draw upon Veres and Co. London, Ridley and Co. who draw upon Glyn and Co. Ridley and Co. who draw upon Roberts and Co. Lambton and Co. who draw upon Barclay and Co. and Batson and Co. who draw upon Down and Co.

Principal Inns.] Crown and Thistle, Queen's Head, Turk's Head, and Shakespeare's, the last particularly for travellers.

Coaches.] A coach from London to Newcastle, goes from the Bull and Mouth, Bull and Mouth Street, daily, at a $\frac{1}{2}$ past 7. Beside which the York, Edinburgh, and other northern mails run through daily. From Newcastle to London, the following coaches go from the Turk's Head inn, viz. the Charlotte sets out for London, by way of Borough Bridge, every morn. at 8, and arrives the third morn. at 9. The High Flyer sets out at 9 in the morn. stops at York that night, and arrives in town the third day at 2 in the aft. The Union sets out for Edinbro', by way of Coldstream, thrice a week, at 5 in the morn. The High Flyer sets out for Edinbro', by way of Berwick, every morn. The Carlisle coach sets out thrice a week for Carlisle, by way of Hexham, at 8 in the morn. From the Queen's Head, the Edinbro' mail sets out every morn. at 10 o'clock for London, and every aft. at 2 for Edinbro'. From the Half Moon, Bigg Market, the Telegraph sets out every morn. at 5 for Leeds and London. From the Quay Side, Shields stages set out almost every hour, from 8 in the morn. till 5 in the even. From the Rose and Crown, Newgate-street, the Morpeth stage sets out every even. at 6, and returns next morn. at 12. From the Shakespear, the Durham and Sunderland stages set out at 4 in the aft. and return next morn. at 11. There are no hackney coaches in Newcastle, but sedan chairs are much in use.

Waggons and other Conveyances.] A waggon goes from London to Newcastle, from the White Horse, Cripple-gate, and Saracen's Head, Friday-street, daily at noon. From Newcastle the following waggons, &c. go, viz. the London waggon sets out every day, except Sun. from the Bird in Bush Yard, in Pilgrim-street, and conveys goods to all the intermediate places on the great road from York to London. The Edinbro' and Glasgow waggon sets out from the same place on the same days. The Leeds waggon sets out from the Manor Chare, the same days, and conveys goods also to London, and the different places on the road. The carriers

for Carlisle, the different towns in Cumberland, and the adjoining counties in Scotland, arrive and set out every day, Sat. and Sun. excepted. They stand in the Side and Sandhill. The carts for Hexham and Alston stand at the same place, and set out Mon. and Fri. The Berwick and Alnwick waggon sets out Tues. Thurs. and Fri. from Pilgrim-street. The Barnard Castle, Bishop Auckland, and Staindrop carriers stand on the Sandhill, and set out every Fri. The Durham and Stockton carriers set out from the Sandhill, Mon. Wed. and Fri. The Sunderland waggons, from the Side, set out Tues. Thurs. and Sat. The Darlington carriers set out on Fri. from the Sandhill. The Morpeth carriers are in town Tues. Thurs. and Sat.

Newcastle is dist. from London by Durham 276 m. and by Sunderland 288 m. On the r. there is a T. R. to Tyne-mouth, and on the l. the military road to Carlisle.

NEWCASTLE IN EMLYN, (Caerm.) a small m. t. which formerly had a fine castle, now in ruins: it is pleasantly situated on the banks of the river Telfy, which abounds with excellent salmon. In the vicinity are numerous imperceptible turf pits, which render it dangerous to the unwary traveller, to traverse this part of the country.

Market Day and Fairs.] Mar. is on Fri.—Fairs, June 22, July 18, and Nov. 22, for cattle and horses.

Newcastle in Emlyn is 223 m. from London, and 20 from Caermarthen.

NEWENT, (Gloucestersh.) a m. t. situated on a small river, which is navigable by boats, in the forest of Dean. It was formerly much larger than it is at present, having had the privileges of a borough, and being formerly governed by a bailiff, which office fell into disuse about the end of the 17th century. Its original appellation, according to Leland, was New Inn, from a building erected for the accommodation of travellers, when a communication was opened, by this route, into Wales. Newent is a small irregular town, of but little importance. It has a church dedicated to the Virgin Mary, of various architecture, it appearing to have been thrice repaired, or rather rebuilt partially. Over the porch is a tower surmounted with a lofty spire. The monuments are very numerous; among them is a very ancient tomb, on which are the effigies of a knight in mail armour, and his lady: tradition ascribes it to the memory of a baron Grandison. Here are

likewise 3 alms houses, and 2 charity schools. The parish includes a circumference of nearly 25 miles, and abounds in coal mines; 9 pits have been lately sunk by subscription; the thickness of the seam is between 4 and 5 feet, and the perpendicular depth of the coal about 41 yards. An antient gateway, and some smaller fragments of antient monastic buildings yet remain. A navigable canal has been made from Newent to Hereford. Population 2338. *Market Day.*] Fri. (market but small.)

Fairs.] Wed. before Easter, Wed. before Whitun. Aug. 12, and Fri. after Sep. 19.

Post.] This is only a cross post.

Inn.] George.

Dist. from London 112 m. and 8 m. NW. of Gloucester.

NEWHAVEN, (Sussex) a m. t. situated on the river Ouse, which is here crossed by a handsome drawbridge, at or near its mouth, about 9 m. E. of Brightelmstone. This place had formerly a very safe and good harbour for ships of considerable burden, but the necessary repairs of the timber piers, which had been here from time immemorial, having been neglected, and the piers being rotten and decayed, the harbour became gradually choaked up with sand and beach. To remedy these evils, an act was passed in the year 1731, for repairing the piers, and keeping the harbour in good condition; since which period, the trade of the town has considerably increased, and at present it is in a pretty flourishing state, there being a quay here on the E. side of the town. It is in contemplation to enlarge and improve this harbour still further, and to render it a safe shelter for ships in stress of weather, which meet with great difficulties in running in, to escape from approaching storms. There are several ship builders at Newhaven, and vessels of various sizes are constructed here. The harbour is defended by a small fort at the entrance. Newhaven, though small, is populous, and is chiefly inhabited by maritime people. Population 755.

Market.] Disused.

Fair, &c.] Oct. 10. Here is a receiving house for letters.

Principal Inn.] The Bridge.

Dist. from London 59 m.

NEWMARKET, (Cambridgesh.) a m. t. the chief part of which is situated in Suffolk, but the whole of the race course on which the t. principally depends for its support, is in this county. This place, notwithstanding its name, is of

considerable antiquity; for in the time of Edward III. the Bishop of Carlisle who was afterwards so troublesome to Henry the IV. was called Thomas of Newmarket. It chiefly consists of one street, which is long, wide, and well built; the S. side is in Cambridgesh. and the N. side in Suffolk; the greatest part of it on the gentle declivity of a hill. Most of the houses are modern and well built; and many of them, which have been erected as places of occasional residence for gentlemen, &c. who attend the races, are very neat and handsome. Two of the coffee houses are very conveniently furnished for the use of the betters, when they meet to ratify their agreements, or settle matches. Excellent accommodations for visitors may be found in the numerous inns, with which the town is provided. The air of this place is very healthy, and the heath which surrounds the town is famous for being the finest course in England. The races are held several times in each year, chiefly in the spring, and during the months of July and October. The two churches here do not contain any thing remarkable. That of St. Mary's on the N. side of the street, is in Cambridgeshire, but it is only a chapel of ease to the mother church at Wood Ditton: that on the Suffolk side is parochial. The inhabitants of the Suffolk division are 1431, those of the Cambridge side only 486. Here are 9 charity schools, one for 20 boys, and one for 20 girls.

Market Day.] Thurs. A smaller one on Tu.

Fairs.] Oct. 25, and Whit Th.

Principal Inns] Greyhound, Red Lion, Rum, and White Hart.

Bankers.] Messrs. Eaton and Co. draw on Biddulph and Co. and Messrs. Bryant and Co. on Stephenson and Co.

Post.] The mail arrives at 4 in the morn. and goes out at 11 at night.

Coaches.] A coach from Bull, Bishopsgate-street, daily, at 4 in the aft. and on Tu. Th. and Sat. at 6 in the morn. From Golden Cross, Charing Cross, every even. at 7. From the Swan with Two Necks, Lad Lane, Sun. Tu. and Th. at 4 in the aft. and from the White Horse, Fetter-lane, daily, at 3 in the aft.

Gentlemen's Seats.] On the r. dist. 2 m. is Cheveley Park, Duke of Rutland. Between the town and Red House, on the l. are Chippenham Parke, l. Thorpe, esq. On the l. are Gogmagog Hills, on which is a seat of Lord Osborne.

Newmarket is dist. from London by
h h 2

Höckeril, 61 m. by Royston and Cambridge 64 m. 19 from Thetford, 13½ from Bury, and 14 from Cambridge.

NEWNHAM, (Glouces.) a m. t. antiently a borough, which is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Severn; over which it has a direct passage into Monmouthshire, which gives much bntle to the place. It is now governed by two constables. Population 952.

Market Day and Fairs.] Mar. is on Fri.—Fairs, June 11 and Oct. 18.

Principal Inn.] The Talbot.

Coach.] The Swansea coach, (from Bolt in Tun, Fleet street, Mon. Wed. and Fri. morn. at 10,) passes through Newnham.

Dist. from London 130 m. 13½ from Gloucester.

NEWPORT, (Isle of Wight, Hampsh.) a m. t. situated almost in the very centre of the island, on the river Cowes, which falls about 7 m. below it into the sea. As its situation is more favourable for commercial purposes, than that of Carisbrooke, this circumstance may account for the decay of the latter town, and for the rise of this, which may now be considered as the metropolis of the island. Richard de Redvers, second Earl of Devon, in the time of Henry II. granted to this t. its first charter of immunities; this contains little more than a grant of liberties in general terms. In a second charter granted by the countess Isabella de Fortibus, this town is styled the New Borough of Medina, and its burgesses are empowered to receive all the market tolls, and all other customs whence free burgesses can have liberty in as ample a manner as the Countess herself enjoyed them; various other privileges accompanied the grant; for these immunities the townsmen were to pay a yearly rent of 18 marks of silver to the Countess, and 2 marks annually to the prior and monks of Carisbrook. Edward VI. confirmed to the burgesses the petty customs within all the ports and creeks of the island, which had been before bestowed on them by Henry VII. The first charter of municipal incorporation was granted to Newport, by James I. but that under which it is now governed was given by Charles II. and which vests the government in a mayor, recorder, 10 aldermen, and 12 burgesses. The situation of Newport is elevated and pleasant; on the E. side, it is watered by the E. branch of the Medina river, and on the W. by a small stream which falls into the former at the Quay, where the Medina becomes navigable. The houses of Newport are mostly disposed into 3

parallel streets, running E. and W. and crossed by 3 others at right angles. The buildings are mostly of brick, and some of them are handsome. In the original plan of the town it was intended that there should have been 3 large squares, at the intersections of the streets, to serve as markets for cattle, corn, and poultry; but, unluckily for the appearance of the town, the uniformity of this design has been broken in upon by various encroachments. The church was originally a chapel of ease to Carisbrooke, but is now subject to the incumbent of Northwood, who has resisted the claim of choosing their own minister. It is a spacious fabric, and has an embattled tower at the W. end. Its patron St. is St. Thomas a Becket, and the church is supposed to have been founded about the time of Henry II. but the architecture is of different periods. The various mechanical instruments that are sculptured on the S. wall, as hammers, shears, &c. render the opinion probable, that part of the expences of building this church was defrayed by the mechanics of the t. The principal monument displays a recumbent statue of Sir Edward Horsey, Knt. who was captain of the island, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Here are likewise 3 places of worship for the Protestant Dissenters of different denominations, and a handsome chapel for the Roman catholics. In the town hall which is situated over the largest of the market places, besides the meetings of the corporation, &c. is held the *Knighten Court* or *Curia Militum*; a court which was instituted in the feudal times, and, as is believed, by William Fitzosborne, to whom the island was granted by William the Conqueror. The original judges were such as held a knight's fee, or a part of one, in capite, from the proprietor of the lordship; but the present judges are freeholders, holding of Carisbrooke Castle. They are empowered to decide without the intervention of a jury, and generally sit in rotation, or as convenience may dictate, three or more at a time. The court is commonly held every Monday three weeks, and has jurisdiction over every part of the island, except the Borough of Newport; it holds pleas of all actions of debt and trespasses, under the value of 40s. and upon replevin granted by the steward or his deputy. The proceedings are similar to those in courts of equity, and are carried on by regular bred attornies, admitted by the court. Here is a free school endowed with lands for the support of a

master; but of late years this has almost dwindled to a sinecure; in the school room, which is 50 feet long, the negotiations between Charles I. and the parliamentary commissioners were discussed. Here is also a charity school for the clothing and instructing of poor girls, and two Sunday schools lately established. The number of inhabitants as returned under the act of 1811, was 3853. Many of the working classes are employed in the manufacture of starch and hair powder, and in the making of cracknels, biscuit, &c. for the use of the shipping. The amusements of the upper ranks are sought in a neat theatre, and in assemblies held in two elegant rooms that have been erected for the purpose. The streets of Newport were regularly paved some years ago; and upon the whole, the town is a scene of great bustle, every street is for the most part crowded, and all the public houses thronged; it labours, however, under a deficiency of water for domestic uses, and the chief part of what is used by the inhabitants, is brought in water carts from Carisbrooke, and retailed from house to house. On the streams in the vicinity of the town are several corn mills.

Market Days and Fairs.] Market days, Wed. and Sat.—Fairs, Whit Mon. Tu. and Wed.

Post.] The mail for London, &c. leaves Newport every aft. except Sat. and returns every morn. except Mon. The letters are conveyed to and from Cowes, by a mail coach established for that purpose, and from thence to Southampton by the packets, where the London mail coach receives them.

Bankers.] Messrs. Bassett and Co. who draw on Glyn and Co. London.

Principal Inns.] Bugle, Green Dragon, and Sun.

Dist. from London about 97 m. and 4 m. from Cowes.

NEWPORT, (Monmouthsh.) a m. t. which stands upon the river Uske, between its mouth and Caerleon, at the distance of about 4 miles from the mouth of the said river. It is a pretty considerable town with a good haven, and carries on a mercantile intercourse with the different places that lie on the shores of the Bristol channel. Newport had its name in respect to the old port Caerleon, out of the ruins of which it evidently rose. A handsome stone bridge has been lately erected here over the river, by the son of the famed architect who built the curious arch of Pont-y-pridd in Glamorganshire. Newport had formerly a very strong and spacious castle which

stood upon the westernmost bank of the river Uske, at a small distance N. of the bridge, and at the eastern end of the town. It was apparently erected for the defence of the passage over the river, towards which here are yet remaining 3 strong towers, but towards the town here is only a common wall, without any flanks or defences. It was built with small rubble stones, but coigned with square ones, and from its remains appears to have been neatly finished; the windows, many of which are of the gothic sort, seem to have been elegantly decorated. Near the castle was a Roman military way called Julia Strata, and they shew a ford here, in a stream called Nant Henthath, which King Henry II. of England, who had a freckled face, had no sooner passed, though by mere accident, than the Welsh readily submitted to him, as Merlin Sylvester had foretold that the Welsh should be conquered by a prince of that complexion who should pass the said ford. The church here is built on an eminence, and commands a fine prospect. Population 2346.

Market Day.] Sat.

Fairs.] Holy Thurs. Whit Thurs. Aug. 15, and Nov. 6.

Post.] Mail arrives at 6 in the aft. and goes out at 6 in the morn.

Bankers.] Messrs. Harrison and Co. draw on Ferrin and Co. and Sir R. Salusbury and Co. draw on Down and Co.

Principal Inns.] King's Head, and Westgate House. Between Newport and Christ Church is Maindee, the seat of W. Kemeys, esq. Dist. from London 147 m. On the r. there is a T. R. to Pontypool, 8 m. and one to Caerphilly 12 m.

NEWPORT, (Shropsh.) a m. t. situated on a plain; near the borders of Staffordshire, by the Roman way called Watling-street. The church here was formerly a college for a master, and 4 secular chaplains; it has a square tower with bells, a clock, and chimes. Here is a noble free school, founded by Mr. William Adams, a native of this place, and haberdasher of London, and endowed by him to the amount of 7000*l.* with a library and house for the master, and one for the usher; a salary of 60*l.* a year, now worth 100*l.* for the master, and 30*l.* a year for the usher; to each house is annexed a garden of about an acre in extent; and there is an inclosed space of about 2 acres for the boys to play in. Near the school, the said Mr. Adams erected 4 almshouses, and he likewise gave the sum of 550*l.* towards building a town.

house. Here is also an English free school for the poor children of the t. endowed with 90*l.* a year, and with a subsequent addition made to it of about 8*l.* a year. The noted Tom Brown, of facetious memory, was a native of this place. Population 2114.

Market Day.] Sat.

Fairs.] Sat. before Palm Sunday. May 28, July 27, and Dec. 10.

Post.] The post is dispatched for London every day, except Sat. at 7 in the morn. and arrives from London every even. except Mon. at 2. A cross post is dispatched at the same hours.

Bankers.] Messrs. Parsons and Co. draw on Fry and Co.

Principal Inn.] Red Lion.¹

Gentlemen's Seats] Dist. about 1 m. from Newport on the l. is Longford Hall, (Ralph Leeke, esq.) Beyond the town about 1½ m. on the r. is Chetwynd, (—Burroughs, esq.) and about 1 m. further on the l. is Standford Hall, (—Marsh, esq.)

Newport is dist. from London 140 m. On the l. there is a T. R. to Shrewsbury, 90 m. and across the Strine river, and on the r. another to Eccleahall, 9 m.

NEWPORT, (Pemb.) a small m. t. and port, which having fallen to decay in consequence of a great mortality in the 16th century, has of late years begun to revive. Here are an antient church and the ruins of a castle. Population 1435.

Market Day and Fair] Mar. is on Sat.—Fair, July 27.

Newport is 94½ m. from London, and 124 from Cardigan.

NEWPORT PAGNELL, (Bucks.) a m. t. situated in the N. part of the county, on a small river called the Lovet, at or near its junction with the Ouse, on the great road from London to Northampton. It is an antient, large, populous place, and was formerly a borough. Its name appears to be derived from the Paganels or Painells, a great family, whose property it was, and who either were descendants of or obtained it from William Fitzculf, a powerful baron, who was lord of it in the reign of William II. The family of Painells kept possession of this place for upwards of a century. Leland and Camden have both made mention of a castle that formerly stood at Newport Pagnell, but of which no vestiges are now discoverable, except the scite of it which is still called the castle, but there were no remains of this building, even in Camden's time. The church is an antient stately structure, built on an eminence, as is the greater part

of the town, and commands a very fine meadow view of the adjacent meadows and country. Here are likewise a Presbyterian meeting house, and 1 for the Anabaptists, a hospital, of which the vicar is always master, and several alms houses. The inhabitants, who are about 2000 in number, are well supplied with water from the Ouse, over which here are 2 stone bridges, by means of an hydraulic machine. The manufacture of bone lace is carried on to a great extent, and there is also a manufacture of paper, which employs a number of hands. The vicarage here is in the gift of the crown. The great tythes which were given by Fulk Paganell, who lived in the reign of William Rufus, to the priory of Tickford, and adjoining Hamlet, now belong to the Earl of Mount Norris, and Mr. Vanhagen. Population 2315.

Market Day.] Market day, Sat. for corn and provisions; also a small m. for bone lace on Wed.

Fairs.] Feb. 22, April 22, June 22, Aug. 29, Oct. 24, and Dec. 24, all which are well supplied with cattle, &c.

Post.] The mail arrives between 5 and 4 mo. and goes out between 8 and 9 in the evening.

Principal Inns.] Saracen's Head, Swan, and George. The 2 former for families and travellers, and the last for waggons.

Conveyances.] The Bedford, Leicester and Northampton coaches and waggons pass through daily.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Beyond Newport, on the r. at Tyringham, dist. about 2 m. is the seat of—Praad, esq. and about half a m. further on the l. is Gayhurst, Miss Wright.

Newport Pagnell is dist. from London 51 m. and 13 from Northampton. On the r. there is a turnpike road to Wellingborough. Going the cross road from Oxford to Cambridge, on the r. there is a turnpike road to Dunstable, and one on the l. to Northampton and Olney.

NEWTON BUSHEL, and NEWTON ABBOT, (Devonsh.) are the names of two parishes, now united and constituting one town; they are situated on the river Teign, which rises in two streams, one a little to the S. of Chagford, called the West Teign, and the other about 2 miles N. of Ashburton, and both join a little below Newton Bushel; the united stream soon after expands itself; and, after a course of 6 or 7 miles, falls into the English Channel at Teignmouth. The houses of this place are remarkably mean in

their appearance: and the streets are badly paved; but it is notwithstanding a large town. The principal streets are much obstructed by an old market house and shambles, said to have been erected by Waller after the Civil Wars, as a kind of compensation for his having attempted to deprive the inhabitants of their established market. The church stands about 1 m. west of the t. but there are 2 chapels of ease within the town.

Market Day.] Wed.

Fairs.] June 24, first Wed. in Sep. and Nov. 6.

Post.] The post is in every morn. about 9 o'clock, and out at 5.

Principal Inns.] Globe, Hotel, and Sun. About 1 mile S. of Newton Abbot, is Ford, a neat and fair house belonging to the Courtenay family. It was built in the reign of James I. by Sir Richard Reynell, an eminent lawyer. In 1695, Charles I. with his retinue took up his abode here. Dist. from London 187 m. In the neighbourhood are some of the most pleasing and picturesque prospects, that can any where be found. The Plymouth, Falmouth, and Exeter coaches pass through Newton Bushel.

NEWTON, OR TRENEWYDD, (Montgomerysh.) a m. t. situated on the banks of the Severn, in a fine vale of very rich and fertile land, that stretches along both sides of the river, and about 10 m. to the westward of Llanymyrdos. It is neatly built after the Welsh fashion, and has several good houses, both in the place and contiguous to it; those of the tradesmen and shopkeepers are mostly formed of wood and laths, having the intermediate parts secured with mortar or plaister; yet they appear to be warm, durable, and comfortable dwellings. The chief trade of the inhabitants is in fannels. This t. was formerly a corporation, but that privilege has either been taken away or is now grown into disuse. On the road to Builth, dist. 1 m. is a cataract. The population is 2,025 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in the manufacture of fannel.

Bankers.] Messrs. Pugh & Co. draw on Glyn and Co.

Market Day.] Tu. well supplied with corn.

Fairs.] Last Tu. in March, June 24, last Tues. in August; Oct. 24, and Dec. 15, for horned cattle, sheep, and horses.

Post.] Mail arrives at 8½ ev. and goes out at 12 mo.

Principal Inns.] Red Lion, and Bear's Head. On the r. is Newton Hall,

distant from London 8 m. (D. Collyer, esq.) The t. is surrounded by 7 turnpike roads, one of which leads to Machynlleth, distant 28 m. Entering Newton on the l. there is a turnpike road to Bishop's Castle. Across the Severn on the r. there is a turnpike road to Llanfair, and ditto at the distance of 4 miles, one to Welshpool.

NEWTON IN THE WILLOWS, (Lanc.) a borough by prescription, which is governed by a steward, bailiff and burgesses, and sends two members to parliament. The population is 1589; but the right of election is vested in 36 burgesses, who occupy certain tenements. Newton had formerly a market on Sat. but it is now discontinued. It has, however, annual races, and 2 fairs, on May 11 and Aug. 11 and 12, for cattle, &c. Here are 2 charity schools, with a considerable manufacture of fustians and Manchester goods.

Newton is 193 m. from London, 5 m. from Warrington, and 7 from Wigan.

NEYLAND, or NAYLAND, (Suff.) a m. t. situated in a vale on the N. side of the river Stour, which parts this co. from that of Essex, and over which there is a large brick bridge of one arch. In the centre of the t. is a spacious and handsome church, with a good steeple, and a spire. It has been lately new pewed, and an excellent organ set up in it. In the church are many marble monuments richly inlaid with brass, of clothiers who formerly lived here, and who bequeathed considerable charities, in order to perpetuate their memories. The woollen manufacture, however, has been long on the decline in this place, and only some yarn is made for the manufacturers of crape and bombazeens at Norwich. Neyland is only a chapel of ease to Stoke; it is, notwithstanding, a large t. of some trade. Large quantities of meal are made here, and there is a manufacture of white and brown soap. From the low situation of the town the river sometimes overflows parts of it, the inhabitants however, by means of it, bring plenty of coals hither, which otherwise must be fetched at a great distance. There is a parcel of lands in the neighbourhood that lets for about 130l. per annum, which is vested in trustees for the purpose of relieving poor decayed tradesmen, and out of which a salary is allowed to an English master, to teach 10 boys. Population 935.

Market Day.] Friday, not much attended.

Fair.] Oct. 2, for horses and goods,

Post.] Letters from London are brought by the mail coach to Colchester, from whence the Neyland bag is forwarded by horse; letters are delivered out about 9 or 10 in the morn. The letters from Neyland to London are sent off to Colchester about 6 o'clock in the even. and forwarded to town the same night.

Principal Inn.] Queen's Head.

Dist. from London 37 m. and 6 from Colchester N.

NORFOLK, a maritime county, bounded on the N. and E. by the German Ocean, on the S. by Suffolk, and on the W. by Cambridgeshire and Lincolnshire. It is in a great measure insulated by the sea, and by the rivers which form its internal boundary. In its figure Norfolk resembles a pretty exact oval, of which the diameter, from N. to S. measures about 45 m. and that from E. to W. about 70.

Air, Soil, Natural Productions, &c.] The air, except on the sea-coast, is generally healthy. The face of the country, considering the large space which this county comprehends, varies less than in most tracts of equal extent in the kingdom. In many parts the surface is broken into gentle swells and depressions, but not a single hill of moderate height is to be seen in the whole county. At the western extremity, adjoining the counties of Cambridge and Lincoln, is a considerable tract of flat, fenny land, and on the E. near Yarmouth, a narrow tract of marshes runs from the sea to some distance up the country. Several of the western hundreds, from Thetford northwards, consist of extensive heaths, the soil of which is a light sand or hungry gravel. The rest of the county in general is arable land, varying in its degrees of fertility, and the soil being of every species, from sand to clay. The northern and eastern parts are all inclosed, or nearly so. Large strata of marl are found in most parts of this county, and in many places very near the surface. The roads in general, even in what may be called their natural state, that is to say, with no other than the common parochial duty, are excellent; and the navigation by sea and different rivers almost belts the county round, from Yarmouth to the mouth of the Nen. The chief productions are corn, cattle, wool, rabbits, butter, honey, saffron, fish turkies, and other poultry, game, &c. The natives of this county are reckoned an enterprising and industrious race of inhabitants, and the agriculture of this county has of late years flourished exceedingly, from the

numerous inclosures which have been made, and also by the spirited improvements effected by the farmers.

Rivers.] The principal rivers of Norfolk are the Great Ouse, which, after forming a part of its south-eastern boundary, crosses the western side, and falls into the German Ocean below Lynn. The Little Ouse rises about the middle of the Suffolk border, and, separating the two counties as it flows westward, empties itself into the Great Ouse: it is navigable from Thetford. The Nen forms the western boundary of this county, and, after communicating by several channels with the Ouse, falls into the sea at the Lincolnshire Washes. The source of the Waveney is separated from that of the Ouse only by a causeway. It runs in a contrary direction, and forming the rest of the Suffolk boundary, joins the Yare a little above Yarmouth: it is navigable from Bungay. The Yare rises near Attleborough, and being joined by the Wensum and other small streams at and near Norwich, flows to Yarmouth; and, having received the Waveney and Bure, falls into the German Ocean below that town. The Bure, joined by other streams from the N.E. meets the Yare at or near Yarmouth: it is navigable up its several branches to Aylsham, North Walsham, and other places.

Population, Divisions, Diocese, &c.] Mr. Kent calculates the superficial content of this county at 1,094,400 acres. The population in 1811 was 201,999. Norfolk was antiently inhabited by the Ikeni, and made part of the province of *Flavia Caesariensis*: under the Anglo-Saxon Heptarchy this county belonged to the kingdom of the East Angles, but it is now included in the Norfolk circuit, the province of Canterbury, and diocese of Norwich. It is divided into 31 hundreds, sends 12 members to parliament, and pays or lately paid 90 parts of the land-tax. It contains 1 city, and 92 market towns.

NORTH ALLERTON, (*York, N. R.*) is a market town, on the great north road from London to Edinburgh, by way of Berwick on Tweed, chiefly consisting of one long street, of more than half a mile, and supposed to have been antiently a Roman town. That eminent antiquary, Roger Gale, was of opinion, that the modern name is softened from Alfred's town: but whether it was so, or not, is of little import. It is often called Alvertonshire, and is situated on the river Wiske. Some consider its present name as a corruption of the Saxon

name, *Cafferton*. There are other towns of the same name in the county, and hence it is distinctly called *Northallerton*. The bishops of Durham, by gift from king William Rufus, are lords of the manor; who govern it by a bailiff, appointed by patent for life, who is the returning officer, by himself or deputy, of members to serve in parliament for the borough. A castle was built here in the reign of Henry I. by bishop Galpidus, and given to a nephew who had married a niece of the earl of Albemarle; and though it was rebuilt and enlarged by bishop Pudsey, it was afterwards seized and destroyed by Henry II. and a house for the bishop's steward has been recently erected out of its ruins. This town has frequently proved a seat of contention between the English and Scots: for in the year 1139, on the hill called *Standard Hill*, about 2 miles from it, the English routed the Scots, after a most resolute attack from the prince of Scotland, and the pits where they were buried are to this day called *Scots Pits*. But in 1318, the Scots, in their progress towards the south and south-west, burnt the town. In the reign of Henry II. or Richard I. an hospital, dedicated to St. James, is said to have been founded by bishop Pudsey; and about 1363, on the east side, a house of white friars was established by bishop Hatfield. William de Alverton also gave the Augustine friars eight acres of land in the town; in the time of Edward III. whereon to build a habitation and a church. Bishop Pudsey's hospital was granted at the dissolution to sir Richard Morysine; but by exchange it now belongs to Christ church, Oxford. The *Castle Hills* are about a quarter of a mile west of the town, where a castle formerly stood, and where Roman entrenchments are still visible. The site of various burghage tenures, chiefly fronting the main street, gives the right of voting, though some of them exist only as cow houses or stables, but with small chimneys, usually to denote the right; and many of these are leased out for 999 years, at a pepper corn rent. On any expected opposition, which is not frequent, assignments of tenures are in readiness for the confidential friends of the respective proprietors, though they are never executed unless demanded on a scrutiny, and even then seldom entrusted to the custody of the votes; which in the election phrase of some other boroughs, are denominated *faggots*. It sent representatives to parliament in the 26th of Edward I. only, but discontinued until 1610.

It has a new prison, consisting of about 30 cells, and a place of correction and labour, with 4 very strong cells for capital offenders, on the plan of the celebrated Mr. Howard, but it is only as an assistant to the prison at York, and not a county one. In 1811 this town contained 2234 inhabitants.

Market Day and Fairs.] It has a very considerable market on Wed. for corn, cattle and other provisions; and 4 fairs are held here annually, on the 15th of Feb. 4th of May, 4th of Sept. and 2d of Oct. though the third of these is omitted in some accounts.

Post.] The mail coach arrives before 5 o'clock every m. from London, and stops only about 40 minutes; and returns for London every aft. at or before 5 o'clock.

Banker.] Messrs. Hammond and Co. draw on Willis and Co.

Inns.] The *Golden Lion*, and *King's Head*; but there are other respectable houses for travellers in the town.

Coaches, Waggon, &c.] Besides the mail, a post coach for this town leaves the *George and Blue Boar* in Holborn, every afternoon at 6; another from the *Saracen's Head*, *Snow Hill*, at half past 6 every morning, and from the *White Horse* in Fetter Lane, every morning at 7: and from the *Bull and Mouth*, daily at half past 6. A light waggon also leaves the same place every afternoon at 4; and others from the *Red Lion*, *Aldersgate*, the *White Horse*, *Cripplegate*, and the *Saracen's Head*, *Friday-st.* daily at noon.

Gentlemen's Seats.] The neighbourhood abounds with these, so that we must confine ourselves to a few of them. About 4 m. to the S. E. is *Brawth*, (*Warcop Consett, esq.*) and on the North-west, *Hutton Bonville*, (*Anthony Hammond, esq.*) Also *Sobergate*, between South and North Ottington, (the seat of Robert Hutton, esq.) about 3 m. to the S.

Northallerton is dist. from London, by way of York, through *Thirsk*, 27 m. 3 f. and by *Wetherby* and *Borough Bridge*, 22½ m. being 18½ m. from the latter, 8½ m. from *Thirsk*, 16 m. from *Darlington*, and 10 m. from *Scorton*. On the left is a turnpike road to *Richmond* 14 m. and a half distant.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, an inland county, bounded by Lincolnshire, Rutland, and Leicestershire on the N. and N.W. (being separated by the river Welland from the two former and part of the latter counties) by Warwickshire on the W. by Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire on the S. and

by the counties of Bedford and Huntingdon, with a small point of Cambridgeshire on the E. As Northamptonshire lies obliquely across the very heart or middle of England, it is in contact with more surrounding counties than any other in the kingdom. It stretches from S. E. to N. W. the length of about 60 m. its greatest breadth is only about 20 m. and it goes on narrowing as it proceeds northwards.

Air, Soil, Natural Productions, &c.] The air of Northamptonshire is exceedingly pure and healthy, and in general it is very much crowded with towns and villages, so that in some places 45 steeples have been seen from one point of view; there are likewise a great number of noblemen's and gentlemen's seats contained in it. The soil is fruitful both in corn and grass, but produces very little wood. The face of the country is mostly level, and less of it remains unclosed than of any other county in England. The highest ground in the county is in the neighbourhood of Daventry. Northamptonshire still possesses some remains of its old forests, particularly those of Rockingham in the N. W. part, and of Salcey and Whittlebury in the S. There is a small tract of country, called Fen land, about Peterborough, which is often overflowed by great falls of water from the uplands in rainy seasons, yet even here the water does not stagnate so long upon the ground, even in winter, as to affect the air, of which the general healthfulness of the inhabitants is an undeniable proof. Northamptonshire is a farming county, with few manufactures, and is peculiarly celebrated for grazing land, that tract especially which extends from Northampton northwards, and to the Leicestershire border. Horned cattle and other animals are here fed to an extraordinary size, and many horses of the large black breed are reared: wood for the dyes' use is cultivated in this part.

Rivers.] The principal river of Northamptonshire is the Nen, which rising in the W. flows first across the county to the eastern side, and then, turning more northward, accompanies the whole remaining length of it. From Northampton it has been made navigable, and then it gives admission to the sea coal, which is so much wanted in this county, where fuel is very scarce. The Nen receives many smaller streams that rise from the N.W. side, and at Peterborough leaves the county in its progress across the isle of Ely to join the sea in Lincolnshire. The

Ouse just touches on the south-eastern corner of the county, forming a tract of rich and beautiful meadows about Stony Stratford. It is observable, that the Nen, with 2 smaller streams, the Leam and the Chamell, all spring out of one hill, S. W. of Daventry.

Divisions, Market Towns, Diocese, &c.] This part of the county was antiently inhabited by the Coritani, and under the Roman emperors was comprised in the province of *Flavia Caesariensis*: during the Saxon Hierarchy it belonged to the kingdom of Mercia, and it is now included in the midland circuit, in the province of Canterbury, and diocese of Peterborough. It is divided into 20 hundreds, in which are 1 city, Peterborough, 12 market towns, 551 villages, and 141,353 inhabitants. It sends 9 members to parliament, and pays, or lately paid, 12 parts of the land-tax.

NORTHAMPTON, (Northamp.) a m. t. which gives name to the county, is situated on an eminence by the side of the river Nen, which bounds it on the S. W. and over which it has 2 bridges. It is a handsome, well-built town, and stands in a very healthy air. It is an antient place, and was formerly surrounded with walls, and defended by a castle on the west side of the town, of which there are still some remains to be seen. Several parliaments have, at different times, been held here. The market place is so regular and spacious that it is justly reckoned one of the finest in the kingdom. The principal streets also are regular and the houses uniform, all built of a reddish kind of stone. At one time Northampton contained seven churches within the walls, at present there are but four. The great one, called Allhallows, or All Saints, stands in the centre of the town, at the meeting of 4 great streets; it has a stately portico, supported by 8 lofty Ionic columns, with a statue of King Charles II. on the ballustrade. The number of houses in Northampton is 1500, and that of the inhabitants about 3427. The horse market is reported to exceed all others of the kingdom, this town being as it were the centre of all its horse markets and horse fairs, both for saddle and for harness. The other public buildings, besides the parochial churches, are a sessions house, or county hall, which is a beautiful building in the Corinthian style, a county jail, and a public infirmary, a good free school, and a noble inn, called the George inn, which was built by John Dryden, esq. and given by him towards the

endowment of a charity school here for 30 boys and 10 girls. Here are also chapels for the presbyterians, particular baptists, quakers, moravians, and methodists. The principal manufactory is that of boots and shoes; here is also some trade in wool-combing and jersey spinning. Not far from Northampton, on the road to London, is a fine Gothic edifice, called Queen's Cross, erected by King Edward I. to the memory of his beloved queen Eleanor. Northampton is governed by a mayor, 2 bailiffs, aldermen, a recorder, town clerk, and common council, with interior officers, and sends 2 members to parliament.

Market Days and Fairs.] Market days, Wed. Fri. and Sat. the last of which is the principal—Fairs, Feb. 20, Ap. 15, May 4, Aug. 5 and 26, Sep. 19, Nov. 28, and Dec. 19.

Post.] The post comes in at 6 o'clock in the morn. and goes out at 5 in the evening.

Bankers.] Messrs. Percival and Son, who draw on Esdaile and Co. London, and Messrs. Smith and Co. who draw on Prued's and Co.

Principal Inns.] George and Angel. Northampton is a great thoroughfare, both on the N. and W. roads, coaches and waggons passing and re-passing hourly, and is dist. from London 66 m. On the r. there is a T. R. to Wellingborough, and on the l. to Daventry and Lutterworth.

NORTHLEACH, (Gloucestersh.) a m. t. situated in a bottom in the Cotswold Hills, near the source of the little river Leach; from which, and its relative situation, this place evidently derives its name. The church is a large neat structure, it has a lofty tower at the W. end, and an elegant S. porch. The whole summit of the building is embattled, and embellished with pinnacles. On several slabs on the pavement are sepulchral brasses. A free grammar school was founded here in the first year of Elizabeth, by Hugh Westwold, esq. who endowed it with the appropriate tythes of Chedworth, and a messuage and tenement then producing nearly the sum of 120l. annually. Every 4th year an exhibitioner is sent from this school to Pembroke College, Oxford, on the foundation of George Townshend, esq. The market house here is an old building, supported on columns; near it are several steps, and the base of an ancient cross. Northleach was formerly a place of considerable importance as a cloathing town, but this business is now much declined, there not being a sufficiency of water for the

use of the manufacture. The town is governed by a bailiff and 2 constables, chosen annually. Here are several alms-houses. Number of houses 139, and of inhabitants 647. A little beyond the town is a new county bride-well.

Market Day, and Fairs.] Mar. day, Wed. a considerable one for grain.—Fairs, Wed. before April 23, 3d Wed. in May, and Wed. before Sep. 29.

Post.] The London post comes in at 9 morn. and goes out at 6 ev.

Principal Inn.] King's Head.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Within a quarter of a m. of the town, on the r. is Farmington, (Rev. E. Waller), and through the t. on the l. is Stowell Park, (T. Pennie, esq.)

Coaches and Waggons.] A coach sets out for Northleach from the Bolt in Tun, Fleet-street, daily, at 10 in the morn. besides which the Cheltenham and Gloucester coaches pass through frequently in the course of the day, and a waggon from Blossoms Inn, Lawrence-lane, daily, at 4 in the aft.

Dist. from London, 82 m. and 95 E. of Gloucester, 9 m. from Stow, and 10 from Cirencester.

NORTHOP, (Flints.) a m. t. with an ancient church and two endowed schools. The petty sessions are held here every other month: and in the neighbourhood are some lead mines; a vein of coal runs beneath the greater part of this parish, which contains 2542 inhabitants.

Market Day and Fairs.] Mar. is on Sat.—Fairs, March 14, July 7, and Oct. 12.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Near Northop on the l. is the seat of Mr. Potter, and Lower Sychdin (Rev. J. C. Potter), one m. to the l. Middle Sychdin (late Sir Wm. Wynne) and Upper Sychdin (Mrs. Lloyd).

Dist. from London by Chester 201 m. and by Shrewsbury, 203 m. from Flint 3 m. from Mold 3 m. and 11½ from Chester. The Holywell coaches run through this town.

NORTHUMBERLAND, a maritime county, the most northerly in South Britain, bounded on the N. W. by Scotland, on the E. by the German Ocean, on the S. by the counties of Durham and Cumberland, and on the W. by Cumberland. This county is of a triangular figure, its eastern side subtended by the ocean, and the circumference is estimated at about 230 m. greatest length near 70 m. greatest breadth about 40.

Air, Soil, Natural Productions, Manufactures, &c.] The climate of Northumberland is subject to great

variation, and the weather is of course inconstant, but mostly in extremes. Snow continues on the mountains often for several months together; in the spring, cold easterly winds prevail, and the longest droughts are generally accompanied with them. Mild westerly or southerly breezes rarely take place before the month of June; they are the forerunner of rain and vegetation, and chiefly blow through summer and autumn. This county has been reckoned to contain 817,200 acres, of which 450,000 are mountainous districts, not proper for tillage; of these districts, that which environs the Cheviot Hills is the most valuable, being in general covered with excellent pastures, which breed some of the finest cattle in the kingdom, and intersected with fertile glens or vallies. The lower parts of the county are for the most part inclosed, and divided into farms, and these abound in mines of coal, lead, and marble: the air is healthy, and not so cold as might be imagined from the northern situation of this county. Both the face of the county and the soil are various.—The vale of Coquet produces turnips and clover in the greatest perfection. Woods are chiefly confined to the banks of rivers, but new plantations are now rising in various parts of the county. The country about Redesdale is so boggy as to be sometimes an almost impassable desert. The central part of the county stretches into bleak, melancholy wastes. The principal manufactures are those which depend on the collieries, which abound in the S.E. parts, such as glass works, potteries, iron-foundries, &c.

Rivers.] The principal river of Northumberland is the Tyne, formed of two branches, called the N. and S. Tyne, which rise at a considerable distance from each other, and uniting a little above Hexham, flow on to Newcastle and so into the sea at Tynemouth. The Tweed, after dividing Northumberland from Scotland for a considerable space, and receiving the Till, which waters the northern angle of the county, turns short to Berwick, and there mixes with the sea. The centre of the county is crossed by the river Coquet, which empties itself into the sea at Warkworth.

Division, Market Towns, Diocese, &c.] This county was antiently inhabited by the *Ottuduni*; under the Romans it made a part of the province called *Maxima Cæsariensis*. During the Saxon heptarchy it made part of the kingdom whose name it bore, then including Yorkshire, Durham, Lanca-

shire, Westmoreland, and Cumberland; it was afterwards called *Bernicia*, and alternately claimed by the English and Scots, to which last people it belonged in the time of Alfred. It is now divided into 6 wards, containing 12 m. t. 16 parishes, and 172,161 inhabitants; and is moreover included in the northern circuit, in the province of York, and the see of Durham. It sends 8 members to parliament, including 2 for the county, and pays or lately paid 4 parts of the land-tax.

NORTHWICH, (Chesh.) a m. town, seated near the centre of the county, on the river Weaver, made navigable to Liverpool since the year 1736, near its conflux with the Dam, or Dane. It is a large and antient place, and many of the houses are of considerable antiquity. The church is a spacious building, and is remarkable for the peculiarity of its choir, which is of a semicircular figure. The church is in the township of Wilton, and is under the mother church of Great Bredworth: its roof is ornamented with figures of wicker baskets, similar to those now used in the manufacture of salt: they are carved on the joints of the timbers, &c. which form the roof. Here is also a well endowed and well attended free grammar school. Here are likewise one dissenting and one methodist chapel. The houses are mostly built of brick, and covered with Welsh or Irish slate. The town is near a mile in length, and the number of inhabitants is 1362, but as the 3 neighbouring townships of Leftwich, Witten and Castle are considered as belonging to it, the population collectively may be stated at about 5000. As the river is sometimes liable to prodigious swells, when heavy rains fall, Northwich is occasionally subject to dreadful inundations. The principal article, both of manufacture and commerce, is salt. Near this town, there are no fewer than 11 subterraneous caverns, besides a great number of others, which have been formerly worked, called Salt Rock Pits. This necessary mineral is found in beds at least 20 yards in thickness, and at the depth of about 50 yards below the surface. Laterly, another mine has been discovered, after penetrating a very hard stone, which is from 15 to 20 yards in thickness; this is called the Lower or Under Mine, and being guarded in the roof by the above massy rock, is considered as more safe to work than the upper mine, and on that account is the only one which is now worked. This bed is never worked to a greater depth than 8 or 10 yards; it has been tried more than 20 yards;

but how much deeper it goes is yet unknown. The salt from this mine is of a quality equal, if not superior, to that of the upper mine. In these wonderful caverns, which are about 110 yards beneath the surface of the earth, there are 150 men in constant employment. These pits are worked with peculiar caution and neatness; the roof and the bottom are cut perfectly smooth. At equal distances, and in regular lines, are left pillars of a prodigious size, in order more effectually to secure the roof. Some of these pits are immensely large; one of them, belonging to Mr. Burns, contains an area of 4 acres, and several horses are kept in it for years together, without being ever brought up to the surface. When these pits are illuminated by 3 or 4000 candles attached to the pillars and sides of the cavern, the effect produced upon the senses is inconceivably grand and impressive. This is frequently done, in order to accommodate persons of respectability, who, by means of the apparatus employed, are conveyed with facility and safety into the bowels of the earth. The stranger, when he has descended, finds himself in a spacious and magnificent room, capable of containing more than 5000 persons! The sides, the roof, the pillars, and the ground floor of this singular apartment is composed of a transparent mineral of various hues, occasioned by its being more or less pure. The reflection and refraction of innumerable rays of light—the multitude of mirrors and prisms accidentally formed in the sides and pillars,—and the immense variety of shades and colours thereby produced, altogether form a truly wonderful scene, which surpasses all powers of description. After the candles have been burning for about one hour, their smoke ascending to the top of the cavern rather obscures the roof; and thus causes a dim religious light which is awfully grand. In January, 1814, Mr. B. had the honor of entertaining Mr. Canning and a large party in these pits, which were brilliantly lighted up on the occasion. There are also here about 20 brine pits, which are sunk to the depth of about 40 or 45 yards; from which the brine is pumped by wind mills and steam engines into large reservoirs prepared on purpose, and from these it is conveyed to the pans in wooden pipes. There are also reservoirs, containing great quantities of brine, which is brought to the surface by means of pumps, and these pumps are worked either by wind-mills or fire-engines. From the town of North-

wich are annually exported to various parts of Europe and America, 200,000 tons of manufactured salt, besides 40, or 50,000 tons of rock salt. Upwards of 280,000 bushels of salt are annually sold into various parts of the kingdom; for internal consumption, the duty upon which is above 200,000*l*. A considerable number of men are employed in working the vessels that belong to this place: to navigate and haul near 300 flats requires not less than 1200 hands. In short, the vessels and dry docks, dock-yards, warehouses, &c. dependant upon the navigation, give a very nautical appearance to the town of Northwich. From its central situation it is generally made the place of meeting to transact public business. The contiguity of Northwich to the Grand Trunk canal, has opened a source of cheap communication with many of the inland parts of England. Northwich may be considered as the chief of the salt towns, and is the only one which, in addition to its brine springs, possesses mines of rock salt. The discovery of this valuable mineral was made in the year 1670, in the lands of W. Merbury, esq. at the distance of about 1 m. from the town. It has been since discovered in the adjoining townships of Witton, Marston, Wincham, and Winnington, but in no other part of the kingdom than this neighbourhood. The inhabitants, however, have a tradition that the rock, as well as the brine pits, were worked in the time of the Romans. Of the rock salt which is delivered from the pits in and near Northwich, hardly more than one fourth part is refined in England; the remainder is exported to various parts of the continent. The salt is conveyed down the Mersey, in vessels of from 50 to 100 tons burden, to Liverpool, and then either re-shipped for foreign countries, or kept for the purpose of being refined. Some years since there was a cotton manufactory in this town, but it was burnt down in 1799; and a brine pit is now sunk upon its site: the water wheel, which formerly moved the machinery, now raises the brine which is carried in wooden troughs over the tops of the houses across the town to supply 3 or 4 salt works which are situated on the other side. The quantity of salt, which is sent from this place for exportation is variable on account of the increased number of salt works, which are trebled since the year 1800.

Market Day and Fairs.] Mar. day. Fri.—Fairs, Aug. 2, and Dec. 6. The fairs are attended by tradesmen of all descriptions, and from various parts of

the kingdom, and generally continue, at least, for about one week. There is an annual festival observed here in the month of Sept. called a wake; but this is not devoted to business, but is chiefly remarkable for that barbarous amusement called bull-baiting, and its concomitant circumstances, horrid scenes of pugilistic bruising, and intoxication.

Post.] The post arrives at Northwich from the S. at 6 o'clock in the ev. and from the N. at 2 o'clock in the morn. The post office opens at 8 in the morn. for the delivery of letters.

Bankers.] Messrs. Worthington and Co. who draw on Jones, Lloyd, and Co. and Messrs. Chandler and Co. who draw on Sandys, Horton and Co.

Principal Inns.] The Crown, Angel, Roe Buck, &c.

Coaches and Waggon.] The Liverpool post coach (from Golden Cross, Charing-cross) passes through three times a week. A coach also sets out from Chester to Manchester, and passes through Northwich every morn. at 10 o'clock. On Tues. Thurs. and Sat. the same coach goes to Manchester, and on Wed. Fri. and Sun. to Chester. Twiss's London and Liverpool stage waggon sets out from the Axe inn, Aldermanbury, every day, and passes through Northwich, every Sat. ev. to Liverpool. Maxon's stage waggon, from Manchester to Shrewsbury, &c. passes through Northwich to Manchester every Mon. and Thurs. and through Northwich to Shrewsbury on Wed. and Sat.

Gentlemen's Seats.] The principal seats in the environs are, Winnington, (Sir John Stanley), dist. 1 m. In the grounds there is an elegant poultry yard, stored with an endless variety of British and foreign fowl of all sorts, who, on the ringing of a bell, will come flocking from every quarter, to a common rendezvous, to receive from the hands of their keeper their daily food. Here are also Marbury Hall, (J. S. Barry, esq.) Wincham House, (E. Townshend, esq.) Bostock House, (T. France, esq.) The Grange, (J. Ashton, esq.) D'Amore Lodge (G. Wilbraham, esq.) Arley Hall (Sir Peter Warburton) and Tabley House (Sir J. Fleming Leicester).

Northwich is dist. from London, 175 m. from Middlewich 6, from Knutsford 7, from Warrington 12, and from Chester 17. On the r. there is a turnpike road to Knutsford, and one on the left to Chester. Going the cross road from Chester to Manchester, on the r. there is a turnpike road to Middlewich.

NORWICH, (Norfolk) an inland city, capital of the county, situated on the side of a hill, which stretches from N. to S. and on the river Wensum, which runs through it, and is navigable hence to Yarmouth, without locks. It extends rather more than 2 m. and a half in length, and about a mile and a quarter in breadth, and has 6 bridges over the river. The city was formerly defended by a wall, and 40 strong towers, some remains of which are yet to be seen. The appearance of Norwich, when a bird's eye view is taken of it, from any eminence in the neighbourhood, is remarkably striking; the cathedral and the castle form 2 grand and conspicuous objects, and the houses are interspersed with gardens and orchards, in such abundance as no other city in England can pretend to possess. The cathedral founded by Bishop Herbert de Losinga, in the year 1096, is considered as one of the most handsome and capacious buildings of the kind in the kingdom, being 400 feet in length, and 180 in breadth; the spire, which is remarkably beautiful and well proportioned, is 105 yards in height. The castle, which stands in the centre of the city, belongs, notwithstanding, to the county. In 1135, it was made a place of confinement for the king's prisoners, and ever since that time, has continued to be the county jail. It had formerly 3 ditches, only one of which is now remaining; a bridge of one arch, 41 feet in diameter, is thrown over it. About 20 years ago this ditch was converted into gardens, which present a very gratifying sight during the spring and summer months. The site of the other two ditches is now occupied by buildings. The bridge over the castle ditch is the largest and most perfect arch of Saxon workmanship in the kingdom: it was long asserted to be a complete circle of which equal portions were above and underground; and this was ascertained to be the fact during the repairs which took place in the years 1810 and 1811. The hill, on which the castle stands is an artificial one, formed about 16 feet from the surface of the level ground: this, which had long been conjectured, was ascertained to be the fact, on sinking a well. The cattle market is held on the Castle Meadow. The Guildhall is a spacious building, situated in the market place, where the assizes and quarter sessions for the city are usually held. Here is also the mayor's office, for the daily administration of justice. The assembly-room, a neat brick building, was erected in the year 1756. The theatre

is considered as one of the most complete in the kingdom, out of London; the company perform here about 5 months in the year. The charitable institutions of Norwich are uncommonly numerous. Among the most considerable are Doughty's, for the relief and maintenance of aged persons of both sexes; the free school, the hospital for the cloathing and educating of poor boys, and a similar one for girls, a bedlam for the reception of poor lunatics, the Norfolk and Norwich hospital erected in 1772. and supported by voluntary subscription. The most eminent medical men attend here daily, to give advice, &c. and the hospital is, at all times open for the reception of what are termed accidental cases. The Norwich dispensary affords advice and medicine gratis, to the poor. There are other charities confined to particular classes of the necessitous, as an institution for the education, &c. of the indigent blind, societies for decayed tradesmen, clergymen's widows, aged ministers, attorney widows, to which must be added numerous charity and Sunday schools, an Auxiliary Bible and Church Missionary Society, Humane Society, and various other institutions for the supplying the necessities of the poor. The society of *Friars* is foremost in this good work: it was instituted in 1785 for the participation of useful knowledge: their principal is a prior, with a sub-prior and other officers under him: they have a good library; and, during the winter season they distribute soup and bread to a great number of poor. A public library has been established here nearly 40 years, to which there are upwards of 500 subscribers; it contains a very valuable collection of books, in the various classes of polite literature, &c. Besides this public library, there are many circulating libraries, more circumscribed in their plan; one of them is of considerable respectability, having books in almost every class of reading, with all the daily papers, reviews, magazines and periodical publications. Norwich contains many opulent inhabitants and good buildings, but the streets in general, except the marketplace and St. Giles's-street, are narrow and ill disposed. In the confessor's time Norwich contained 25 churches, and was deemed second to no city but York. At one time it had 50 churches, but now has only 36, most of which are curacies, and in the gift of the dean and chapter. Some of the present churches are thatched, and all of them are incrustured with flint stones.

Two churchses still remain for the descendants of the Dutch and French Flemings, who have particular privileges, and are still very numerous in the city, but one of them is now used as a poor-house. Norwich is governed by a mayor, recorder, steward, 24 aldermen, 2 sheriffs, and 60 common council-men. The freemen of the city are about 3000 in number. Norwich sends 2 members to parliament. Population, 37,256 individuals. The trade and manufactures of Norwich are very considerable: during the late war, while the merchants were shut out from the foreign markets, and from our own by fashion, the number of hands employed was much reduced. The principal articles made here are bombazines and broad camblets, for the latter of which the East India Company, have annually given large orders, and it is much to be lamented that the benefits, which formerly accrued from this manufacture, should within the last few years have been in a great measure dissipated by a narrow jealousy and want of unanimity amongst the manufacturers. This discordance has created a baneful competition, for the favours of the East India Company, which are consequently distributed, in the greatest proportion, to that quarter, where the labours of the poor must necessarily be the most depreciated. A good understanding between them would not only have preserved thier consequence with the company, but would certainly have rendered their connection with that body much more advantageous; the company finding their account in the goods, and not being able to procure them at any other market. However, during the failure of a continental trade, it certainly is of considerable consequence to the city. The wools of Lincolnshire and Leicestershire are chiefly used. To the articles before mentioned, have been of late years added, cottons, shawls and some other fancy goods, both of silk and cotton; some of which are calculated for furniture, and some for dress, and which for elegance, surpass any thing of the kind made in the kingdom. Cotton thread lace is also made here, and no inconsiderable quantity of hempen cloth. The staple manufactory of Norwich, furnishes about fifty distinct occupations from the shearer of the sheep to the mariner who ships the goods. The earnings of the different artizans are various—men from 6s. to 30s. per week; women from 5s. to 15s. and children by spinning, filling and tire drawing, from 1s. to 4s. The

combing of wool used to employ a great number of hands; but since the invention of machines, their employ is in a great measure superseded. Norwich adds greatly to the trade of Yarmouth, by the importation of about 40,000 chaldrons of coals yearly; wine, fish, oil, Irish yarn, and all heavy goods which come from thence by the river Yare: and in peace the exportation of its manufactures to Russia, Germany, Holland, Denmark, Norway, Spain, Portugal, Italy, &c. The keels and wherries which navigate between Norwich and Yarmouth are acknowledged to be superior to any other small craft in England, for carrying a larger burthen, and being worked at a smaller expence:—their burthen is from 15 to fifty tons: they have but one mast, which lets down, and carry only one large square sail, are covered close by hatches, and have a cabin superior to many coasting vessels, in which oftentimes the keelmen and his family live: they require only two persons to navigate them, and sometimes perform their passage (thirty-two miles) in five hours. Norwich has experienced of late years, a number of improvements; the lighting is much more brilliant, and better regulated than formerly; the paving also, which is in great forwardness, and the alterations consequent thereon, have already much improved many parts, and will when finished, add greatly to the beauty of the city, and to the convenience and comfort of the inhabitants and occasional visitors. The act for paving the streets, &c. was obtained in June, 1808, and empowers the commissioners to levy on all houses laid to the poor-rate, four shillings in the pound on the half-rental, and one shilling and four pence in the pound on such houses, &c. as do not pay to the poor-rate, computed on half their annual value; also by a frontage of two-pence per running foot. The commissioners under the paving act are 136 in number; 63 permanent, besides the mayor, aldermen, sheriffs, recorder, steward, the speaker of the commons, the Rev. the dean and prebendary. in all 31, and 42 parochial commissioners, chosen annually. The Clerk's office is on Elm-hill: there also a surveyor and 4 collectors of the rates. Among the modern institutions of the city is one which serves to shew that the fine arts are encouraged even at this distance from the metropolis: this is a "*Society of Artists*," the members of which have an annual public exhibition of their pictures, for the last few years, during the assize and fol-

lowing week, at their room in Sir Benjamin Wrench's court, St. John's Maddermarket, where they also hold meeting once a fortnight. Among the numerous eminent men, to whom this city has given birth, we may mention Wm. Bateman founder of Trinity hall, Cambridge, Matthew Parker, Archbishop of Canterbury, John Kaye or Caius founder of Caius College, Cambridge, John Cosin, Bishop of Durham, Dr. Samuel Clarke a celebrated critic and divine, and the late Edward King, esq. F. R. S. and F. S. A. an eminent antiquary.

Market.] Norwich market has for a long series of years, been held in the highest estimation, for the quantity and quality of provisions, with which it has been supplied, particularly for poultry, which are sent from hence, in considerable quantities to London, and various other parts of the kingdom. The market is under the regulation of a committee from the court of aldermen and commons. Market-days, Wed. and Sat. The fish market, adjoining, is generally well supplied (from Yarmouth) daily, as is the butchery, with beef and mutton. The Norwich cattle-market, held on the castle meadow, every Sat. has for many years been increasing, and is considered at this time the first cattle-market in the kingdom, out of the metropolis.

Fairs.] The day before Good Fri. Sat. before and Sat. after Whit. Sun. One of the largest fairs in the kingdom for cattle, is held at St. Faith's, at a little distance from Norwich. A considerable fair for cattle every Sat.

Post.] The mails from London arrive at Norwich every forenoon, Mon. excepted, about 11 o'clock, and are dispatched at 4 in the aft. The mails from Huntingdon, Cambridge, Newmarket, Bury, &c. arrive and are dispatched every day, at the above times. The mail to Yarmouth is dispatched immediately after the arrival of the mails from London, and the mail from Yarmouth, arrives here every day at 4 o'clock. The mails from Cromer, Aylsham, North-Walsham, &c. arrive here every day, early in the forenoon, and are dispatched from 12 to 1.

Bankers.] Messrs. Gurneys draw on Barclay and Co. Messrs. Harvey and Hudson, on Hankey and Co. Messrs. Ketts and Back, on Hoare and Co. Messrs. Starling. Day and Son, on Lubbock and Co. and Messrs. Bignold, Son, and Co. on Stephenson and Co.

Principal Inns.] For travellers and families, are the White Swan, St. Peter's, the King's Head, and the An-

gel, both in the market place, and the Maid's Head, St. Simon's. The other inns are the Castle, and White Lion, in St. Peter's; the Bell on Onford Hill, the Star, in the Haymarket, and Rampant Horse, St. Stephen's.

Coaches and Waggons.] Two mail coaches set out for London, every day at 4 o'clock, one through Bury and Newmarket, the other through Ipswich and Colchester. An Expedition coach, which carries 8 passengers, sets out every day for London, through Newmarket, and a coach goes through Bury 3 times a week. These coaches arrive at Norwich at 11 o'clock in the forenoon. A Lynn and Norwich expedition by Dereham and Swaffham, leave Norwich on Tues. Thurs. and Sat. morn. at 7 o'clock, and arrive at Lynn the same evening, returning to Norwich on Wed. Fri. and Mon. in winter time it runs only twice a week, viz. on Tues. and Sat. A machine to Yarmouth twice every day, from the Black horse, Tombland, at 8 o'clock in the morn. and 4 in the after. in the summer, and 9 o'clock in the morn. and 3 in the aft. in winter, Sat. morn. excepted; and in the worst part of the winter it sometimes runs only once each day. Two London waggons leave Norwich every Tues. and Fri. even. and return to Norwich every Wed. and Saturday sen-ight following. By these waggons through Cambridge, there is a regular conveyance to Manchester. Birmingham, Sheffield, York, and all the manufacturing towns in Yorkshire:—here are also York, Manchester, Lynn, Bury waggons, &c.—also a harge to Yarmouth every Mon. Tues. Thurs. and Fri.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Costessey (usually called Cossey) Hall, the seat of Sir G. Jerningham, dist. from Norwich 3 m. The late Sir Wm. Jerningham erected a few years since, a very elegant chapel for his family and tenantry being Roman Catholics; us most of the inhabitants of Costessey are. On the l. at Catton are, the seat of Alderman Ives, and Bixly Earl of Roseberry.

Norwich is distant from London, through Newmarket, 108 m. through Ipswich, 112 m. dist. from Yarmouth 22 m. from Lynn 42, and from Swaffham 28.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE, an inland county bounded by Yorkshire and Lincolnshire on the N. by Leicestershire on the S. by Lincolnshire on the E. and by Derbyshire on the W. It extends about 50 m. in length, from N. to S. and is about 21 m. in breadth;

in its figure representing a long oval, with its narrowest end towards the N.

Air, Soil, Natural Productions, Face of the Country, &c.] Nottinghamshire being happily situated between the mountainous regions of Derbyshire on the one hand, the flat or level districts of Lincolnshire on the other, it enjoys such a wholesome temperature of soil and climate, as to render it in all respects, one of the most fertile, healthful and agreeable counties in England. With respect to soil and face of country, Nottinghamshire may be divided into 3 or 4 parallel districts, all pretty distinct from each other. A narrow stripe on the Derbyshire border, but stretching to some dist. 8. forms the limestone and coal district. This part is chiefly arable land, and contains several woods. The next is a much broader stripe, running up to the northern extremity of the county, the soil hereabout is composed chiefly of sand and gravel. This includes the whole of the antient forest of Sherwood, several parts of which still lie in a waste state, with some small remains of the woods, with which it was formerly covered. A considerable quantity of the land, however, has been inclosed and brought into cultivation of late years, and several large parks have been taken out by grants from the crown, which are now brought into tillage, or covered with flourishing plantations. The turnep husbandry has been introduced with great success, upon the forest inclosures, and large quantities of barley and other grain, together with some hops, and an article for dying yellow, called weld, or dyers weed, are now produced in this district. The next parallel tract, nearly of the same extent, is the clay district, reaching from the forest to the banks of the Trent, at the northern end of the county, but leaving an intermediate space, at the middle and southern point. The Trent bank land, forms another separate district, spreading on each side the river, from its entrance out of Leicestershire, to that part of the county, where it serves as a boundary from Lincolnshire. The banks of the Soar may likewise be comprehended in the Division. The arable land of this district, which is the smaller proportion, yields remarkably fine oats. The beautiful vale of Belvoir forms another tract, stretching beyond the S. E. Trent bank, to the borders of Leicestershire and Lincolnshire. It is a rich, loamy soil, cultivated with a mixture of arable and pasture. In old writers, we find Not-

tinghamshire celebrated for its bread and beer, and to this day, its chief products and exports are excellent corn and malt. About Retford, many hops are grown, and more pigeons are supposed to be kept in different parts of the neighbouring country, than any where besides in England. Other productions of the county are coals, lead, wool, liquorice, marl, and a plaster like that of Paris, together with a great abundance of cattle, of fowl, and of fresh water fish. The principal manufactures are frame-work knitting, glass and earthenware.

Rivers.] The glory of this county is its noble river, the Trent, which rises in the high lands of Staffordshire, after crossing the counties of Stafford and Derby, enters Nottinghamshire at its south western extremity, and thence, crossing obliquely to the E. coast, runs along its whole eastern side, and towards the northern part, separating the counties of Nottingham and Lincoln. During this whole course, the Trent is a large navigable river, imparting fertility to the widely extended meadows, through which it flows, and affording a cheap and ready conveyance for the corn, lime, and other products of the county. The chief inconvenience attending this river, is that of being subject occasionally to great and overwhelming floods. From the middle and north western parts of this county several streams rise, uniting at or near Mansfield, which form the Idle, or Iddle, a river which joins the Trent, at the N. eastern angle of Nottinghamshire. The Chesterfield canal crosses the northern extremity of the county, and enters the Trent near the mouth of the Idle.

Divisions, Members of Parliament, Diocese, &c.] Nottinghamshire was antiently inhabited by the Coritani under the Roman dominion, it was comprised in the province called *Flavia Caesariensis*; during the Saxon heptarchy, it constituted a part of the kingdom of Mercia, and it is now included in the midland circuit, and in the province and diocese of York. It is divided into 5 wapentakes, and 3 divisions in which are 9 market towns, and 450 villages, containing 162,900 inhabitants. It sends 8 members to parliament, viz. 2 each for the county, Nottingham, Newark, and East Retford, and pays or lately paid 7 parts of the land-tax. The other market towns are Bingham, Blythe, Mansfield, Southwell, Tuxford, and Worksop.

NOTTINGHAM, a large and populous manufacturing town, which gives name to the county, is situated on the

steep ascent of a rock, overlooking the river Trent and a fine range of circumjacent meadows of great extent; the little river Leen running on the N. side of them close to the town, and the Trent proceeding parallel with both on the S. side of the meadows. Over the Trent about a mile distant from the town, on the road to London, is an antient and stately stone bridge of 17 arches, where the river is very large and deep; having received the addition of the Derwent, the Soar, the Dove, and the Erwash, all of them pretty considerable rivers, which fall into the Trent in its passage from Burton in Staffordshire to this place. The rock on which the tower stands is of a soft sandy nature, and so easily excavated that all the vaults and cellars of the town are cut out of it. These cellars are not unfrequently made two or three one under another. On the highest part of the rocky eminence is the castle, which on account of its elevated situation, and the singular appearance of the rock on which it stands forms one of the greatest ornaments of the town. The building of the present edifice was begun in 1674, by order of William Cavendish, first Duke of Newcastle, and completed by his son in 1679. It was originally intended for a family residence, but has been long deprived of the presence of its owners, as none of the family have resided here within the memory of man. It has been of late years partitioned out, and let to different gentee families, and is now occupied by several maiden ladies. The old castle which for ages occupied the ground on which the present fabric stands, was built by William Peverel, natural son of William the Conqueror, and from his time to that of Charles the first, was of considerable importance in the different civil wars which distracted this country. It was dismantled by order of Oliver Cromwell, and was found nearly demolished at the restoration. On the E. side of the rock, near to the present castle, is the subterraneous passage, by entering which Edward III. and his friends contrived to surprize and seize Roger Mortimer, Earl of March, who then resided here with the Queen. To the castle belongs a small adjoining park, which till after the year 1743 was well stocked with deer; at the extremity of this park opposite to the castle, airy and convenient barracks were erected by order of government in 1792 and 1793 for the reception of 192 men and horses. In the S.W. corner of the park are to be seen some curious excavations in the rock,

which Dr. Stukeley and other antiquaries have particularly enlarged upon, and fancied that they could discover traces of a church with steeple, &c. &c. to which at present there does not appear any resemblance. That these caves were formed for dwellings, and were inhabited, there is not the smallest shadow of doubt, but when or by whom cannot now be ascertained.

The town of Nottingham is clean from its situation on the rock, and tolerably handsome, and few places can rival it with respect to its large and convenient market place, the E. side of which is ornamented by an elegant building on piazzas called the Exchange. This edifice was erected at the expence of the corporation in or about the year 1718. Within the Exchange are two large rooms reserved for the use of the public; one of which is now used as a subscription news-room, the other is generally the place of meeting for the burgesses, &c. to nominate their representatives in parliament. The houses on the north, west, and south sides of this large area are principally supported in front by lofty stone pillars, between which and the houses is left an open space for the accommodation of the foot passenger; it also furnishes most excellent shelter for the market people in wet weather. The streets are in general narrow, but pretty well paved: considerable improvement has lately been made in widening some of them, and some further alterations are likely soon to be made in others, as subscriptions have been entered into for that purpose.

This town has long been considered as the principal seat of the stocking manufacture. The goods made here are chiefly of the finer kinds as those of silk and cotton. For the last 20 years a great number of hands have been employed in this t. in the manufacturing of lace for veils, shawls, &c. and from the sale of which the town has derived a great increase of property. In consequence of the demand for silk and cotton in the manufactory of the place, the spinning of these articles has been added to its manufactories, and several mills are now erected in the town and neighbourhood, which find employment for an immense number of people. This town formerly had a considerable maling trade, which has declined very materially; also, a manufactory of coarse earthen-ware. The tanners used to be numerous here; for about the middle of the 17th century there were no less than 47 master tanners in the

town, now there is only one left, the trade being almost wholly gone.

There are 4 neat churches in this town, viz. St. Mary's, St. Peter's, St. Nicholas, and St. James. The church of St. Mary is built in the form of a cathedral, and in the true gothic taste, but its beauty has been much injured by taking down the west end in 1793, and erecting the present one in the doric order. Leland says, "The church of St. Mary is excellent (new) and uniforme yn work, and so many faire wyndowes yn it that no artificer can imagine to set mo ther." St. James is nearly new, being erected in 1800, on or near the spot where King Charles I. erected his standard. In this town are no fewer than 15 places of public worship belonging to the dissenters. Here are also a great number of hospitals or alms houses, the principal of which are Plumtree's, Collins' and Hanley's, the general infirmary, and lunatic asylum: the last was the first erected in the kingdom after the humane act of parliament passed for providing provincial asylums for the insane. There are also a well endowed free school, and four charity schools. The town is governed by a mayor, 6 aldermen, a recorder, 2 sheriffs, 18 senior, and 6 junior councilmen, and 9 chamberlains. It is a county of itself, and has sent 2 members to parliament for upwards of 500 years. The number of inhabitants in 1811 was 34,253, and that of the electors is about 3500. Heavy goods are usually brought to Nottingham from London by sea, and up the Trent; but as the communication between this town and the metropolis is now open by inland navigation, a new course presents itself for those articles, both at less risk and smaller charges. The Nottingham canal commences at the river Trent, near Nottingham, runs S. of that town, and for some distance by the side of the river Leen. It then passes through Woollaton, and goes by Trower, Cossall, &c. to eastward, where it unites with the Erwash canal, and communicates with the Cromford canal. This town is well supplied with fuel from the numerous coal pits in the neighbourhood, the carriage of which is greatly facilitated by the canal which was opened from the collieries to this place in 1795. There are 2 halls for the administration of justice with their respective prisons; that, belonging to the county at large, is a commodious and handsome building, erected in the year 1770: the other, belonging to the county of the town, and for distinction called the Guildhall, is also a

commodious building, and handsomely fitted up; it was erected in the year 1744.

Market Days.] Wed. Fri. and the principal one on Sat.

Fairs.] Fri. after the 15th of Jan. March 7, Thurs. before Easter, and Oct. 2, and 8 following days.

Post.] The mail from London arrives here about 3 o'clock every day (except Mon.) and returns every morn. at about $\frac{1}{2}$ past 9 (except Sat.) The Derby and Birmingham mail leaves this town at 6 in the morn. and arrives at 6 in the even. every day. The N. mail (by Newark) leaves the post office at 5 in the morn. and returns at the same hour in the even. The N. mail to Leeds goes about $\frac{1}{2}$ past 9 in the aft. and returns every morn. about 9. The Loughborough and Leicester mail leaves at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 9 each morn. and returns about the same time as the London.

Bankers.] Samuel Smith Esq. and Co. draw on Smith, Payne and Co. J. and J. Wright and Co. on Robarts, Curtis and Co. Moore, Maltby and Co. on Glyn and Co. Fellows and Co. on Taylor, Lloyd and Co. Rawson and Co. on Esdalle and Co.

Inns.] The Blackmoor's Head, White Lion, Crown, Black Boy, Flying Horse, and Ram.

Coaches, Waggons, &c.] The True Briar coach leaves London every morn from the Bull and Mouth inn, Bull and Mouth Street, and arrives at the Black's Head inn, Nottingham, the following morn. The Hope coach also leaves London every morn. from the Angel inn, Angel-street, and arrives at the White Lion inn here, the following morn. these coaches leave Nottingham for London every day about 12 o'clock. From this town morn. and even. coaches run regularly to Derby every day. A morning coach also leaves here regularly for Newark, Lincoln, &c. and returns in the even. every day, (Sundays excepted.) A coach leaves here for Doncaster every Mon. Wed. and Fri. morn. and returns the following days. Morning and evening coaches start every day for Loughborough and Leicester. A coach sets off for Birmingham every morn. about 6 o'clock, and returns in the even. about the same hour. Pickford's waggons leave the White Bear inn, Basinghall-street,

every day for Nottingham; and waggons from their warehouse here, leave daily for London. Deacon and Co. have 3 waggons, which each week leave London from their warehouse, No. 90, London Wall, and the same number leave their warehouse here weekly for London. Both Pickford and Deacons have warehouses at Paddington for the reception of heavy goods from London, by the fly boats, that leave Paddington daily for Nottingham.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Wollaton, (Lord Middleton,) 3 m. W. from Nottingham: Clifton Hall, (Sir Gervase Clifton, Bart.) 4 m. Colwick, (John Musters, esq.) 2 m. Holme Pierrepont, (Lord Newark,) 4 m. Stapleford Hall, (Sir John B. Warren, Bart. K. B.) 6 m. and Nuthall Temple, (Lord Vernon,) 5 m.

Nottingham is 16 m. from Derby, 20 from Newark, 14 from Mansfield, 15 from Loughborough, 21 from Ashby de la Zouch, 20 from Melton Mowbray, and 125 from London.

NUNEATON, (Warwicksh.) a m. t. situated on the river Anker, at the N. eastern extremity of the county, bordering on Leicestersh. It is a large, well built town, and has a church, with a square tower, a clock, 6 bells, and chimies; also a good free school, founded by the inhabitants, in the reign of Edward VI. who gave to it three closes of ground, in the liberty of Coventry, to be held of the crown in socage. Here is a manufactory of ribbunds, and there was formerly one of woollen cloth. This place was originally called Eaton, and had the term Nun prefixed to it, from a convent of nuns founded here, by Robert Bossu, Earl of Leicester, in the reign of Henry II. it was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and was of the order of Fontevralt.

Market Day.] Sat.

Fairs.] February 18, May 14, and Oct. 31.

Post.] The post arrives here every night from Hinckley, at 5 o'clock, and is dispatched again for the same place, every night at 6.

Principal Inn.] The Bull, which is also the Excise office. A waggonsets out for Nuneaton, from the Castle and Falcon, Alderagate, every Tues. and Sat. at 3 in the aft. Dist. from London 100 m. and from Coventry 8 m. N. by E.

OAK

OAKHAM, (Rutland,) a m. t. capital of the county, is pleasantly situated in a rich valley, called the Vale of Catmose, which mostly stretches along the N. western extremity of the county, bordering on Leicestershire. It is a pretty well built town, and consists of 2 parishes, although there is but one church, which is a fine structure, with a lofty spire. A free school, and an hospital were built here, and endowed in the reign of king James I. and a charity school was opened here, in the year 1711. Here is also an hospital very much decayed, which was founded and endowed in the reign of King Richard II. Oakham has an antient castle, which was built by Watkelin de Ferrariis, in the reign of William I. In the hall of this castle the assizes are held, and the public business of the county is transacted. A whimsical custom is still kept up here, which is of some antiquity, viz. that the first time any peer of the realm comes within the precincts of the lordship, he forfeits a shoe from the horse on which he rides to the lord of the manor, unless he commute for the shoe, with money, and it is worthy of notice that several horse shoes, some of them gilded and of curious workmanship, are nailed on the castle hall door, stamped with the names of the donors, and made very large, in proportion to the sum given by way of fine. This custom appears to have been derived from the arms of the Ferrers family, the antient lords of the place, which are 3 horse shoes; the said arms are fixed on the gates of the castle, and the interior of the hall. The Earl of Winchelsea is, at present, lord of the manor, who holds a court once a year, for one part or parish into which Oakham is divided; and the Dean of Westminster holds a court once in 3 years (chiefly copyhold) for the latter division, of the manor of which the said Dean is lord. One part is called the Lord's Hold, and the other Dean's Hold. Population of the two parts 1541.

Market Day.] Sat. and another on Mon. by charter, from Henry III. but long disused.

Fairs.] March 15, May 6, and Sept. 10; these are old fairs; also Feb. 4, April 9, June 2, July 16, Aug. 13, Oct. 13, Nov. 19, and Dec. 15; these are newly established fairs.

OAK

Post.] Mail arrives at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 10 in the morn. and goes out between 1 and 2 in the aft.

Principal Inns.] Crown, and George. Near Oakham on the r. 2 m. NE. is Burleigh House, or Burleigh on the Hill; the noble mansion of the Earl of Winchelsea, entirely built of fine free stone. The N. and S. fronts are exactly similar, being 198 feet in length, and the E. and W. fronts are also similar, and are 96 feet in length. The grand terrace to the S. is nearly 300 yards long, and 30 wide; from this, there is a descent, by several flights of steps, into an extensive vale of hanging woods, &c. The library is of great length, and contains, besides a valuable collection of books, several curious subjects in anatomy and natural history, together with many valuable portraits of this noble and antient family. Beyond Burleigh House, is Cottesmore, the seat of the Earl of Lonsdale. A flying waggon sets out for Oakham from the Castle and Falcon, Aldersgate-street, on Mon. Wed. and Fri. at 10 in the morn. The Leeds mail passes through daily. Dist. from London, by Bedford 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. and by Dunstable 96 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. On the r. there is a T. R. to Stamford, and one on the l. to Loughborough.

OAKHAMPTON, (Devonsh.) a m. t. situated near the source of the Oak or Ock, in a reclusé valley, surrounded by hills, dist. about 1 m. from the borders of Dartmoor. The river Ock is a small river which empties itself into the Torridge, about 2 m. S. from Hatherleigh. Oakhampton is an antient town, held at the time of the Doomesday survey, by Baldwin de Brionis, a Norman baron, who for his services, was created by the conqueror hereditary Sheriff of Devonshire, and a large grant of lands in the western parts of this county was assigned to him; he built a castle here for his principal residence, which castle is likewise mentioned in the Doomesday book. It appears from this record that the town had at that time a market and 4 burghesses. The ruins of Oakhampton castle are situated at the distance of about 1 m. from the town SW. they stand on the high mass of a rock, which rises from the verdant meadows of the valley, and are skirted on one side by the western branch of the river. The extensive area which they

include, the solidity of their structure, and the advantages of situation, prove undeniably, that this fortress, before it was dismantled or fell to decay, must have been very considerable, strong, and important. The whole of the surrounding scenery is remarkably delightful; the fine woods on the adjacent acclivities, in combination with the mouldering turrets, and ivy clad ruins of the castle, exhibit to the lover of nature, some very rich and picturesque views. The church, like the castle, is situated on an eminence at some distance from the town, and from the opposite heights, (being not far from the castle) makes a fine distinguished feature in the landscape. Within the town, there is no building that is deserving of particular notice: the antiquarian, however, might perhaps be amused with surveying an old chapel in the market place, that was originally founded as a chantry, and now belongs to the corporation. The inhabitants derive their chief support from the manufacture of serges, as also some material advantages from the expenditure of travellers, as the T. R. from Exeter to Launceston, Falmouth, Crediton, and other towns of Cornwall, &c. passes through the town; indeed the best houses in the place are inns. Oakhampton, although a borough before the Norman invasion, was not incorporated till the reign of James I. Its government is vested in 8 principal burgesses, from whom the mayor is annually chosen: there are likewise as many assistants, from whom the principal burgesses are elected, together with a recorder and town clerk. This place sends 2 members to the British parliament. The right of election is in "the freeholders and freemen being made free, according to the charter and bye laws." The number of voters is about 182. The population of this parish, according to the late census, amounted to 1440 persons. In the town are sessions held quarterly.

Market Day and Fairs.] Mar. day, Sat.—Fairs, second Mon. after Mar. 11, May 14, first Wed. after July 5, and Aug. 5.

Bankers.] Messrs. Hawks and Co. draw on Bruce and Co. Bartholomew-lane, and Savile and Co. draw on Hankins and Co.

Post.] The post-office shuts at 5 o'clock in the even. for the eastern route, and at 8 for the western; it opens at 8 in the morn. for the general delivery of letters from any part.

Principal Inns.] White Hart, and White Horse.

Gentlemen's Seats.] On the 1. dist.

2 m. is Kerslake, the seat of the Rev. Mr. Clack; also the castle before mentioned, H. Holland, esq. and on ther. is Sweetlands, (A. Savile, esq.)

Couches and Waggon.] The Exeter mail passes through daily. A waggon sets out for Oakhampton, from the Bell, Friday-street, daily, morn. and aft.

Dist. from London 195 m. and from Exeter 94 m. W.

OAKINGHAM, or WOKINGHAM, (Berksh. but partly in Wiltsh.) a m. t. situated in the Hundred of Sunning, within the precincts of Windsor forest, partly in Berkshire, and partly in an insulated part of Wiltshire. The town is almost wholly in the former county, and the church in the latter. Oakingham chiefly consists of four streets, which, meeting in the centre of the town, form a large area, in which the market house is situated. This is an ancient building of timber and plaster; over it is the town hall, wherein the public business is transacted. The church is a spacious and handsome structure; the outside is composed of flints and rough grout work, and the inside of its walls is principally chalk. Besides the church here is a free-school and a charity-school, and several legacies and charitable donations have likewise been given to the town. The number of houses (chiefly of brick) is 276, and that of the inhabitants about 419. As Oakingham is the only town in Windsor forest, all the forest courts are held here. Here are some manufactures of denims, shoes, and for sorting wool, and some trade in making gauzes has been lately established; here are also some mills for throwing silk. The corporation, by charter from King James I. consists of an alderman, high steward, recorder, burgesses, and town clerk. The Rose inn in this place, or rather Molly Mog, daughter of the then landlord, has been long celebrated by a song written by Swift, Pope, and Gay, who often came to the house, in the course of their acquaintance with Sir W. Trumbull, at East Hamstead park. This cruel fair one died a spinster at the age of 67, in the year 1758; in conjunction with her sister, she kept the inn, after the death of her father, but on the decease of her sister, she retired from business some years before her own death. Mr. Standen of Arbofield, who died in 1730, is reported to have been the enamoured swain to whom the song alludes. It is but justice to add that the fair maid of the inn was of irreproachable character. Dr. Thomas Woodwyn, bishop of Bath and Wells, who published a learned work, con-

taining a biographical catalogue of all the English Bishops prior to the times in which he lived, and who died in 1590, lies buried here in the chancel of the church; he was a native of Oak-ingham. The Dean of Salisbury has peculiar jurisdiction within this parish, the dean is impropriator to the great and small tythes, and patron of the benefice which is a perpetual curacy. About 4 m. E. of the t. is Caesar's camp, from which there is an extensive view of the surrounding country.

Market Day and Fairs.] Mar. day Tues. chiefly remarkable for excellent poultry.—Fairs, Thurs. after Shrove-Tues. April 21, June 11, Oct. 10, and Nov. 2.

Principal Inn.] The Rose.

Post.] Mail arrives at 8 m. and goes out at 4 aft.

Couch.] Goes daily from the Black Lion, Water-lane, at 8 m.

Gentlemen's Seats.] On the r. is Bill-hill, the Hon. Col. Gower. Near the town is Embrook, the seat of John Baker, esq.

Dist. from London 32 m. and from Reading 8, S.E.

ODIHAM, (Hampsh.) a m. t. situated on the side of a chalky hill, on the road from London to Basingstoke and Winchester. It had formerly a castle, of which there only remains at present an octagonal building, the N. W. side of which is nearly demolished. This castle was memorable for having sustained a siege of fifteen days, although garrisoned by only 15 men, for King John, against the army of the Dauphin and the baron; it was likewise the place of confinement of David Bruce, King of Scotland, who had been taken prisoner at the battle of Neville's cross, near Durham, in the year 1346. The Scottish monarch remained here 11 years, when he procured his release by paying a considerable ransom. Odiham is a corporation town, and was formerly a free borough. The parish is of considerable extent, and contains some excellent arable land, and in one part of the parish, hops are cultivated with great success. The church is a large and antient structure built of brick: near it there is an old alms house. Number of inhabitants 1104. An agricultural society was established here in 1783. The famous grammarian Lily was a native of this place. There is a remarkable chalk pit on the N.W. side of the hill, near which the t. stands; it is, at least, 60 feet in depth and about 1 m. in circumference. The poor of Odiham are chiefly employed in spinning, worsted or in winding silk. Ba-

singstoke canal, from the river Wye, passes through the t. and brings goods of all kinds from London, &c. to a convenient wharf, that has been constructed at one extremity of the town. This canal was opened September 4, 1784.

Market Day and Fairs.] Mar. day Sat.—Fairs, March 19, and July 31.

Post.] The post office opens at 8 in the morning, and shuts at 5 in the evening.

Principal Inn.] The George.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Near the t. on the l. is Dogmersfield Park, Lady St. John Mildmay, and near it is Hatchwood's, Rev. T. Salmon.

Dist. from London 41 m. from Odiham there are turnpike roads to London, Portsmouth, Winchester and Exeter, and one through Farnham to Chichester.

OLDHAM, (Lanc.) a populous manufacturing town: the principal business is the making of fustians and hats, though many of its inhabitants are employed in spinning cotton, as well as in the neighbouring collieries. It has a large and antient church, with a good peal of bells, and several places of worship for dissenters. The population in 1811 was returned, at 16,930 inhabitants.

Fairs.] May 2, July 8, and Oct. 19, for horses, cattle, &c. &c.

Inns.] Angel, Lamb, Spread Eagle, and Swan with Two Necks.

Dist. from London 183 m. and 7½ N.E. from Manchester.

OLNEY, (Bucks.) a m. t. situated in the hundred and deanery of Newport, in the N. part of the county, near the borders of Northamptonshire. Its church is a spacious handsome gothic building, ornamented with a tower and a beautiful spire steeple of stone, the only one in the county, 185 feet in height. In the church yard there formerly stood a chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary, in which there was a chantry founded by Lord Basset. The great tythes were antiently appropriated to the abbess and convent of Sion. The rectory and advowson are now the property of the Earl of Dartmouth. In 1767, the parish of Olney was included, when an allotment was assigned to the impropriator, in lieu of tythes, and the vicar's stipend was increased to 70l. The town chiefly consists of one long street. The houses are built with stone, but principally roofed with thatch; a mode of covering that contributed not a little to the spreading of a fire, which took place here in the year 1787, (May 7) when 43 dwell-

ing houses were consumed by the destructive element, besides a number of barns and out houses. Since this event most of the new houses have been very properly covered with tiles. The chief employment of the inhabitants is that of bone lace making. Moses Brown, author of *Piscatory Eclogues*, &c. who, from the occupation of a pen cutter, rose by dint of personal merit to the station of a respectable minister of the church of England, was vicar of this parish. Cowper the poet resided here for some time, and removed from hence to the neighbouring village of Weston Underwood. In 1811 the number of inhabitants was 2268.

Market Day and Fairs.] Mar. day, Mon. mar. small.—Fairs, Easter Mon. and June 29.

Post.] Here is a receiving house for letters.

Inn.] No capital inn.

Gentlemen's Seats.] On the r. dist. about 1 m. is Clifton, the seat of Alex. Small, esq. and on the l. dist. about 1 m. is Weston Underwood, G. Courtney, esq.

Coach and Waggon.] A coach sets out for Olney, from the Cross Keys, St. John-street, daily at 7, and a Wellingborough coach, (from the George and Blue Boar, Holborn, at half past 6 morn.) passes through daily. There is also a waggon from the Windmill, St. John-street, on Wed. and Sat. at noon.

Dist. from London 56 m. and from Northampton 12 S.E. On the r. there is a turnpike road to Bedford, and 1 on the l. to Newport Pagnell, and Stoke Golding.

ONGAR. See CHIPPING ONGAR.

ORFORD, (Suffolk.) a m. t. situated near the union of two small streams, called the Ore and the Alde, on the sea coast, having formerly had a harbour, till the sea withdrew itself many years ago. It derives its name from a ford over the former river, at the mouth of which it stands. Orford was once a large and considerable trading town, but gradually fell to decay, from the loss of its haven, the mouth of which is now crossed by a dangerous bar, and it is now a small ill-built, and poor village. At the W. end of the town stands the castle, which appears of Norman construction, from the circumstance of its being coigned, and from its being in some places cased with Cæn stone. The place whereon the castle stands, was, according to tradition, formerly the centre of the town, and what gives great probability to the tradition, is the

great quantities of old bricks, stones, and other remains of buildings, that are constantly turned up by the plough, in the fields W. and S. of that edifice; it is moreover observable, that several of the said fields retain the name of street annexed to their denomination of field, such as the West-street field and others, all seemingly alluding to streets formerly there situated; the probability is still further confirmed, if not proved to a certainty, by the charter of the corporation granted by Richard III. and other authentic records. Of this castle there remains at present only the keep, in shape a polygon of 18 sides, described within a circle, whose radius is 27 feet; the keep is flanked by 3 square embattled towers which overlook it. Lord Hereford had once determined to pull down the castle for the sake of the materials, but it being a necessary sea mark, especially for ships coming from Holland, which by steering so as to make the castle cover or hide the church, thereby avoiding a dangerous sand bank called the Whiting; government interfered and prevented him from carrying his design into execution. Orford is a corporate town, (governed by a mayor, portmen, and burgesses) and a manor, but is not a parish; its church being only a chapel of ease to Sudbury. It sends two members to parliament. There is a light house at Orfordness. Population 1737.

Market Day and Fairs.] Mar. day Mon.—Fairs, June 24.

Post.] Mail arrives at $\frac{1}{2}$ p. 12 aft. goes out at 7 m.

Gentlemen's Seat.] Dist. about 1 m. is Sudbourne Hall, the seat of the Marquis of Hertford.

Dist. from London 89 m. and 18 from Ipswich, nearly E.

ORMSKIRK, (Lancash.) a m. t. situated near the grand canal, in the S.W. part of the county. It is a handsome town, with a good inland trade, but contains nothing very remarkable. The name of this place is said to be derived from two sisters of the name of Orm, who built the church, a handsome gothic structure, with a square tower and a steeple near it, which being thus separated, appear at a distance, as if there were actually 2 churches in the place. According to the tradition, one of the ladies was for a tower, and the other for a steeple. About this town is found a bituminous earth, which yields a scent resembling that of oil and amber; an oil is extracted from it that preserves raw flesh. The country people cut this earth into

pieces, and burn it instead of candles. This town has two chapels of ease, and places of worship for the dissenters and methodists. Population 3064.

Market Day and Fairs.] Market day Thurs.—Fairs, Whit. Mon. and Tues. and Sep. 8.

Post.] The N. post comes in here at 6 in the ev. and the S. post at 8 in the morn. Letters are delivered at 9 o'clock.

Inn.] The Wheatsheaf.

Coach.] The Liverpool and Kendal Expedition, (from the Saracen's Head, Snow-hill, daily, at 5 ev.) passes thro' this t.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Near Ormskirk is Latham, antiently the seat of Lord Latham, to which belongs a large estate and fine park. This house was gallantly defended in the civil wars by Charlotte, Countess of Derby, till the arrival of Prince Rupert, who relieved her. The castle was, however, destroyed in a second siege, and a magnificent house since erected here by Sir Thomas Bootle, now belonging to E. W. Bootle, esq. At Latham is a well, called Maudling Well, which has performed many remarkable cures. The water is impregnated with sulphur, vitriol, ochre, and a mineral salt. Also near Ormskirk, is Cross Hall; (T. Stanley, esq.)

Dist. from London 210 m. and 30 from Lancaster, nearly S.

OKTON or OVERTON, (Westm.) a small and pleasantly situated m. t. It has two free schools and an antient church. Of this parish Dr. Burn, the well known author of "The Justice of Peace," was vicar for 30 years. The market, which was granted by Edward I. for Tuesday, is now held on Wednesdays. Population 339. Here is the seat of John Burn, esq. descendant of the Dr.

Orton is 276½ m. from London, 14 from Kendal and 11 from Appleby.

OSWESTRY, (Salop.) a flourishing m. t. on the N. W. side of the county, near the confines of Denbighshire and Montgomeryshire. The houses are, for the most part, built of brick and covered with slates, which abound in the neighbouring parts of Wales. The church has a handsome tower. There is a town-hall and prison; there is a meeting house belonging to the independants, which has long existed; there is also a small chapel lately built by the baptists; and the Wesleyan methodists have erected a place of worship. A large and well conducted house of industry, erected at the joint expence of twelve neigh-

bouring parishes, stands near the t. The grammar school was founded in the reign of Henry IV. by David Holbeche. The boys born in the parish of Oswestry are instructed in latin, Greek and English, free of expence. The master's house and the school were rebuilt about 40 years ago, and some additions and improvements have been made by the present master. The remains of the walls, by which the town was surrounded may still be traced. Some fragments of the keep of the castle exist; as well as several mounds, by which the extent of the fortress may be ascertained. The castle was demolished in the great rebellion, by general Mytton. Near the town is a magnificent British encampment, which appears, by coins found there, to have been afterwards occupied by the Romans. This port is called Old Oswestry. A battle was fought near the town, A.D. 642 in Mueserfield, now called Maesyllan, between Penda, King of Mercia, and Oswald, King of Northumberland; Oswald fell in this battle, in a field called Cae Nfer, the field of Heaven, and was crucified by the Pagan conquerors in an adjoining close, still known by the name of Cae Groes, or the Field of the Cross. Near this spot, which is contiguous to the grammar school, is a spring, called Oswald's Well. The town received its name of Oswald's tree, since then altered to Oswaldestre, and Oswestry from this crucifixion. In Welsh its name is Croes Oswallt, or Oswald's Cross. Offa's Dyke runs along the hills within two miles of the town, as does Wat's Dyke along the plain parallel to the former. The space between these two is said to have been neutral ground, when the English and Welsh were hostile nations. Offa's Dyke was the boundary between Mercia and Wales. Its southern termination is at the Wye, a few miles above Hereford; its northern termination at the mouth of the Dee, near Holywell. The southern termination of Wat's Dyke is at the Brook Morda, in the township of Maesbury, in this parish. Its northern termination was probably near Caergwile, in Flintshire, where it appears to have joined Offa's Dyke. Mr. Pennant seems not so have received correct information upon this subject.

Manufactures.] There is a flourishing cotton manufactory. Some of the coarse white woollens, called Welsh webs, are sold here, by the makers to the Shrewsbury drapers. Coarse linens are sold in considerable quantities at the fairs by the country people. There

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a great trade in sloop goods sold into Wales. There is a chalybeate spring in the road between the Willow-street turnpike and Porhington Lodge. The races are generally in the last week of September. The course is upon Cynybroch, from whence there is an extensive view over the plain on one side, and of the mountains of Wales on the other. The theatre opens at the races for about six weeks. The inhabitants of the town are not liable to serve upon juries at the assizes. The county magistrates have no jurisdiction within the t. and liberties. Population 3,497.

Market Day and Fairs.] The market is on Wed. the fairs are March 15, May 19, Wed. before Midsummer day, August 15, Sep. 24, and Dec. 18.

Inns.] The two inns that keep post horses, are the Cross Foxes and the Cross Keys. The Bell, the George and the Unicorn are next in order.

Post.] The mail coach comes in from London at 10 o'clock at night. The mail, with letters from Ireland, and the North, arrives at 3 mo.

Bankers.] Messrs. Croxen, Jones and Co. who draw upon Messrs. Brown, Cobb and Co.

Coaches and Waggons.] The ancient Briton coach sets out from the Cross Foxes and Cross Keys inns alternatively every m. at 6 o'clock, it also leaves the Bull and Mouth inn, and arrives daily at Oswestry about 5 o'clock in the afternoon. A coach also sets out every m. for Chester and Liverpool at 6 o'clock, and returns the same evening. Lloyd's and Fox's waggons meet Evans and Co's. waggon at Shrewsbury, on Mondays and Thursdays, and arrives in Oswestry, generally on Tuesdays and Fridays.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Chirk Castle, 6 miles, Robert Myddleton Byddulph, esq. and the Honourable Frederick West. Brynkenall 6, Lord Dunganon. Aston 2, Wm. Lloyd, esq. Porhington 1, Miss Ormsby.

Literary Character.] The Reverend Peter Roberts, author of the "Collegium Cambriae," "Harmony of the Epistles," and other learned works.

Government.] The corporation consists of a mayor, coroner, high steward, recorder, 12 aldermen, 12 common councilmen, and an uncertain number of burgesses.

Dist. from London 180 m. and 18 from Shrewsbury N.W. On the r. there is a turnpike road to Ellesmere, and one on the l. to Welshpool, Llanvillling, and Bala.

OTLEY, (Yorksh. W. R.) a m. t. situated in a delightful country, under

a high craggy cliff, called Chevin, on the S. side of the river Wharf, at the distance of about 10 m. N. W. of Leeds. The surrounding country is highly cultivated and improved, and from the Chevin is a most beautiful view of several elegant mansions, and an extensive scope of landscape. In the church, which has been lately fitted up in a style of great neatness, are some interesting monuments, well preserved. Here is a free grammar school, founded by a Mr. Cave, in the year 1611, and called Prince Henry's school. The river here abounds with smelts, trout, eels, and sometimes salmon. The manor was given by King Athelstan to the see of York, whose arch bishops had formerly a palace here, with several exclusive privileges. In the reign of Edward H. here was an hospital for lepers; the masters of which were obliged to keep the bridge over the Wharf in constant repair. At Cookridge near Otley, several Roman coins have been occasionally dug up, and upon a moor near a village called Addle, in the neighbourhood, were discovered, in the year 1702, the ruins of a Roman town, a large stone aqueduct, with several urns, statues, and sepulchral monuments, and at some little distance, a Roman urn very entire, and also a single rampart. Population 2602.

Market Day and Fairs.] Market day Friday, plentifully supplied with provisions.—Fairs, August 1, and Nov. 15.

Post.] Here is a regular post.

Coaches.] The Leeds coaches pass through daily.

Principal Inns.] Black Horse and White Horse.

Bankers.] Messrs. Weir and Co. who draw on Roberts and Co. London.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Near Otley on the r. is Farnley Hall, the seat of Walter Fawkes, Esq. and beyond it on the r. is Weston, (W. Vavasour, esq.) and Denton Hall, (Sir H. C. Ibbitson, bart.)

Dist. from London 202 m. 9 from Leeds and 19 from Tadcaster.

OTTERY, or AUTHY, St. MARY, (Devonsh.) a m. t. situated on the left side of the little river Otter, in a pleasant and healthy country, at the distance of about 10 m. from Exeter E. and on the left hand of the road from Honiton to that city. There are 3 towns, or adjacent parishes, distinguished by the respective names of Ottery St. Mary's, Ottery Mohana, and Ottery-up-Ottery, the first of which is the market town, and derives its name from having formerly belonged to St. Mary's, in Rouen, in France; Earl Otho gave this manor to that cathedral.

Ottery St. Mary is a large irregular town, the principal building in which is the church, a very spacious edifice, with many curious singularities in the style of its construction. Grandison, Bishop of Exeter, founded a college of black monks in this church, in the reign of Edward III. for a warden, 8 prebendaries, 10 vicars, a master of music, a master of grammar, 2 parish priests, 8 secondaries, 8 choristers, and 2 clerks. At the dissolution of the monasteries, the endowments of this establishment, were valued at 390*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.* The chief part of the manor now belongs to Sir George Young. At the N.W. corner of the church is a richly ornamented chapel, built by Bishop Grandison, the roof is covered with finely wrought fancy shaped tracery. The interior of the church has been very much neglected, many of the monuments are defaced, and various parts are, in a great measure, filled up with timber. Most of the windows are narrow, and lancet shaped. The school house was formerly kept by the father of Mr. Coleridge the poet; who being endowed with a strong natural capacity, forsook the shuttle, and devoted himself to the study of languages, and having become a tolerable linguist by his talents and application, afterwards placed himself at Cambridge, for the purpose of attaining a greater proficiency in literature. In Mill-street are the remains of an ancient mansion, once inhabited by Sir Walter Raleigh, and in one of the old collegiate houses, without the church yard, there is a large parlour that is reported to have been made use of as a convention room by Oliver Cromwell. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of flannel, serge and other woollens. The parish of Ottery St. Mary is a hundred of itself. Population 2,880.

Market Day and Fairs.] Mar. day Tues.—Fairs, Tues. sennight before Easter, Whit. Tues and Aug. 15.

Post.] A cross post every day to and from Honiton.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Near this place is Escot House, the seat of Sir John Kennaway, bart. and Cadhay or Cadham, an ancient seat belonging to a family of the same name, but which afterwards became the residence and property of W. Peere Williams, esq. the learned editor of the law reports. but it is now the residence of Miss Graves.

Dist. from London 160 m.

OUNDLÉ, (Northamptonsh.) a m. t. almost surrounded by the river Nen, over which it has 2 good stone bridges,

the one in the road that leads to Thrapston, and the other in that which leads to Yaxley. That which is called the North bridge is generally taken notice of by travellers, for the number of its arches, and for the curious causeway which leads to it. It is a small but pretty uniform and well built town, and has a neat church, a free-school, and an alms house; both which last buildings were founded and erected at the charge of a native, Sir W. Laxton, lordmayor of London, and supported by the Grocers' Company in London. Here is likewise a charity school for 30 boys, and another for 12 girls, and another alms house. In the town or parish is a well, that is sometimes heard to make a drumming noise, which, according to the vulgar notion, presages a war or some other public calamity. Population 1893.

Market Day and Fairs.] Mar. day Sat.—Fairs, Feb. 25, Whit. Mon. and Aug. 21.

Post.] The mail arrives at half p. 8 morn. and goes out at half p. 9 aft.

Bankers.] Messrs. D. and J. Yorke, who draw on Fry and Co. London.

Inns.] Angel and Talbot.

Couches and Waggons.] A post coach sets out for Oundle, from the George and Blue Boar, Holborn, and from the Three Cups, Aldersgate-street, on Tu. Thurs. and Sat. at half past 5 in the morn. and a waggon from the Cross Keys, St. John's-street, on Sat. morn. at 10.

Gentleman's Seat] Two m. dist. on the right, is Barnwell castle, occupied by H. Oddie, esq. steward to the Duke of Buccleugh; distant about 3 miles or less, is Lilford Hall, the seat of Lord Lilford.

Dist. from London 70½ m. 14 from Kimbolton, and 13 and a ½ from Kimbolton.

OVERTON, (Hants.) a large village, formerly a market and borough town, which through neglect has lost its charter. There are several corn mills and a silk mill. The church is a neat edifice, and stands about a ¼ of a mile from the centre of the village. Here is a receiving house for letters. Population 1178. Within 2 miles of this place is Ash Park, (J. Portal, esq.)

Fairs.] May 4, Whit. Mon. July 19, and Oct. 2.

OXFORD, (Oxfordshire,) an inland city, capital of the county, seated in the midst of meadows and corn fields, on a gentle eminence, at the union of the rivers Thames and Cherwell, in a sweet, healthy air. The meadows which are chiefly to the S. and W. are about a mile in extent, beyond which a

hills of a moderate height bounding the prospect. The eastern prospect is likewise bounded by hills at a little distance. The north is open to corn fields, and inclosures for many miles together, without an hill to intercept the free current of air; a circumstance which greatly tends to cleanse and purify the city from noxious vapours. Oxford, including the suburbs, is about a mile in length from E. to W. and nearly as much in breadth from N. to S. Its circumference is computed at about 3 m. but it is of an irregular figure, and several void spaces are comprehended within these limits, besides a great number of courts and gardens, which appertain to the respective colleges. The city, properly so called, which was formerly surrounded by a wall with bastions, at about 150 feet distance from each other, is of an oblong form. There are still some considerable remains of the old walls. The streets of Oxford in general, are spacious, clean, and regular; the private buildings are, for the most part, neat, and the public ones sumptuous. Besides the cathedral, there are 13 parish churches in the city. The town hall is a neat modern edifice, in which the assizes for the county, and the city and county sessions are held. There are likewise 5 or 6 charity schools, in which 300 children are taught and clothed. The city is governed by a mayor, a high steward, a recorder, 4 aldermen, 8 assistants, a town clerk, and 44 common council men. The mayor of Oxford, for the time being, officiates at the coronation of our kings, in the buttery, and has a large gilt bowl and cover for his fee. The magistracy of the city is subjected to the chancellor, or vice chancellor of the University, in all affairs of moment, and an oath is administered every year, to the magistrates and sheriffs, that they will maintain inviolate the privileges of the university. The origin of that illustrious seat of learning, the University of Oxford, is involved in much obscurity, and undeniable proof of its great antiquity. Alfred, who resided at Oxford, together with his 3 sons, is said to have founded 3 schools here, one for philosophy, another for grammar, and a third for divinity. Oxford, however, is generally supposed to have been a seminary of learning, even before the time of Alfred, although it owed its revival and augmented consequence to his liberal patronage, and it was certainly a place of study at the time of the Norman invasion. About the middle of the 15th century, public lectures on the civil law were read here

not more than 10 years after a copy of Justinian's Institutes had been found in Italy. In the reign of Henry III. there were said to be 15,000 scholars here, if they deserved that name, the sole object with many being only to read and write, while the greater number attained to neither, and the most learned acquired only bad Latin and logic. Here are 20 colleges and 3 halls, several of which stand in the streets, and give the city an air of monastic opulence and magnificence. It is thought that there is not such another group of buildings for study and learned leisure, nor such another University, at this day, in the world. The colleges are provided each with sufficient revenues for the maintenance of a master, fellows, and students in the hall the students live, either wholly, or in part, at their own expence. The colleges are University, Balliol, Merton, Exeter, Oriel, Queen's, New, Lincoln, All Souls, Magdalen, Brazen Nose, Corpus Christi, Christ Church, Trinity, St. John Baptist, Jesus, Wadham, Pembroke, Worcester, and Hertford. Of these, Balliol College is the first, according to Mr. Camden, that was endowed with a regular and permanent income, in the year 1260. The halls are Alban, Edmund, St. Mary, New Inn, and St. Mary Magdalen. These last were anciently hotels or inns, and were the only academical houses, originally possessed by the students of Oxford. Among the libraries of the university, the most distinguished is the Bodleian, founded by Sir Thomas Bodley; next to this, the following libraries are the most remarkable. All Souls College, Christ Church, Queen's, New College, St. John's, Exeter, and Corpus Christi. Among other public buildings are the Theatre, the Ashmolean Museum, the Clarendon Printing office, the Physic-garden, the Radcliffe-library, and Infirmary, and an Observatory, which stands in a field immediately to the N. of the last mentioned edifice. The chancellor, or supreme governor of the University, is always a peer of the realm, and is chosen by the students in convocation, and continues in his office for life. The Vice Chancellor who is always in orders, and the principal or warden of some college, is appointed by the chancellor and confirmed by the University. The Vice Chancellor exercises the power of his substituent in all respects, acting as his deputy, and can nominate 4 pro-vice-chancellors out of the heads of colleges, to officiate in his absence. The 2 proctors are masters

of arts, and are chosen annually in rotation, out of the several colleges and halls. The number of officers, fellows, and scholars, maintained by the revenues of the University, amount to about 1000, and the number of such scholars as live at their own charges, is usually about 2000, or upwards. Here are 4 terms every year for public exercises, lectures, and disputations, and particular days and hours are prescribed, when the professors of every faculty read their lectures; and it is worthy of notice, that in some of the colleges are public lectures, to which the towns men and strangers who visit the town are admissible. Oxford of late years, has been embellished with a noble market place, and a costly stone bridge. The principal street in Oxford, called the High-street, and which runs from Magdalen-bridge to Carfax church, never fails to arrest the attention of a curious spectator; it is remarkably clean and well paved, and has 3 considerable colleges, together with the churches of St. Mary's, and All Saints in front. This street would be less beautiful, were it continued all along in a straight line. From its tendency to a curve, it affords a gradual and unexpected display of the very commodious dwelling houses, and elegant edifices which so highly adorn it, and successively surprize us at every turn, with some new and agreeable object. The next principal street, called Fish-street, leads from Carfax in the centre of the city, to a bridge over the Isis, on which formerly stood a turret, called Friar Bacon's study. The city and university send each 4 members to parliament. Oxford was made a bishop's see by King Henry VIII. This city and university were honoured in June 1614, by a visit from their Majesties the Emperor of Russia and King of Prussia, and the distinguished warriors who accompanied them to England. They were installed D. C. L. and most sumptuously entertained at the expence of the university. The population of the city and university, in 1811, was returned at 12,931 inhabitants.

Market Day and Fair.] Market day Wed. and Sat. The fair called St. Giles's, Sep. 1.

Post.] The post sets out for Abingdon, Faringdon, Cirencester, Bath, Bristol, Devonshire, Cornwall, and all parts of the W. for Witney, Burford, Stow, Gloucester, Hereford, Monmouth, and S. Wales; for Woodstock, Banbury, Eastone, Chipping Norton, Shipston on Stour, Evesham, Worcester, Ludlow, Stratford, Warwick, Birming-

ham, Coventry, Shropshire, Lancashire and N. Wales, with Kendal in West moreland, every eve. except Sun. at 9. To Wheatley, Bicester, Thame, Setworth, Wycombe, Beaconsfield, Uxbridge, Southall, London, Nettlebed, Henley, and Maidenhead, every eve. except Sat. at 9. The post-office hours are from 8 in the morn. till 9 at night, from Lady day to Michaelmas, and from 9 in the morn. till 9 at night, from Michaelmas to Lady-day.

Bankers.] Messrs. R. Cox and Co. who draw on Jones and Co. London; Messrs. Fletcher and Co. who draw on Hammersley and Co. Messrs. Walker and Co. who draw on Willis and Co. and Kirby and Co. who draw on Mactean and Co.

Principal Inns.] The Star, Cross, Angel, King's Arms, Mitre, Roebuck, and others.

Coaches, Waggon, &c.] A whole coach to London at any hour. A post coach from the Angel inn, St. Clements, a $\frac{1}{2}$ before 5 m. From the Angel inn, High street, Oxford, to the Bell inn, Holborn, every morn. at 8 o'clock, and ditto every morn. at 7 o'clock, to the Golden Cross, Charing-cross. A coach every morn. to the Swan-inn, Birmingham, Sun. except. A post coach at 6 to Southampton, every Tues. Thurs. and Sat. morn. A mail coach to Bath and Bristol, every morn. at 5. Likewise a mail coach to London, at half past 10 in the eve. a ditto to Worcester at 4 in the morn. and a mail to Gloucester at 4 in the morn. From the Mitre inn, High-street, a heavy coach every morn. at 7, through Henley, to the Belle Sauvage, Ludgate hill, Sun. excepted. Hunt's waggon from Oxford to Birmingham and London, (Saracen's Head, Friday-street,) sets out every Mon. eve. and returns to Oxford on Fri. The Bristol, Bath, and Exeter waggon, sets out every morn. from the Three Gables inn, Oxford, and arrives at Bristol on Wed. eve. A stage waggon sets out for Southampton every Tues. morn. at 5, and returns to Oxford on Sat. Also a waggon sets out every morn. at 12 o'clock to Birmingham, which forwards goods to Chester and Lancashire. There are several barge masters in Oxford, that freight goods to and from London, Lechlade, Brimscomb-port, &c. &c. on the river Isis, and also on the line of the Oxford canal.

Oxford is dist. from London by Henley 58 m. and by High Wycombe 54. On the r. are turnpike roads to Woodstock and Bicester, and one on the l. to Abingdon.

OXFORDSHIRE, an inland county, k k 3

bounded on the N. by Northamptonshire and Warwickshire, on the E. by Buckinghamshire, on the W. by Gloucestershire; and on the south by Berkshire. On the whole southern side of this county, the Thames forms its natural limit. The figure of Oxfordshire is singularly irregular, consisting as it were, of two parts; a broader district, which is the northern, and a narrower, which is the southern, with a still narrower neck between the two said districts. The extreme length of Oxfordshire is about 48 m. and its greatest breadth about 26.

Air, Soil, Face of the Country, Manufactures, &c.] The air of Oxfordshire is considered as good and salubrious as that of any other county in England; for the soil is naturally dry, entirely exempt from bogs, fens, and stagnant waters, and quick limpid streams are every where to be found, which necessarily render the air sweet and healthy. The soil is in general fertile, both for corn and grass, but as there is a great variety in it, different degrees of fruitfulness may be expected from it. The northern corner is chiefly strong deep land, partly arable, and partly pasture. The S.W. corner contains the forest of Whichwood, a great part of which is woodland. About Oxford to the N. and S. the soil is various, some parts of it being light and sandy, and other parts deep and rich. On the banks of the Thames, the land is chiefly pasture. The Chiltern hills form a wide tract, of which the soil is chalk, mixed with some loam and clay, but very full of flints. Much of this is covered with beech wood. Except the Chiltern, there are no hills in this county of any considerable elevation; the rest are only gentle declivities, which tend to vary the landscape, without preventing the labours of the plough. Many boars are fed for the purpose of making brawn, which forms a considerable article of trade at Oxford, and other parts of the county. The chief article of commerce in Oxfordshire, are the blanket manufacture at Witney, the shag manufacture at Banbury, and the glove and polished steel manufactory at Woodstock. The employment of the female poor on the southern side of the county is lace making, but in the northern portions, the more general employment is spinning. The products are chiefly those common to the midland farming coun-

ties. The hills, however, yield ochre, pipe clay, and other earths, useful for various purposes. The greatest want of this county has long been that of fuel, as sea coal has commonly been brought here by a long and troublesome navigation from London; but the junction of the Thames, with the rivers Trent and Mersey lately effected, will, in a great measure, tend to remedy this inconvenience.

Rivers.] Of these the most considerable is the Windrush, which rises among the Cotswold hills, in Gloucestershire, and after passing by Burford, Witney, &c. falls into the Thames about 5 m. W. from Oxford. The Cherwell rises in Northamptonshire, passes Banbury, and after collecting the waters of many rivulets, mixes with the leading stream at Oxford. The Evenlode rises in the N.E. part of Worcestershire, and passes by or near Chipping Norton, and runs into the Thames, about 6 m. above Oxford. The Tame, commonly supposed to give name to the Thames, is at first an inconsiderable rivulet, which rises in Buckinghamshire, and flowing by the town of Tame, bends round to meet the Thames, or rather its principal branch the Isis, above Wallingford at Dorchester, for in fact the best writers assert, that Isis is an imaginary, or at best a mere poetical name, which the inhabitants of its banks are unacquainted with, who uniformly call the principal river, the Thames, quite up to its very source. Isis is thought to be only the antient name Ouse, which is common to many rivers, latinized.

Divisions, Market Towns, Diocese, &c.] Oxfordshire was antiently inhabited by the Dobuni; under the Roman government, it was annexed to the province of Flavia Cesariensis; during the Saxon heptarchy, it was a part of Mercia; and it is now included in the circuit to which it gives name, in the province of Canterbury, and in the diocese of Oxford. The county is divided into 14 hundreds, which contain 1 city, viz. Oxford, 12 market-towns, 207 parishes, and about 450,000 acres of land, occupied by 119,191 inhabitants. It sends 9 members to parliament, that is for the county, for the university, the city of Oxford, and the borough of Woodstock, 2 each, and 1 for the town of Banbury; and it pays, or lately paid 10 parts of the land tax.

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PADSTOW, (Cornw.) an antient m. t. situated about 2 m. from the mouth of the river Camel on the western side. Its name is an abbreviation from Patrickstow (i. e. St. Patrick's Place) to whom this church was dedicated. It has a good and safe harbour for ships of 500 tons burthen, having never less than 3 fathoms at low water in the channel, which in the narrowest part is 70 fathoms wide; and is bounded on the western side by a steep cliff, and on the eastern side by the Dunbar sand, which must be carefully avoided. It is the best harbour in the north channel, and is conveniently situated for trade to Bristol, Wales, and Ireland, which is carried on pretty extensive. The town is antient, but within this last 20 years it has been greatly improved by the building of several very good houses. It has a commodious church, built by St. Patrick in the year 432, his tomb was remaining in the east end of the church in Leland's time, it has a tower with 6 bells, and 1 methodist chapel. Here is a custom house, and good quays for loading and unloading vessels. The streets in general are very narrow but well paved, governed by a magistrate and 2 constables.

May day is commemorated by the inhabitants of this place in a manner peculiar to themselves, by dressing up a man in an odd figure which they call a hobbyhorse, and follow it a mile in the country, and back again thro' the town, with singing and guns and music, and then end the day in dancing.

Market Day and Fairs.] The market on Sat. and there are 2 fairs on April 18, and April 21, which is now almost dwindled into nothing.

Post.] Goes every morning to Bodmin at 5 o'clock, and returns in the even.

Bankers.] Messrs. Rawlings and Co. draw on Glyn and Co.

Inns.] Golden Lion, and George and Dragon.

Gentlemen's Seats.] At west end of the town stand Place, the seat of the Rev. Charles Prideaux Brune, esq. in this house was born the famous Dr. Prideaux, author of the Connections of the Old and New Testaments, and the life of Mahomet, &c. the house was built by Nicholas Prideaux, it is an antient pile of gothic buildings in the form of a castle, it is surrounded on all

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sides by trees except on the east, which faces the town, and commands a very pleasant prospect. The house has lately in 1812 been enlarged and greatly improved by the present proprietor: in this house are to be found numerous antient curiosities, and also several paintings, the first productions of Mr. Opie. On the south side of the town stands Sanders Hill, on which is lately built the seat of Thomas Rawlings, esq. the house is a composition of modern architecture, its front is built of Portland stone elegantly ornamented; the remainder is built of slate, it is surrounded with walks, plantations; and gardens, its being seated on an eminence, causes it to command a most delightful prospect; in short, counting its healthy situation and buildings it is equal if not superior to any house in this county.

Padstow is 243 m. from London, 2 from St. Columb, and 14 from Camel-ford.

PAINSWICK, (Gloucestersh.) a m. t. situated in a fine healthy air, on the southern acclivity of Sponebed-hill, on the road between Gloucester and Stroud, being distant from the latter town 5 m. and from Gloucester 6. It is a small town irregularly built; but the parish is very populous and extensive, both the town and parish being chiefly inhabited by persons employed in the clothing trade. In the Doomsday book, this place occurs by the name of *Wiche*, and the lordship was then held by Roger de Laci, a Norman baron, who in the sequel, becoming a partisan to Robert Courthoise, was deprived of his possessions. From his family, the possession of this town was transferred to the family of Pain Fitz John, from whom it derived the former part of its appellation, and since the lordship of the manor has been inherited by several noble families. The present proprietor is Sir James Jerningham, bart. whose family obtained possession in the early part of the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Some peculiar customs have been kept up in this manor, one of which is, that a wife has right to her free bench, during her natural life, on payment of a penny. This grant was made to Lord Talbot, in the year 1400, as a kind of compensation to the widows of those belonging to the town, who had been slain in the foreign wars; it having been represented, that eleven married

men out of sixteen, had lost their lives in the king's service, beyond the seas, and the widows were allowed to "marry with whom they list." The large church here, dedicated to St. Mary, consists of a nave, chancel, and side aisles, with a tower and spire at the W. end, rising to the height of 174 feet. It contains a handsome altar piece: the style of architecture is various, partly antique, and partly modern. The spouts under the battlements of the N. aisle, represent the heads of demons, carved in a manner singularly grotesque and original. Several funeral monuments of the Jerningham family are contained in the chancel. In the neighbourhood there is a quarry of very fine free stone. The number of inhabitants is 3401. On the summit of Sponehead-hill is an ancient fortification, doubly intrenched, called Kingsbury Castle, King's Barrow, and Castle Goodwyn. It includes about 3 acres, and is as nearly square as the nature of the grounds would permit. Roman coins have been found here at different periods, together with a sword, and some heads of spears, greatly corroded by time. In the reign of Edward the Confessor, this mount was occupied by Earl Godwyn, during an insurrection that had been made, with a view to expel foreigners: it was also occupied during the civil wars of the 17th century, by the royalist army, after the siege of Gloucester. Its situation is extremely good for a military position, its height commanding all the adjacent stations. The ramparts of late years have suffered great dilapidations, in order to come at the stones that were employed in the construction of them.

Market Days and Fairs.] A mar. (but not much frequented) on Tues.—Fairs, Tues. in Whitsun week. and Sep. 19.

Post.] The post arrives in Painswick, and sets out again every day.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Near Painswick, are Prinknash-park, the seat of T. B. Howell, esq. also Buenos Ayres, the pleasant seat of Benjamin Hyatt, esq. The house is a handsome modern edifice, with fine and extensive surrounding views.

Dist. from London 101 m.

PARTON, (Cumb.) a small but well built village, situated close to the sea. It has a good quay and harbour, where formerly many coals were shipped; but the trade is now almost wholly centred at Whitehaven and Harrington. Population 479.

Dist. from London 301 m. and 1½ from Whitehaven.

PATELEY BRIDGE, (Yorks. W. R.)

a small m. t. 9 m. from Ripley, 14 from Harrogate, 16 from Ouley, Skipton, and Masham, and 39 from York. A neat chapel for the Independents was opened here in July, 1814. Its market is on Sat. and there are fairs held on Easter and Whitsun- eve, Sep. 17 if on a Sat. or the 2d Sat. after Sep. 17, and on Christmas-eve for woollen goods, &c.

Principal Inns.] The Crown and George.

PATRINGTON, (Yorks. E. R.) a m. t. pleasantly situated on a small river that runs into the Humber, near the mouth of the latter estuary, and commanding an agreeable prospect of its shores, and also of the green fields that form the northern boundary of Lincolnshire. It is a corporate t. and appears to have been formerly of some consideration. The church is well built, and has a lofty spire, which has long served as a sea mark to mariners. According to common tradition, the harbour was formerly a good one, but only small vessels now load and unload at Pattring Haven or Quay, dist. from the town about 1 m. Patrington is commonly supposed to have been the Prætorium of Antoninus and Ptolemy, and here the Roman way from the Picts wall terminates. About 7 m. to the S. of the town is Spurn Head, a famous long promontory, at the mouth of the Humber, forming the S. E. point of Holderness; and the northerly point of the Humber; it is called by Ptolemy, Promontorium Ocellum. The western side of this headland is enlivened with several villages, but the other has nothing remarkable. At Withernsey, N. E. of Patrington, there was formerly a priory subordinate to the Abbey of Albemarle in France, so early as the reign of King John. Population 1016.

Market Day.] Sat.

Fairs.] March 28, July 18, and Dec. 6, for shoes, linen drapery, woollen cloths, copper and tin ware, toys, &c. A bye post arrives here from Hull every Tues. Fri. and Sat.

Inns.] Three Tuns, and Simpson's Inn.

Dist. from London 184½ m. 10 from Hedon, 16 from Hull, 80 from Hornsea, and 56 from York.

PATTERDALE, (Westm.) a village, romantically situated in a vale at the head of Ullswater Lake: it has a tolerable wood inn for visitors called the King's Arms. Here is a chain of stupendous hills, and in these secluded regions are delightful retreats, embowered in groves and overhung by shaggy rocks, with the smooth surface of Ullswater in front. These scenes are

rendered still more romantic by the frequent noise of tumbling cataracts. At Patterdale is the seat of J. Mounsey, esq. whose ancestors have for ages obtained the distinguished appellation of the *Kings of Patterdale*.

Dist. 922 m. from London, and 8 m. from Ambleside.

PEAK FOREST, (Derbysh.) a small village, containing 626 inhabitants, and 130 houses; it is a chapelry belonging to Harborsage. The church is said to have been built by the Countess of Shrewsbury, and is now under the patronage of the Duke of Devonshire. William Ferrers, Earl of Derby, gave to the Monks of Lenton, in Nottinghamshire, the title of all his estates in the forest of High Peak. The name (Peak Forest) is not applicable to the village only, but to an extensive tract of land, formerly covered with trees, but now naked, forlorn, and apparently unprofitable. The forest was antiently called *De alto Pecco*, and included the parishes of Castleton, Hope, Chapel, or Boden, and Glossop, in this county; and Mottram in Longdendale, in the county of Chester. It was stocked with red deer, which, by tradition are reported to have traversed the country so low as Ashford. Most of the deer perished in a deep snow, about the time of Elizabeth, or the beginning of the reign of James the first. Many petrified bones have been found in the limestone tracts. The *limestone quarries* on the Peak Forest, occupy an extent of nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile in length, and 2 or 300 yards in breadth. Here many workmen are continually employed in boring the rocks, and shattering them into pieces by the explosions of gunpowder. A *railway* extends from the quarries to Chapel-en-le-Frith, where an inclined plane has been formed on the side of a mountain, to convey the limestone to the Manchester canal. The velocity with which the loaded carts descend is regulated by mechanical principles. About 1 m. to the N. W. of the Peak Forest is Eldon Hole, a tremendous chasm, between 60 and 70 feet deep, concerning which there are many marvellous reports in circulation.

PEGWELL, (Kent) a small hamlet to Ramsgate, and in the parish of St. Lawrence in the Isle of Thanet. It is situated at the head of a fine bay, about 1 m. west of Ramsgate; from which town as well as from Margate, Broadstairs, &c. parties are frequently formed to dine, take tea, &c. at the Belle Vue, a pleasantly situated tavern, which is genteelly fitted up, and where the writer of this article with pleasure records that the accommodations are

good, and promptly afforded, and the charges are moderate. Sir Wm. Garrow has an elegant seat at Pegwell. Between this place and Ramsgate is West Cliff a beautiful marine villa belonging to Tho. Warre, esq.

PEMBROKESHIRE, (South Wales) a maritime county surrounded on all sides by the sea, except on the N. E. divisions where it is separated by the river Tivy, from the county of Cardigan, and on the E. where it adjoins Caermarthensh. It forms the south western extremity of Wales, as Cornwall does that of England. Its shape is very irregular, both towards the land, and towards the sea; its length has been estimated at 35 m. from N. to S. and its extreme breadth from E. to W. at 30.

Soil, Climate, Productions, Commerce, &c.] The soil of Pembrokeshire includes the extremes of both good and bad, with all the intermediate gradations. The surface of the county is for the most part hilly, but not mountainous, and the county is in general well watered. The north eastern part, which alone is mountainous, yields abundance of good pasture for sheep and cattle. The southern part produces good crops of grain, and also contains large quantities of coal and culm, and its coasts abound with iron stone. On the sea coast are some valuable fisheries. Pembrokeshire exports a great number of oxen; large profits are made by the breeding of hogs, and its salt, butter, and cheese form pretty considerable articles of commerce. The whole county abounds with goats, and with wild fowl of various kinds, some of which are seldom seen in any other part of Britain. The climate is temperate, and the air salubrious. The frost seldom continues with severity for any considerable time, nor does snow lie long on the ground, but generally dissolves in a day or two after it falls. It is generally supposed that there is more rain in Pembrokeshire than in any other part of the kingdom, brought by westerly winds, from the Atlantic Ocean. The only manufactures of the county consist of a cotton mill, near Haverford West, which employs about 150 persons, a forge at Blackpool, and some iron and tin works on the Tivy.

Rivers.] The principal rivers of this county, are the Tivy, the Clethy, and the Dougledge. The Tivy, properly speaking, is a river of Caermarthensh. The Clethy rises at the foot of a hill in this county called Vrennybawr, which lies some m. S. E. of Newport, and running S. falls into the mouth of

the Douglodge, near its conflux with the waters of Milford Haven. The Douglodge, which is a corruption of the original British words, *Dau Gled-heu*, or two swordspikes to the S. of Fishguard, and running S. E. and S. passes by Haverford West, and falls with the river Cleithy into Milford Haven. The less considerable rivers are the Gwaïne, the Bran, the King, the Nevern, and the Radford.

Divisions, Towns, Diocese, &c.] Pembrokeshire was anciently inhabited by the Dimetæ, and is now included in the N.W. circuit, in the province of Canterbury, and diocese of St. David. It is divided into 7 hundreds, which contain 1 city, and 8 market towns, viz. St. David's, Fishguard, Haverford-West, Killgurring, Newport, Pembroke, Tenby, Whiston, and Narbeth, and 145 parishes, occupied by 60,615 inhabitants. It returns 3 members to parliament, 1 for the county, and for Haverford West, and Pembroke, 1 each.

PEMBROKE, (S. Wales) a m. town which gives name to the county, and is pleasantly situated on 2 small rivers that run into Penemrth, the innermost creek of Milford Haven, and over which there are 2 handsome bridges. The town is built upon the ridge of a long and narrow neck, gradually ascending to the highest point, in its approach bearing a resemblance to Edinburgh, whereon stand the remains of its ancient castle, which appears to have been of Norman architecture, with a mixture of the early Gothic. The principal tower which is uncommonly lofty, is perfect, with its stone vaulted roof yet remaining. This castle is remarkable for having been the birth place of Henry VII. Pembroke is the county town, and a corporation, governed by a mayor, 'bailiff', and burgesses, and in conjunction with Tenby and Whiston, sends one member to the British parliament. The town chiefly consists of one long street, reaching from East to West it is well built, and well inhabited, and has two churches, St. Mary's and St. Michael's, besides another named St. Nicholas's in the suburbs. Here is likewise a custom house. Population 2415. This t. has declined in proportion as Haverford West has increased. Here is an indifferently endowed free school. The petty sessions for the hundred of Castle Martin are held here; and once a fortnight the mayor holds a court here. The town has 2 churches, beside chapels for the methodists, and a town hall. The Milford Haven coach passes through daily.

Market Day.] Sat.

Fairs.] May 14, Trinity Mon. July 10, and Sep. 25.

Post.] The post sets out regularly from Pembroke at 8 o'clock every morn. and returns every even. about 5.

Principal Inn.] New Inn, Green Dragon, and King's Arms.

Dist. from London 250 m. and 12 from Caermarthen.

PENDLETON, (Lanc.) is a large populous, and thriving vil. containing many capital houses, and continually increasing; the whole forming a large suburb to the towns of Manchester and Salford, to which it is almost joined, by the continuance of the building, though in the year 1780, it was a small rural village, having a may-pole, round which the lads and lasses danced, after bedecking it with garlands. The pole still remains, but the rural fête has no longer its innocent attractions. Pendleton boasts a handsome square, recently built, and some good streets. It is in the parish of Eccles, under which it has a chapel of ease, dedicated to St. Thomas; the living is a perpetual curacy; patron, the vicar of Eccles. This place also contains a Methodist chapel, and a burial place for the Jews. In the valley below the village, is a Danish tumulus. The population in 1811 was 4805 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in the manufacture of Manchester goods.

PENISTONE, (Yorks.W.R.) a small m. t. with a handsome church and well endowed grammar school. Population 515. Market is held on Tues. Fairs, last Thurs. in Feb. and March, first Thurs. in May, and Thurs. after Old Michaelmas Day. *Principal Inn*, the Rose and Crown. Here is a receiving house for letters.

Dist. from London 177½ m. from Sheffield 14 m. from Doncaster 2¼ from Manchester 2¼, from Stockport 26¼, 13 from Huddersfield, and 43 from York.

PENKRIDGE, (Staffordsh.) a m. t. situated on the river Penk, from which it takes its name, and over which it has a stone bridge, in the central part of the county, it is vulgarly called Pankrage, and according to Mr. Camden is the Pennocrucium, a Roman t. of Antoninus; but as Penkriddle lies a mile or two N. of the military way, and there are scarcely any other grounds for this conjecture, than the mere similitude of names, Dr. Plot who wrote the history of Staffordshire places the Pennocrucium at Streton, upon Ikenild Street near Tutbury. The church was formerly collegiate,

and here was once a monastery. Here is likewise a charity school for 12 boys and 8 girls. No material trade is carried on at Penkridge, which was formerly a large and handsome town, but now is greatly reduced. Population 923.

Market Day.] Tues.

Fairs.] April 30, and October 10, which last is a noted horse fair. Letters are dispatched from Penkridge to Wolverhampton, and thence to London every morn. at 10; are brought to Penkridge every day, at 3 in the aft. and dispatched for Stafford at the same hour, 3 in the aft.

Principal Inn.] King's Arms. Near Penkridge is the seat of Sir E. Lytton, to whom the great tythes of the parish belong. Distant from London 1992 m.

PENRITH, (Cumberland) a m. t. situated at the foot of an eminence, in a pleasant vale called Inglewood Forest, which extends from hence to Carlisle, not far from the river Petterel, and from the conflux of the rivers Elmot and Loder. It is a place of considerable antiquity; its name is evidently British, and as it denotes a red summit, it is probably derived from the eminence called Penrith Fell, under which the town is built. This eminence, which is of a reddish colour, is very conspicuous at a great distance. Its early history is unknown, but at the time of the Norman conquest, the manor of Penrith and Inglewood Forest, were in possession of the Scots, who were soon after dispossessed, although they still kept up their claim to the 3 counties of Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Northumberland. Penrith, in the disposition of its streets, is very irregularly constructed, but many of the houses are well built and convenient; the buildings are of red stone, and in general covered with slate. The population is computed at about 5000. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the business of agriculture, or in the weaving of checks and the making of hats. The church is a neat, but plain structure; the body was rebuilt of red stone in 1792, and connected with the ancient tower, which still remains; the interior is particularly neat and convenient. In the church yard is that singular monument of antiquity, called the giants grave; two pyramidal stone pillars stand at the opposite ends of the grave, about 15 feet asunder; they are 11 feet 6 inches in height, and nearly 5 feet in circumference at the bottom, where they are morticed into round stones, embedded in the earth. The space

between them is inclosed by 4 thin semicircular stones, 2 on each side, of unequal lengths, but little more than 23 inches in height. This monument is believed to refer to the British king Ewain, or Owain Cæsarius, a warrior of gigantic size, who reigned in this country, in the time of Ida, one of the Anglo Saxon kings. At a little distance from the above monument, is a single stone 5 feet 8 inches in height, called the giant's thumb. This seems to be an ancient cross, the base of which is sunk into the earth. On an eminence W. of the town, are the ruins of a castle, which appears to have been built in the form of a parallelogram, and was fortified with a very deep outward foss, and a walled rampart. On the heights to the N. of Penrith is a square stone building, called the Beacon. The ascent to it is difficult, but the prospects from the hill are so varied and beautiful, that all sense of fatigue is lost, in the variety of delightful views, the whole country spreading before the sight like an immense map, that on all sides round, present themselves to the eye. Penrith has a large market place, and a remarkable water course brought from the Petterel; here is also a free school, together with charity schools, and meeting houses for the Presbyterians and Quakers. Considerable improvements have been made of late years, by the erection of commodious houses, of new chambers on the plan of those at Carlisle, and of a new and handsome assembly room, erected by the Duke of Devonshire, who is lord of the manor of Penrith. The race course is one of the first in the north of England, and the annual races are well attended. The races continue three days, and the hunt also lasts three days; it is frequented by the first noblemen in the kingdom in the month of October. Here also is a Sunday school for boys and girls, supported by voluntary contributions, a public subscription library, and a museum of natural curiosities. The church contains a capital organ, lately bequeathed by a gentleman; the organist is paid by voluntary subscriptions. Ten m. from Penrith is Shap Spa, a mineral spring beneficially employed for various maladies. Penrith is governed by 3 justices.

Market Days.] Tues. in winter, and Tues. and Sat. in summer.

Fairs.] April 25 and 26, Whit Tues. Sep. 27, and Nov. 11.

Post.] The mail arrives at ½ past 5 in the aft. and goes out at 7 in the morn.

Coaches.] The Carlisle mail and other coaches pass through daily.

There is also a daily mail to Manchester, every morn. at 6, which returns at 7 in the even. of the same day; and a coach to Whitehaven on Mon. Wed. and Fri. at 10 in the morn. which returns on Tu. Th. Sat. at 8 in the even. Letters for London are put in before 8 in the morn. those for the N. and other parts by 10.

Principal Inns.] The New Crown, for families and travellers, and the George for travellers. There are, besides these, not less than 35 other inns or houses of entertainment for travellers and others.

Coaches and Waggon.] The London mail arrives from the S. at 12 at noon, and leaves every morn. at 10. Manchester mail leaves every morn. at 6 o'clock, and returns the same even. at 6 o'clock. Liverpool mail arrives in the morn. from the S. at 8, and sets out at 11 in the forenoon, all these go and return from Carlisle, and pass through Penrith, which is the greatest thoroughfare in the N. London heavy coach Mon. Wed. and Fri. leaves here about 9 in the morn. and returns on the alternate days about 12 from London. A coach to Keswick every other day at 8 in the morn. which returns the same ev. and the Liverpool heavy coach which leaves here every night betwixt 9 and 10, and proceeds through Kendal, Lancaster; and all these go from the New Crown inn. Waggon every day to all parts of the kingdom, but hours not very regular.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Lowthe Castle, 5 m. from Penrith, belonging to the Earl of Lonsdale, K. G.; Brougham Hall, seat of H. Brougham, esq.; Charleton Hall, the seat of the Right Hon. Sir Thomas Wallace, M. P. adjoins Penrith. About 3 m. W. is Dacre Castle, formerly the seat of the Dacre family, and about 4 or 5 m. on the l. is an antient structure, Graystock Castle, the seat of the Duke of Norfolk.

Penrith is dist. from London by Brough Bridge 283½ m. and by Manchester 288 m. also dist. from Carlisle about 18 m. N. 26 from Kendal, and 100 from Edinburgh.

PENRYHN, (Cornwall) a m. t. situated in the Hundred of Kerrier, on the declivity of a hill, in a bold and varied country, at the head of a creek which runs from hence into Falmouth Haven. Penryhn is a large town, and has a pretty considerable trade in drying and vending pilchards, and in the Newfoundland fishery. The principal street is spacious and airy, and in the place are many very good houses. It stands in the 2 parishes of St. Gluvias and Mookrow; here are or lately were the

ruins of a church, which was formerly collegiate, with a provost and 12 prebendaries, but the present church is at St. Gluvias, a small village, dist. about ¼ a m. from Penryhn. Besides the church, here are a market house, town hall, fish cross, and assembly rooms, together with a good custom house and quay. This town was first incorporated in the 18th year of King James I. Its municipal authorities are vested in a mayor, 8 aldermen, and 12 common council men, with a recorder, &c. The right of electing members to parliament, belongs to all such inhabitants as pay scot and lot. Number of voters about 140. Houses 350, inhabitants 2713. Houses in St. Gluvia 122, inhabitants 714. In Penryhn there are several warehouses for flour and grain, imported from the Isle of Wight, &c. this place being a sort of granary for all the SW. parts of this county, and on the streams which run through the town, are 4 grist mills, and a paper mill.

Market Days.] Wed. Fri. and Sat.

Fairs.] May 1, July 7, and Dec. 21.

Post.] The London mail comes in at 5 in the aft. and goes out at ¼ past 3.

Principal Inns.] Red Lion, and King's Arms, where a very numerous and respectable lodge of freemasons is sometimes held. Between Penryhn and Sticken Bridge, is Enys, the seat of I. Enys, esq. Dist. from London 276 m. The surrounding country is finely broken, well cultivated, beautiful, and picturesque.

PENSFORD, (Som.) a small m. t. situated in a valley on the banks of the river Thew. It is 115½ m. from London, 10 m. from Bath, and 4 m. from Keynsham. Formerly the manufacturing of woollen cloth was carried on here. Population 296.

Market Day and Fairs.] Mar. is on Tu.—Fairs, May 6, and Nov. 8.

PENZANCE, (Cornwall) a m. t. situated in the Hundred of Penwith, on a creek at the N. side of Mounts Bay, near the English Channel, and about 10 m. E. of the Land's End. The streets are tolerably well paved, and the houses in general convenient, if not handsome. In the town there is a chapel of ease, built within the last 40 years, besides several meeting houses for dissenters, and a synagogue for the Jews. The mother church is at Madern or Madron, a neighbouring village situated about 2 m. NW. of Penzance, appearing to be somewhat larger than Truro, and has paved streets, but it is not considered as so elegant a t. Penzance is populous, and has a considerable trade, with many

ships belonging to it. The harbour, however, is not fit for large vessels, being almost dry at low water. A new pier was built here, about 40 years ago. The corporation consists of a mayor, recorder, 12 aldermen, and 24 common council men. In respect of the cheapness of provisions, particularly fish, of which there is a great abundance of all sorts, as also the mildness of the climate, and the fertility of the adjacent country, this place is scarcely to be equalled in any other part of Great Britain. The great number of ships of war, merchantmen, fishing boats, &c. frequently to be seen lying in Mount's Bay, contributes not a little to form before the town a very interesting scene. In the vicinity are several pleasant walks through shady dingles, and over gentle swelling hills. The principal mode of conveyance to the Scilly islands, is from Penzance, which is the most westerly port of South Britain. All the surrounding country abounds in metallic ore. Population 4022.

Market Day.] Thurs.

Fairs.] Trinity Thurs. and Thurs. before Advent.

Post.] The post arrives here from Helstone, every day, about 3 o'clock in the morn. and returns every even. at 6.

Bankers.] Messrs. Batten and Co. who draw upon Lubbock and Co. London, and Dennis and Sons on Ransom and Co.

Principal Inns.] Ship and Captain, Hotel, Star, and King's Head.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Beyond the t. dist. about 1 m. is Castle Horneck, S. Botlase, esq. and Rose Hill, R. Oxnam, esq. and $\frac{1}{2}$ a m. further is Trerite, Mrs. Nicholls. On the l. dist. about 2 m. is Chyoon, J. Price, esq. Dist. from London by Helstone 289 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. and by Redruth and Guildford 280 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.

PERSHORE, (Worcestersh.) a m. t. situated upon the right bank of the river Avon, which runs into the Severn, at or near Tewksbury, in the lower road from Worcester to London. According to Camden, it derives its name from Periscoran, which refers to the great number of pears that grow in the neighbourhood, and which, it seems, thrive well there. The town is antient, and contains about 300 houses, with 2 parish churches, Holy Cross, and All Saints. The former has a lofty square tower, with 8 bells and a clock, and has in the interior several very antique monuments. The latter is a small church, with a square tower and 6 bells. The principal street is about three quarters of a m. in length. In the

town there is a manufacture of stockings. Here was antiently a monastery founded by Oswald, nephew to Ethelred, King of Mercia, in the year 680, which about 200 years afterwards, became an abbey of benedictine monks. Upon the general dissolution, it was valued 643*l.* 4*s.* 5*d.* per annum. The parish is extensive, and contains within its limits many manors and chapelries.

Market Day.] Tues.

Fairs.] Easter Tues. June 26, 1*st* Mon. in Aug. and the Tues. before Nov. 1. The post comes in to Pershore at 11 o'clock in the morn. and goes out at 4 in the aft.

Principal Inn.] The Angel.

Dist. from London 102 m. On the l. there is a T. R. to Tewksbury. Near the town is Fladbury Hill, which is well worthy of the traveller's attention, as it commands a fine extensive view of the vale of Evesham.

Waggons] go from Pershore to Worcester every Wed. and Sat. and return the same day. Also ditto go to Evesham every Mon. and Fri. and return the same day.

Pershore is dist. from London, by Henley 105 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. and by High Wycombe 102 m. from Worcester 9 $\frac{1}{2}$, and 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ from Moreton in the Marsh. The Worcester mail and other coaches and waggons go through daily.

PETERBOROUGH, (Northamptonsh.) an inland city, situated at the NE. corner of the county, bordering upon Huntingdonsh. and the Isle of Ely, on the N. side of the river Nen, over which it has a bridge. It was originally called Medeshamsted, from a pit or gulf in the river Nen, which, as certain antient writers affirm, was of a wonderful depth. It is a small city, having but one parish church, St. John the Baptist, besides the cathedral, but the market place is spacious, being a complete square, and the streets are for the most part, regular. Narrow-street, which leads to the bridge, is the principal street for trade. The market house, in a chamber over which the quarterly sessions are held, is a handsome building. The cathedral church, which was formerly a monastery, is a most noble and stately structure. The west front facing the market place, is 150 feet in length, and is generally considered as the most magnificent erection of the kind in England; it is supported by 3 arches, allowed to be the loftiest in Europe, with columns very curiously adorned. The windows of the cloysters are finely stained with representations of different passages from the scripture history, and also

with the figures of the founder of the monastery, and its abbots in regular succession. Among the monuments in this cathedral, there is one of Queen Catherine of Arragon, who was divorced from King Henry VIII. and another of Mary, Queen of Scots, who were both buried in this cathedral. The body of Queen Mary was afterward removed, by King James I. her son, into Westminster Abbey, where a monument is erected for her, in King Henry VII. chapel. Here is likewise a decayed monument of Bishop Wulfer, the reputed founder of the church or abbey in the year 655; but some ascribe the foundation of it to Peada, the son of Penda, King of the Mercians, and the finishing of the work to Wulfer, brother of Penda. In the cathedral is the figure of one of its former sextons, named Scarlet, who buried the 2 queens above mentioned, the former in the year 1534, and the latter in 1541, and died here, aged 95 years. The following inscription illustrates the principal points of his history :

You see old Scarlet's picture stand on
"high,
But at your feet there doth his body
lie;
He did inter two queens within this
place,
And this town's householders in his
life's space
Twice over; but at length his own
turn came
Another man for him should do the
same.

The cathedral is dedicated to St. Peter, and from this circumstance, the place was afterwards named Peterborough. The abbots of Peterborough were summoned to parliament in the reign of Henry III. but were not invited till the year 1400. There were about 40 monks of the benedictine order here, at the general dissolution of monasteries, when the abbey was by Henry VIII. converted into a cathedral, that monarch placing therein a bishop, dean, 6 canons, 8 choristers, and a master, 9 school masters, 20 scholars, 6 ulmsmen, and certain other officers. The jurisdiction of this place commonly called the Liberty or Soke of Peterborough, is of a peculiar nature, and extends over 32 towns and hamlets in the neighbourhood, in all which places the civil magistrates appointed by commission from the king, for that purpose, are invested with the same power as judges of assize, and accordingly hold in this city their quarterly sessions of the peace,oyer

and terminer, and general gaol delivery, and hear and determine all criminal cases, of what nature or kind soever, within themselves. Here is also a free grammar school, a charity school for 20 boys, who are clothed and taught reading, writing, and arithmetic, and are allowed the sum of 10*l.* each, to place them out apprentices, a free school for 16 boys, and a Sunday school supported by voluntary subscriptions. Peterborough is commonly reckoned the least city, and the poorest bishoprick in England, excepting Bristol. The river Nen is navigable to this city by barges laden with coals, corn, malt, timber, &c. The dean and chapter are lords of the manor of Peterborough. The city sends 2 members to parliament. Number of voters (inhabitants who pay scot and lot) about 450. In 1790, an act passed for paving, lighting, and improving the city, which has in consequence received many additions and improvements. The population in 1811, was 3674 for the city, and 7029 for the Liberty of Peterborough.

Market Day and Fairs.] A very good mar. on Sat.—Fairs, July 10, called Peter's fair, and Oct. 2, called Bridge fair; the latter is usually a very large fair for horses, horned cattle, and timber.

Post.] The mail coach arrives at Peterborough from London and the S. every morn. at 7 o'clock, and from Lincoln and the N. every morn. at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 3.

Bankers.] Messrs. W. Thos. and W. Squire, who draw on Price and Co. and Pole and Co. who draw on Glyn and Co.

Coaches and Waggon.] The Lincoln coach goes from the Angel and the Talbot inns, in this city, alternately, every aft. at 4 o'clock, for the Spread Eagle, Gracechurch-street, and the Golden Cross, Charing Cross, London. Sets out from the last mentioned inn, every even. at 5, and arrives at Peterborough every morn. at 8. The Boston coach goes from the Angel inn, Peterborough, 3 times a week to the Saracen's Head, Snow Hill. The Peterborough post coach sets out from the Talbot, Peterborough, every morn. at 6 o'clock, to the Bell and Crown, Holborn; and sets out again from thence every morn. and arrives at Peterborough every even. at 5. The Lincoln and Peterborough waggon sets out from Peterborough every Tues. aft. at 4 o'clock, and arrives in London at the Red Lion, Aldersgate-street, every Thurs. aft. at 4 o'clock. Leaves London at 12 o'clock on Fri. morn. and arrives at Peterborough on Sun. aft. at

5 o'clock. The next waggon leaves Peterborough on Sat. aft. at 4 o'clock, and arrives in Lon. on Mon. aft. at 5. Leaves London at 4 o'clock same day, and arrives at Peterborough on Wed. aft. at 5 o'clock, from the Red Lion, &c. as above. Proprietors Mr. J. Allatt and Co. Peterborough, and Mr. W. Deacon and Co. London.

Principal Inns.] The Angel, which is the post office, and the Talbot, are the two principal inns for travellers, both of which belong to Earl Fitzwilliam. There are several other respectable public houses, where good accommodations may be met with.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Dist. about 4 m. is Milton, the seat of Earl Fitzwilliam; also dist. about 1 m. Thorpe Hall, the residence of late T. O. Hunter, esq.

Peterborough is dist. from London 77½ m. On the l. there is a T. R. to Uppingham and Stamford. N. B. The road from Peterborough to Ely, is not passable for carriages in winter or wet seasons; at such times, the usual route is by Huntingdon and Stilton.

PETERSFIELD, (Hampsh.) a m. t. situated on the river Loddon, in the high road between London and Portsmouth, in the midst of a country that used to abound formerly in oak timber. It is large, populous, and not ill built, and being a great thoroughfare, is well accommodated with inns, and public houses. This borough first sent representatives to parliament in the 9th year of Edward I. but made no other return till the reign of Edward VI. as the right of election is vested in the freeholders of lands or dwelling houses, built upon ancient foundations, all which belonging to one proprietor, the nomination of the members may be properly said to rest with this person. Number of voters about 150. The government is vested in a mayor and commonalty, the charter of incorporation having been granted by Queen Elizabeth. The church is only a chapel of ease to Buntingford, a small village, distant about 4 m. to the S. Number of the inhabitants in 1811 was 1200.

Market Day.] Sat.

Fairs.] July 10, and Dec. 11.

Post.] The mail arrives at 4 in the morn. and goes out at 10 in the aft. All the Portsmouth coaches run through this town.

Bankers.] Messrs. Austen and Co. draw on Austen and Co. London, and Messrs. Patrick and Co. on Williams and Co. London.

Principal Inns.] Dolphin, Red Lion, and White Hart. On the r. are the seats of W. Jolliffe, and T. Bonham, esq. Beyond is Maple Durham, Lord

Stawell. On the l. is Heath House, A. Mathews, esq. and 1 m. further Nursted House, Gen. Hugonin.

Dist. from London 54 m. On the r. there is a turnpike road to Alton 13 m.

PETWORTH, (Sussex) a m. t. pleasantly situated in the western part of the county, on a fine dry ascent and in a very healthy air, near the river Arun. The church is but an indifferent structure, but in a vault of it lie the remains of many of the Percies, Earls of Northumberland. The rectory is reckoned the richest in the county, being generally considered as worth upwards of 800l. a year. Petworth is chiefly remarkable for a noble mansion, belonging to the Earl of Egremont, but ancient. Two stage coaches go through Petworth backward and forward, every day, Sun. excepted. From the Percies, Earls of Northumberland, it afterwards became the property of Algernon, Duke of Somerset, who married the heiress of that noble house. From Sir William Wyndham, who married a daughter of the duke, it came to the present Earl of Egremont. The duke pulled down the ancient house, and on the same spot built from the ground, the present magnificent and well modelled seat. The front is of free stone, and adorned on the top with statues. Here are 2 almshouses, and a charity school for 20 poor children.

Market Day.] Sat. very considerable.

Fairs.] Holy Thursday, and November 20.

Bankers.] Messrs. Stovell and Co. who draw on Masterman and Co. London.

Principal Inns.] Half Moon and Swan.

Post.] Arrives at 4 o'clock in the morn. and goes out at 6 in the even.

Coaches. From the Golden Cross, Charing Cross, and also from the White Horse, Fetter Lane; Cross Keys, Wood Street, and Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, Tu. Th. and Sat. at 6 in the morn.

Dist. from London 49 m. On the r. there is a T. R. to Midhurst and Chichester. Going to Billingham from Chichester, on the l. are turnpike roads to Midhurst and Guildford, and one on the r. to Arundel.

PICKERING, (Yorksh. N. R.) a m. t. situated on the side of a hill on the banks of a small river or brook, called Pickering Beck, which runs through the lower part of the town, and on the verge of the wild mountainous regions called Black or Blake Moors. The t. is pretty large, but the houses are scattered and very irregularly built;

It is a very ancient place, said to have been built 970 years before Christ, by Peridurus a British king, who was interred there. The church is a fine, large old building, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul; in it are several ancient monuments; here are also chapels for the Presbyterian methodists, and Quakers. During the protectorate, the marriage banns were published here at the market cross, and the marriage ceremony performed by a justice of the peace. The castle appears to have been a large extensive building, there are yet very considerable remains, though in ruins. In this castle king Richard II. was confined some time previous to being sent to Pontefract, where he was murdered. A large square tower is now remaining, called Queen Elizabeth's tower, from a tradition that she was confined here during the reign of Queen Mary. Also at this castle a court is kept by the lord of the manor, on the second and third Mon. after Easter, and the first and second Mon. after Michaelmas.

Pickering was formerly the principal town in this district, and Scarborough, tho' now of much more importance, was in its wapentake. The high road from York to Whitby lies through this town, on the right there is a road to Scarborough, and on the l. to Kirbymoorside and Helmesley.

Market Day.] Mon.

Fairs.] First Mon. before May-day, Sept. 14, Holy Rood day, and first Mon. before Martinmas day, for horses, cattle, &c.

Post.] The post arrives at Pickering, every morn. from all parts N. and S. at 6 o'clock in summer, and 7 in winter; and from Whitby, at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 4 o'clock, every aft. and goes out every day at 4 in the aft. for all parts N. and S. and for Whitby at 6 in the morn.

Principal Inns.] Black Swan, and White Swan.

Waggons.] A waggon sets out for Pickering from the Bull and Mouth, Aldersgate, daily, at 4 in the aft.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Two m. W. of Pickering, at Aislaby, (— Hayes, esq.) 4 m. N.E. is Kingthorp, (— Fothergill, esq.) 5 m. E. is Thornton, (Rev. Mr. Gilby.)

Dist. from London 921 m. 7 from Kirbymoorside, 9 from New Malton, 19 from Scarborough, and 21 from Whitby.

PLYMOUTH, (Devonsh.) a m. t. seated between the mouths of the rivers Plym and Tamar, in a bay of the English channel, called Plymouth Sound, the Plym passing by one side of the town, as the Tamar does on the

other. The mouth of the Plym is called Catwater, and the mouth of the Tamar Ham-Ouse, or Hamoaze. Plymouth was antiently called Sutton, and seems to have consisted of 2 villages, Sutton Vautort, and Sutton Prior, and has gradually risen from the condition of an obscure fishing village, to be a place of very great consequence, and the largest town in the county. Its port, which, properly speaking, consists of 3 harbours, is capable of containing 2000 sail. It is extremely well fortified, being defended by several forts, and a strong citadel, erected in the reign of Charles II. before the mouth of the harbour. This citadel comprehends at least 4 acres of ground, has 3 regular bastions, contains a large magazine of stores, and mounts 156 guns. The Catwater affords a safe and commodious harbour for merchant ships, but is seldom entered by ships of war. The 2d harbour called Sutton Pool, is frequented by merchant ships only, and is almost surrounded by the houses of the town. It is, in itself, well calculated to afford complete protection to such ships as are moored in it, and it has lately been further secured by an extensive pier on the W. side erected in 1790. The 3d division or inlet, Hamoaze, is the harbour for the reception of the British navy; being fitted out with moorings for more than a hundred sail, and having good anchorage for a much greater number. The corporate body, which was constituted in the reign of Henry VI. consists of a mayor, 12 aldermen, 24 common council men, a recorder, and town clerk. Besides the 2 large churches, here are several meeting houses, likewise a charity school, 4 hospitals, and a workhouse. The Guildhall has been lately rebuilt, and is a spacious structure. The theatre is a large and handsome building opposite to the town, and in the middle of the harbour, is a small island called St. Nicholas. It is surrounded with rocks, and has a strong castle and fortifications, with furnaces for heating cannon balls upon it. These fortifications command the entrance into Hamoaze and Catwater. On the opposite shore over against St. Nicholas island, stands the citadel, nearly surrounded with a deep ditch, out of which all the stone used for the works has been procured. The number of inhabitants returned under the population act of 1811, was 56,060, which included Plymouth, Plymouth Dock, and its suburban parishes.

Plymouth is a borough, and returned members to parliament in the 96th or

39d of Edw. I. and again the 4th and 7th of Edw. II. and to a council, 14 Edw. III, after which it sent no more representatives until the 20th of Henry VI. It is usually considered as being under the influence of the admiralty, though sometimes this has been opposed, but seldom with success. The right of voting is in the freemen, who are commonly made from persons connected with the dock yard, ordnance, or victualling office, the last of which only is at Plymouth, at the entrance of Catwater, on the point called Fisher's Nose, on the east side of the citadel; and most of them being with relation to trade, contracts, or otherwise, dependent on ministers for the time, contested elections are not frequent here. The town which was, in general very dirty in wet weather, from the currents which passed along the middle of many of the streets, has recently been improved on the plan of London, and these channels and sewers now pass under ground, which is certainly more comfortable for the foot passengers, especially as there are but few open streets in it, the others being mostly very narrow and confined. The market place has been much improved, and for the accommodation of persons continually passing and repassing between this town and Dock, (about 2 m. dist.) diligences are constantly to be met with on the stand, the same as hackney coaches in London. Near the entrance to the village of Stonehouse, about a mile from Plymouth, in the way to Dock, on the right hand is Stonehouse hospital, consisting of various handsome and uniform buildings, connected with colonnades and offices for the reception of sick and hurt seamen and mariners, in a healthy and airy situation, with every accommodation both for their temporal and spiritual improvement; in which is only to be regretted, that the chapel, generally served by some old chaplain in the navy, is on the first floor, which is a great impediment to lame seamen to attend divine service. On the W. side is a creek, with stairs and a portal for landing seamen or stores at every tide, when necessary, though they are sometimes landed at the new bridge over the creek below, on the road to Dock, where formerly was a ferry, and where passengers now pay the same toll as formerly. A Breakwater is now forming, under the direction of Parliament, for the protection and security of Plymouth harbour.

Market Days.] Mon. and Thurs.

Fairs.] Feb. 25, and Oct. 21.

Bankers.] At Plymouth, Messrs. El-

ford and Co. who draw on Hoare, Hill and Co. and Naval Bank, Messrs. Harris and Co. who draw on Lubbock and Co. Messrs. Hayter and Co. on Roberts and Co. At Plymouth Dock, Messrs. St. Aubyn and Co. who draw on Esdaile and Co. and Messrs. Glencross and Co. who draw on Lubbock and Co.

Principal Inns.] King's Arms, Prince George, and Globe.

Conveyances.] A coach sets out every morn. for Exeter, Bristol, Bath, and London, from the King's Arms, Plymouth. Also a diligence sets out every morn. at 6 o'clock for London, Bath, Bristol and Portsmouth, from the Fountain inn, Plymouth Dock.

Gentlemen's Seats.] On the l. dist. half a m. is Torhill, (John Culme, esq.) On the left between Ridgeway and Plymouth, across the Lary, about a mile dist. is Saltram, (Lord Boringdon,) a most noble situation, inhabited by the king, queen, and princesses for ten days in 1789, when they visited Plymouth and Dock, Mount Edgcumbe, and other seats in the vicinity. At Leigham on the r. a short distance from Plymouth, (Addis Archer, esq.) Higher Efford, (W. Clark, esq.) and Lower Efford, (Lieut. Col. Nelson), Friary Lodge, at the entrance of Plymouth, on the l. (M. Seymour, esq.)

Plymouth is dist. from London, by Ashburton and Ivy Bridge 215½ m. by Totness and Ivy Bridge 218½ m. and by Totness and Modbury 221½ m. 43 from Exeter, and 25 from Ashburton.

PLYMOUTH DOCK, or DOCK, as it is usually called for conciseness (Devon.) is about 2 m. to the W. of Plymouth, and is under the jurisdiction or government of a constable, supported by the magistrates for the county, who hold petty sessions here weekly for trivial complaints and lesser offences. The dock yard contains 4 docks, one wet, the other three dry, 2 built in the reign of King William III. and 2 of them in the reign of his present majesty, hewn out of a mine of slate, and lined with Portland stone. Plymouth Dock is furnished with large magazines, storehouses, &c. containing arms, stores, and all things necessary to equip a fleet. Here are also spacious and commodious barracks for the marines, with houses for the officers, clerks, &c. The town is well supplied with fresh water, first brought hither from a spring, at the distance of 12 miles, at the sole expence of Sir Francis Drake. The inhabitants are concerned in the pilchard fishery, and have a considerable trade to the Straights, and to Newfoundland. Besides the docks above mentioned, there

are spacious wharfs for shipping or landing ordnance and stores, with houses for the various officers of that department, storehouses, and other necessary buildings and offices. The powder magazine is at the distance of a mile nearly N. on the same side of the harbour, under proper custody. This town is comparatively but of yesterday; for a plan of it, which the writer has seen, as it existed about 70 years ago, was not one-fourth of its present extent, and less than 30 years preceding it scarcely had a being. But the lines of circumvallation, with guns mounted on curtains and angles at proper distances, and the artillery and other barracks within them, on the ground purchased by government, have completely limited the extent of the town, every part of which is covered with buildings, and inhabited. The government house, as it is emphatically called, on Mount Wise, facing the noted eminence and mansion of Mount Edgecumbe, is a noble building, but at its formation, unless recently altered, was disgraced by a miserable, narrow, and cramped-up stair case, totally hidden from the grand entrance or lobby, or indeed any other conspicuous room to admit them. The architect seemed to have forgotten that stairs were necessary, and was at last compelled to destroy a small part of the fabric. It commands a fine view of the Sound, or opening to the channel, and by signals can communicate with the citadel, where the lieutenant-governor and the proper officers reside, with casement barracks for the invalids, stationed there for garrison duty. Within the lines of Dock, are also various barracks, formed into squares, on the E. side towards the country, for the artillery, and other regiments of infantry, entirely to the N.E. corner, and along part of the N. side, as far as the government ground extends. Within a few years past, a supply of water has been conveyed hither, by authority of parliament, which was much wanted: large quantities having before been brought to it in carts, and in pitchers for tea and provisions, where it was not supplied by pumps, by which many persons obtained a livelihood. Near the entrance from Plymouth is a theatre, attended some months in every year by a respectable company from Exeter. The parish church of Stoke Damerell is near a mile from the town, and the village of that name, which is on a rising ground to the north of Dock, has several good houses in it, mostly inhabited by naval gentlemen, or officers belonging to some of the govern-

ment departments. In the dock yard also is a chapel for the officers of the dock yard and shipwrights and their families; and in the town are two more chapels of the establishment, which are well attended. Meeting houses for every denomination of christians, independents, presbyterians, anabaptists, socinians, methodists, &c. &c. are established here. It was calculated some years ago, that in the town of Dock only, between 30 and 40 sermons were regularly preached every week, besides the more select assemblies of methodists and other denominations of christians, and without including any extra sermons at any of the places of worship in the town; and perhaps they now exceed that number. It cannot be for want of instruction, therefore, if the morals and conduct of the people are not ameliorated. Diligences also, as at Plymouth, are generally to be met with on the stands; but they only for the most part carry you from one stand to the other, though they sometimes deviate from the plan for an extra sixpence. At the lower part of the town, at the south-east corner of the dock yard wall, is the ferry from Mutton Cove over Crimble passage, across the mouth of Hamoaze to Mount Edgecumbe, and Maker Heights; and another from the N. end of the town has been established within the last 20 years for conveying horses and carriages, and all other passengers, to Torpoint in Cornwall, from which is a T. R. to St. Germain's, Liskeard, Lestwithel, and every other part of the county, even to the Land's End. The population of this place, amounting probably to 28,000, was included in that of Plymouth in 1811.

Market Days, &c.] These are Tues. Thurs. and Sat. which are very well attended by the country people, especially the first and last, with all kinds of provisions, and fish is generally abundant. But it has no corn market, and the bakers are, for the most part, supplied with flour in coasting vessels from the Isle of Wight, Southampton, Chichester, and their vicinity. We know of no fair which it has, but every market day is almost equal to a fair.

For the Bankers, &c. see p. 389.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Besides Mount Edgecumbe, across Crimble passage, (the Earl of Mount Edgecumbe;) about a mile from Torpoint, over the New Passage, on the right, is Frenches, (Lord Graves;) on a creek of the harbour, and about a mile further, on the right, on the banks of St. Germain's lake, is East Anthony, (Reg. Pole Carew, esq.)

Plymouth Dock is 221 m. from London, 13 m. from Ivy Bridge, 96 m. from Ashburton, 16½ m. from Modbury, 98½ m. from Totness, 13 m. from Tavistock, 9 m. across Torpoint Ferry from St. Germain's, 16½ m. from Liskeard, and 28 m. from Lestwithiel. On the r. through Stoke Damerell, is a T. R. to Tavistock, and about 2 m. on that road is a T. R. on the l. to Saltash Ferry, about 2½ m. more.

PLYMPTON EARL, or **PLYMPTON MAURICE**, (Devonsh.) a m. town situated in a pleasant valley, about a mile S. E. of the river Plym, on a small stream that runs into that river it is so called, to distinguish it from Plympton St. Mary, a village near it. The town principally consists of 2 streets, assuming the figure of the Roman capital letter, T; the number of houses which are but of ordinary construction, is somewhat more than 200. The church or chapel is appendant to that at Plympton St. Mary. The Guildhall, where the corn market is kept, is an antient building, supported on stone columns, and contains among other portraits, an excellent one of Sir Joshua Reynolds, by himself, and who was born at this place, on the 16th of July, 1723. His father was master of the grammar school here. The corporation consists of a mayor, recorder, and 8 aldermen, or principal burgesses. The right of electing members to parliament is vested in the mayor and free burgesses; the number of voters is about 100. The first return to parliament was made in the 23rd year of King Edward I. Near the church is a well endowed free school, supported also on stone pillars, erected about the year 1664. Plympton is a stannary t. and was formerly part of the honour of Plympton, to which 89 knights fees were appendant. This honour was granted by King Henry I. to Richard de Redvers or Rivers, afterwards Earl of Devon. His residence was the castle, the ruins of which, with an artificial mount about 70 feet high, and 200 feet in circumference, still remain on the N. side of the town, together with a high rampart, and a very deep ditch. The walls of the castle, which included nearly 2 acres in its compass, are at present almost wholly decayed; some scattered fragments that may be yet seen on the top of the mount, evince, that the wall must have been of great thickness. Population 715.

Market Days.] Sat. for butcher's meat rather small; also a market for cattle, on the 2nd Wed. in every month. The town is always well supplied

with fish, from the neighbouring seaports.

Fairs.] Feb. 25, April 5, Aug. 12, and Oct. 29, for cattle, woollen cloths, shoes, leather, &c.

Post.] The post went formerly thro' Plympton; but since the establishment of mail coaches the post goes through Ridgeway, dist. about a quarter of a m. and the post master waits at the George Inn, to take the bag. Letters are now brought in between 9 and 10 m. and are sent out for London at 6 aft.

Principal Inns.] The London inn, the Exeter inn, and the George.

Gentlemen's Seats.] On the right is Newnham Park, R. Strode, esq. and about 2 m. on the left are Saltram, Lord Borringdon, and Chaddlewood, W. Seymour, esq. beyond which is Beechwood, G. Woolcombe, esq.

Dist. from London 216 m. Beyond the town about half a mile on the right there is a turnpike road by Ivy bridge to Exeter, and through the t. on the r. there is a turnpike road to Ashburton.

POCKLINGTON, (Yorksh. E. R.) a m. t. situated on a small stream, which falls into the river Derwent, about one m. E. from the turnpike road, that leads from York to Hull. It is a large town, but has no manufactures, nor any considerable trade. About 2 miles E. from this town is the village of Millington, where 4 Roman roads met, and where there was a strong military post, intended as it is thought to defend the city of York on this side. This fortification comprehended a great number of works that were carried over hills and vallies, from 60 to 90 feet perpendicular, together with 4 or 6 ditches, from 10 to 12 yards in breadth, inclosing within the whole area, 4185 acres. On the S. side of the hill, about half a m. N. E. of the vil. have been discovered the foundations of antient buildings, Roman pavements, tiles, flues, and coins, the site of a circular edifice, supposed to have been a temple, the foundation of it near 5 feet in thickness, and its interior diameter measuring 45 feet. Near it were 2 oblong buildings, whose stones had divers marks of burning; pieces of burnt wood, beasts bones, and parts of large deers horns, were found there at the same time. Dr. Burton determines Millington to have been the Roman station Delgovicia, and not Market Weighton, as some antiquarians have supposed and endeavoured to prove. Population 1539.

Market Day.] Sat.

Fairs.] March 7, May 6, Aug. 5, and Nov. 8.

Principal Inns.] The Feathers, Black Bull, Buck, and the New Inn, standing at some distance from the town. One carrier arrives here from Hull, and one from York on Wed. and both go out the same day. A carrier sets out from Pocklington for York, every Thurs. and Sat.

Dist. from London 192 m. from York 12, from Beverley 16, and from Hull 95.

PONTEFRAC, OR POMFRET, (Yorksh. W. R.) a m. t. situated near the banks of the river Aire, near its junction with the Calder. It is well built, and sends 2 members to parliament, but has no considerable trade. More antiently this place is said to have been called Kirkby. Here are the ruins of a castle, which has been the scene of various tragical events in the English history. Richard II. after being deposed, was starved or tormented to death here, and here Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, was beheaded after the battle of Borough bridge, by Edward II. here also Anthony, Earl of Rivers, and Sir Richard Grey were put to death, by order of King Richard III. All that remain of the castle, at present, are the lower story, with horrible dungeons, winding stairs, and a well. The parish church was formerly a magnificent Gothic structure, but now it is quite a ruin, and divine service is performed in a chapel adjoining the market place, which is very spacious. At the bottom of the market place, stands the town hall, lately rebuilt. Here is a charity school for 24 boys and 12 girls. Pontefract had a college, and an hospital soon after the conquest; here was also a Cluniac Priory, founded in the time of William Rufus, by Robert de Lacy. Here were also a priory of Carmelites, or Whitefriars, a house of Blackfriars, and a Lazar house. The adjacent country is noted for plenty of limestone. Population 3605.

Market Day.] Sat. for cloth, provisions, hardware, &c.

Fairs.] Sat. before Palm Sun. and the Sat. after St. Andrew's day, both for cattle, there are also fairs every fortnight for cattle, on the Sat. after the fair at York.

Post.] The post, which is a dependency upon Wakefield, comes in every evening, and takes the letters to Ferrybridge, where it meets the S. mail, and remains till the N. mail returns to Ferrybridge, and then returns to Pontefract, about 4 in the m. and thence to Wakefield.

Bankers.] Messrs. Perfect and Co.

who draw on Roberts and Co. and Messrs. Leatham and Co. New Bank, who draw on Denison and Co.

Principal Inns.] Red Lion, Star and New Elephant.

Waggon.] A flying waggon sets out for Pomfret, from the Bull and Mouth, Aldersgate-street, daily, at 4 in the aft. About 3 miles W. of Pomfret, is Ake-ton House, the seat of Major Winn, also E. of the town is Stourton House, Lord Stourton, and about 7 m. W. is Brierley Manor, W. Elmsall, esq.

Dist. from London 177½ m. 2 from Ferry Bridge, 9 from Wakefield, 15 from Wetherby, Doncaster, and Leeds, and 23 from York.

PONTYPOOL, (Monmouthsh.) a m. t. situated almost in the centre of the county, upon the river Avon, which falls into the Usk, a little below Caerleon. This town, which has gradually risen up in the course of the last century, derives its origin from the mineral treasures which lie concealed in the surrounding country; immense quantities of iron ore, and of coal are dug here. Pontypool consists of 2 streets. Three forges are continually at work in and about the town, and there is a considerable manufactory of japanned ware, less flourishing however since rivalled by those of Birmingham. A canal has been lately made close to the t. at an immense expence, by which ore and coals are conveyed to Newport. Population about 2,000.

Market day.] Sat.

Fairs.] April 22, July 5, and Oct. 10.

Post.] Here is a receiving house for letters.

Principal Inn.] Near Pontypool is the Great House, the seat of C. Hanbury, esq. decorated with several family pictures. It was partly built by Major Hanbury, and partly by his son Capel. Distant from London 150 m. Near it on the l. there is a turnpike road to Newport.

POOLE, (Dorsetsh.) a m. town situated in the S. E. part of the county in a peninsula joined to the parish of Canford, by an isthmus, or narrow neck of land. The ground on which Poole stands is about 3 quarters of a mile in length, and half a mile in breadth. There are 3 or 4 considerable streets, which run nearly from N. E. to S. W. besides these, there is a cross street that proceeds in a line parallel with the quay, together with several minor streets or lanes of communication. The t. consists of 1029 houses, mostly built of stone; the old buildings are generally mean and low, but of late years many modern buildings have

been erected, which are neat, commodious, and elegant. Poole is a very respectable seaport, and has one of the best harbours in the English channel for merchant ships, admitting vessels of 400 tons burden, up to the quay, and the ground being every where soft. Not less than 230 sail of shipping, burden 21,801 tons, and employing about 1,500 men, belong to the port. Of these about 140 ships are employed in the foreign trade, and in the Newfoundland fishery, which is the principal branch of business here; its merchants also trade to the Baltic, Norway, America, Portugal, Greenland, &c. and the remainder of its commerce lies in the coasting trade, particularly in corn and coals and in fishing. The customs in 1770 amounted to 13747*l*. Some years ago upwards of 3000*l*. was expended in the improvement of the quays, which now, in a manner, encircle the town, and now no port of its size in the British islands exceeds that of Poole with respect to spaciousness, and good accommodation, and for the depth of water requisite at all times to lie with ease and safety along side their respective landing places. Near the mouth of the harbour is a bank, from which vast quantities of oysters are carried to be fattened in the creeks of Essex, and the Thames. Poole first rose into consequence, when the antient town of Wareham fell to decay. The church at Poole was, at first, a chapel of ease to Canford; the body of it is part of the original structure, but the aisles and 2 new galleries have been added since. Besides the church, there are places of worship for the Presbyterians, Quakers, and Anabaptists. The town is governed by a mayor, a recorder, aldermen, a sheriff, a coroner, a town clerk, &c. &c. The peninsula on which Poole is situated, projects into a capacious bay, called Luxford Lake, or Poole Harbour, which branches into many creeks, and forms several islands. There having been a Roman road from Winbourne to Poole, this circumstance may serve to shew that the Romans used this spot as a convenient landing place, whence they directed their marches to and from their station at Winbourne. The old town hall in Fish-street was built in the year 1572, but an elegant new town hall was built in Market-street, with shambles under it, in 1761. Here are some alms-houses, a free school, a custom house, and a workhouse in West-street, which was built in 1730. The dreary heath which surrounds the town, to the distance of 4 miles, from the E. to

the N. W. appears to have been formerly cultivated, as the vestiges of the ferces, which marked the limits of every field, may be yet distinctly traced all over it. The soil of the t. and its environs is particularly adapted to the culture of the mulberry tree. Population 4816.

Market Days.] Thurs. granted by Henry III. and Mon.

Fairs.] May 1, and Nov. 9.

Inns.] London Tavern, New Antelope, Old Antelope.

Post.] Arrives at 12 m. goes out at 4 a*m*.

Bankers.] Fryer and Co. draw on Glyn and Co. London.

Post and Conveyances.] The mail coach to and from London every day, comes in at 12, and goes out at 4. Carries no letters out on Sat. nor brings any on Mon. The western post from Blandford to Poole comes in at 6 o'clock on Sun. even. The Wareham post comes in every day at 12 o'clock, and goes out again at 4 the same day. A waggon to and from London every week, comes in on Mon. morn. from London, and goes out for Salisbury the same day, and returns again to Poole on Thurs. with goods from Salisbury, &c. and then sets out for London. A waggon from Blandford, with goods from London, Bristol, Exeter, &c. several times a week. Also a waggon from Christ Church, &c. It may be further observed that 2 large hoys carry passengers and provisions to Portsmouth, every Monday and return on Sunday. Two large passage boats from Swanage in the isle of Purbeck to Poole, sail every Monday and Thursday, and sometimes oftener, when the weather permits, with passengers and goods. There are likewise several large boats, that regularly sail between Poole and Wareham, &c.

Poole is dist. from London 107 m. and from Winchester 40 m. S.W.

PORTLAND, (Isle of) is situated in the county of Dorset, and is in reality a peninsula, though usually called an island. It is inaccessible, except at the landing place, where a strong castle first reared its turrets in the reign of Henry VIII. This peninsula is almost a continued rock of free-stone, of which 9000 tons are annually exported. White Hall, St. Paul's church, the piers of Westminster bridge, and the whole of Blackfriar's bridge are erected with it. The Portland stone is distinguished for its neatness and durability. It was off this isle that the Halsewell East Indiaman, captain Pearce, was wrecked in 1786, with cir-

cumstances of peculiar aggravation; and here more recently the Abergavenny, East Indiaman, with nearly 400 persons, was consigned to destruction! Much of the property, however, has since been recovered. Portland Race is a dangerous eddy of 2 currents, in the calmest season. On the southern extremity of the island, called Portland Bill, are 2 light houses. Population 2079. Fair Nov. 3. This island is 3 m. dist. from Weymouth.

PORTSMOUTH, (Hampsh.) a m. t. situated on the S. W. side of Portsea island, at the mouth of a considerable inlet of the English Channel, called Portsmouth Harbour. It is supposed to derive its name from Porta, a Saxon Chieftain; who in the year of Christ 501, landed here with his two sons. The town made a considerable figure in the time of the Anglo-Saxons, and it appears to have been also highly favoured, probably from the manifest utility of its situation, by all our monarchs of the Norman line. The singular excellence of its port, and the convenience of fitting out fleets from thence, in the time of a French war, induced Edward IV. to fortify it, which he began to do, and actually, in some measure, performed; the said fortifications were further carried on by Richard III. but King Henry VII. was the first who settled a garrison therein; which was increased, and the place made still stronger by Henry VIII. who had a great dock here, wherein was built the Henry Grace de Dieu, which was the largest ship in the English Navy, of his time. The same monarch, who appears to have been remarkably attentive to the security of the coasts, built what is now called South Sea Castle, for the protection of this port. The improvements made in the reign of Queen Elizabeth were much superior to all the former fortifications. King Charles II. after his restoration, improved considerably upon the plans before established, and directed great alterations, made several docks and yards, and raised several forts, after the modern manner; which works were still further augmented, under his brother's reign. King William and succeeding princes, following the examples of their predecessors, have been continually making fresh alterations and additions: the old fortifications have been extended, and much new ground taken in for that purpose, at a large expence, so that at present, Portsmouth, as it deserves to be, may be justly considered as the most regular and complete fortress in the British Islands. It serves likewise

as an immense depot of all sorts of military and naval stores, vast quantities of which are laid up here, in such exact order that the workmen can find what tools they want in the dark. The rope house is nearly a quarter of a mile in length. The docks and yards in short resemble a distinct town, there being particular rows of dwellings, built at the public charge, for all the principal officers, and they are under a government, which is entirely distinct from that of the garrison. The origin of Portsmouth, according to Camden, was in consequence of the sea retiring from Portchester, when the inhabitants removed to Portsea isle, and built Portsmouth. Adjoining to Portsmouth, is the town of Portsea, built on Portsmouth common, on condition, that if the enemy should land, the houses were to be thrown down, without compensation to the owners. The offspring has now outgrown its parent town, and is still increasing with a truly wonderful rapidity. At Portsea a spacious and elegant chapel for the Independents was erected in 1813, at the cost of 10,000*l*. In the High-street of Portsmouth, the Duke of Buckingham was assassinated by John Felton. Portsmouth received its first charter from Richard Coeur de Lion, but that under which the town is now governed, was granted by Charles I. The corporation consists of a mayor, recorder, 12 aldermen, and some inferior officers. The first return to parliament was made in the 23rd year of Edward I. The right of election is vested in the mayor, alderman, and burgesses, the number of whom is unlimited, and the number of voters is about 110. The church is a spacious building, erected at different periods; the tower, which is the most modern part, forms a good mark for seamen; in the town are also 2 neat chapels of ease. Besides these places of worship, there are 10 or 12 meeting houses within the town and the immediate environs, appropriated chiefly to different denominations of the Dissenters. The town hall is a large building, placed near the middle of the High Street; this edifice was repaired and enlarged in the year 1796. In this street also stands the white house, or town prison, having different apartments and cells for separating the prisoners into classes. The free school here is under the patronage of the dean and chapter of Christ Church, Oxford. This, it seems, is now become a sort of sinecure. Here is also an alms house of late endowment, a poor house, &c. That part of the har-

hour where the merchant ships lie, is a large bay between the gun wharf and Portsmouth Point, where is an excellent quay, and every requisite appendage. At the Point, and close to the mouth of the harbour, is a spacious and convenient bathing house. *Population, &c. of the district.* Portsmouth, houses 1084, inhabitants 7103. Portsea, houses 5390, inhabitants 31,365. Total number of houses in the district, including the liberty of Portsea, within the Borough, and the guildable part, beyond the Borough limits 6852, and that of inhabitants, 40567. The copiousness, safety, and situation of Portsmouth harbour, render it decidedly superior to most others in the kingdom. The bottom every where affords good anchorage, and the superior strength of the ebb tide, prevents all bars or impediments arising from the gradual accumulation of sand. The harbour is completely defended from all assaults by sea, by a great number of forts and batteries, that defend the approach, and are almost level with the water's edge. The entrance into the harbour does not exceed in breadth the river Thames at Westminster bridge, although the depth of water sufficient for the largest ships. One material convenience with respect to the harbour of Portsmouth, and which greatly adds to its importance, is the spacious and famous reach or road of Spithead, between Portsmouth and the Isle of Wight, where the royal navy commonly rendezvous in the time of war, so that it may indeed be justly considered as the great national and central station of the navy. Spithead is defended from all winds that blow from the W. to the S. E. by the high lands of the Isle of Wight, and from all the winds of the opposite quarter, by the main land of Hampshire, the town of Portsmouth fronting the middle of the road. A grand naval review took place here in June 1814, in honour of the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia, &c.

Market Days.] Market days Th. and Sat. and a small one on Tues.

Fairs.] July 10, called a free mart, which continues for a fortnight. On Portsdown Hill, in the vicinity, a very large fair is annually held on July 26.

Post.] The outward post for London is dispatched every eve. at 7 o'clock, Sat. excepted, and takes letters for all parts of Scotland, Isle of Man, Northumberland, Cumberland, Durham, Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, Rutland, Norfolk, Suffolk; also the counties of

Huntingdon, Cambridge, Leicester, Derby, Northampton, Bucks, Bedford, Herts, Essex, Kent, Middlesex and Warwick. Also for Petersfield, and King's Clere, in Hampshire; Midhurst and Arundel, in Sussex; and Haslemere, Godalming, Guildford, Cobham, and Kingston in Surrey. The mail arrives with letters from the above mentioned places every morn. excepted, about a quarter past 6; and also the mails with letters from all parts of Ireland. The post is dispatched outwards for the west country, every after. at 5 o'clock, with letters to Fareham, Bishop's Waltham, Winchester, Southampton, the islands of Guernsey and Jersey, Isle of Wight, Poole, Salisbury, Warminster, Frome, Bath, Bristol, and all parts of the north of Ireland, taking letters at the same time for all other parts of Dorset, Wilts, and Somerset counties. Letters arrive from the foregoing parts every morn. at 7 o'clock. The mail for the E. is dispatched every morn. at 8 o'clock, with letters for Chichester in Sussex, and Cosham, Havant, and Emsworth, in Hampshire, and returns from these places every evening at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 6.

Bankers.] Messrs. Grant and Co. who draw on Ladbrooke & Co. Messrs. Goodwin and Co. who draw on Masterman and Co. London, and Messrs. Burridge and Son, on Williams and Co.

Principal Inns.] George, Blue Posts, Crown, and Fountain.

Coaches and Waggons.] A mail coach sets out from Portsmouth every night at 7 o'clock, to the Angel inn, St. Clement's, Strand, arrives at 6 o'clock in the morn. A post coach also goes out from Portsmouth to the same place, and arrives every after. at 5. A mail coach sets out every morn. at 8 o'clock, to the Swan, at Chichester, and Southampton. Also a diligence sets out every morn. at 6 o'clock from the George inn, Portsmouth, to the Belle Sauvage, Ludgate hill, and Golden Cross, Charing-Cross. A waggon sets out from Broad-street, Portsmouth Point, every morn. at 10 o'clock, to the White Hart, and King's Head inns, Southwark, and returns at the same hour.

Dist. from London 72 m.

PRESCOT, (Lincash.) a m. t. situated in the S. W. part of the county, at the distance of about 8 m. E. from Liverpool. It is pretty large, but far from being a populous place. It has several manufactures of cotton which have been introduced of late years, but the chief trade of the town, (and for which it has been said no other town

In the kingdom exceeds it) is the manufacture of watch tools and movements. Besides these trades, the manufacture of sail cloth and earthen ware is also carried on to a considerable extent. At St. Helens, near this town is a very extensive manufactory of plate glass. The church has a steeple 52 yards in height, and which is reported to be the most compleat of its kind in the county.

Market Day and Fairs.] Mar. day, Tues.—Fairs, June 13, Aug. 24 and 25, and Nov. 1.

Carriers.] There are 9 to Liverpool, besides coaches to all parts of the kingdom daily.

Post.] The London mail arrives at 2 in the morn. the York mail at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 2 in the ev. and the mail from Liverpool to York, at half past 5 in the morn.

Principal Inns.] Legs of Man and Bull, (the excise-office) and Legs of Man and Swan.

Gentlemen's Seats.] On the r. is Knowsley park, Earl of Derby, and beyond 1 m. on the l. is Red Hazels, Jos. Birch, esq. ditto. 4 m. are Highfield, F. Parke, esq. and Oak Hill, R. Walker, esq.

Dist. from London 198 m. On the r. there is a T. R. to Wigan, and going the cross road to Wigan, there is another on the r. to Manchester.

PRESTEIGN, (in Welsh Llan-Andre, Radnorsh.) a m. t. situated in a rich and pleasant valley, upon the banks of the river Lug, just at its entrance into the county of Hereford. It was once an inconsiderable village, but at present it is the handsomest and best built t. in the county. The assizes are held here, and here stands the county jail. The streets are not only well paved and kept clean, but are likewise neat and well formed; and there is a pleasant promenade or public walk, around the eminence or scite of its ancient castle. Population 1114.

Market Day and Fairs.] Mar. day Sat. a good one for corn,—Fairs, June 25, and Dec. 11.

Post.] Here is an established post-office.

Inn.] Principal or only inn, the Crown.

Gentlemen's Seats.] About $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. on the l. is Evenjobb, the seat of the Hon. Mrs. Harley, and beyond, about 3 m. on the r. of the road, is Grove Hall, J. Ruddenham, esq.

Dist. from London by Hereford 158 m. and by Worcester 151 m. On the r. there is a turnpike-road to Shrewsbury, and at the distance of 3 m. another on the r. to Knighton.

PRESTON, (Lancash.) a m. t. situated in the very centre of the county, on a delightful eminence near the river Ribble, over which it has 2 stone bridges. Preston is a handsome town, as large as some cities; and together with the neighbouring townships, is the residence of many opulent families. Possessing all the advantages of a town residence, it unites those of fine prospects, such as few country seats possess, over the majestic windings of the Ribble and the adjacent finely picturesque country. There is a parish church, one chapel of ease erected about 100 years since, and a subscription has been commenced for building a second. This t. also possesses chapels for dissenters, a charity school for 24 boys and 24 girls, a free grammar school, an excellent public library, and a capacious house of correction upon Howard's plan. Lamps only are wanting to light the streets: and this want will shortly be supplied under an act of parliament, for which, application has been made. The government of this borough, which sends 2 members to parliament, is vested in a mayor, 4 aldermen, 17 common council men, a recorder and town clerk. A court of record for trying causes is held every Fri. and sessions for punishing felonies, &c. committed within the borough is held quarterly, before the mayor and aldermen, and recorder or town clerk. And every 20th year a *Guild Merchant*, or kind of jubilee, is held here: it commences in the last week in August and continues for one month. The last guild was held in 1802, and was unusually splendid. The principal law offices belonging to the chancery of the county palatine of Lancaster are held here, as well as the sheriff's office, except when the officers attend at Lancaster during the assizes. The court of chancery for the county palatine is also held occasionally here; and the quarter sessions for the hundreds of Amounderness, Blackburn, and Leyland are also held here by adjournment, from Lancaster, where they commence for the county. And on account of its central situation, the general sessions, meetings of deputy lieutenants, and other county meetings are likewise held here; as also the county court for trying causes under 40s. and replevins without writ, and above that sum to an indefinite amount, by a writ of justices out of the county court of Lancaster, is held here every 4th Tues. before the under sheriff. The amount of population in 1811 was 17,065 persons, most of whom are employed in the cotton trade: in

fact, the cotton manufactures of Preston have been brought to such a degree of excellence as may perhaps be pronounced unrivalled.

Market Days and Fairs.] The markets are held on Wed. Fri. and Sat. the last is one of the best corn markets in England. Fairs, chiefly for horses, are March 28, Aug. 11, Sep. 7, Nov. 7, and the first Sat. in Jan.

Post.] The mail arrives from London at 7 o'clock morn. and goes out every ev. at 5 o'clock. The Manchester and Glasgow at half past 10 night, and the Carlisle every morn. at half past 7.

Bankers.] Messrs. Pedders and Co. draw on Denison and Co. and Clayton and Co. on Glyn and Co.

Inns.] Black Bull, Castle, George, Mitre, Red Lion, and White Horse.

Caches and Waggon.] From Preston, there are coaches daily, to Liverpool, Manchester, Lancaster, and Carlisle. From London to Preston, the (Carlisle) mail goes every ev. at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 7 (Sun. quarter before 6) from the Swan with 9 necks, Lad Lane. And the Liverpool and Kendal expedition through Preston, goes daily at 5 ev. from the Saracen's Head, Snowhill. There are also carriers by land and water, to Manchester, Leeds, Liverpool, Kendal, London, and in short to all parts of the kingdom.

Gentlemen's Seats.] On the right there is the handsome seat of the Earl of Derby. Near it are Avenham house, J. Myers, French Wood, T. Staikie, esq. and Tulketh Hall, B. F. Hesketh, esq.

Preston is dist. from London 214 m. and 21 from Lancaster 8. On the l. there is a turnpike road to Ormskirk 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. and Kirkham 9 m.

PRESTWICH, (Lane.) a populous township whose inhabitants are chiefly employed in the Manchester manufacture. It is situated 4 m. N. N. W. of Manchester, (but by the turnpike road considerably more) is a parish in conjunction with Oldham, which constitutes one rectory, (though in other respects separate) in the deanry of Manchester. The living is in the gift of the Rev. John Lyon. The parish of Prestwich, properly so called, consists of the following townships, viz. Prestwich, Great and Little Heaton, Whitefield, Unsworth, Outwood, Alkington, and Tong, which contain together about 10,000 inhabitants. The parish church of Prestwich is a fine old gothic building, with a tower and six bells. The church yard is most romantically beautiful, overlooking a charming country, rich with picturesque scenery.

PROBUS, (Cornw.) a small village 3 m. W. of Grampond, remarkable for the beautiful tower of its church, which is considered as the finest piece of architecture in the county. It is wholly built of granite, and beautifully covered with moss, is 108 feet high to the battlements, and richly ornamented by buttresses, embrasures, and pinnacles. The church stands on the brow of a hill, and the tower is at the west end. Fairs, April 5 and 23, July 5, and Sep. 27.

PURBECK, (Island) is situated in the county of Dorset. The bridge over the Frome from Wareham connects the northern part of the county with the Isle of Purbeck, which comprises the whole of the S. E. corner of Dorsetshire, from Luckford Lake, on the west, to the sea, and the river Frome, on the remaining sides. Though called an island, it is not properly so, as it joins the main land next the parish of East Lulworth; it is rather a peninsula, twelve miles in length and seven in breadth. "King John made the island a forest, but by right it ought only to have been a hare-warren. The forest extended over the whole isle, and the woods were well stocked with red and fallow deer and stags, especially in the west part; but these were destroyed in the civil wars; and few, if any, have remained in the memory of man. James I. was the last king who hunted here. In former ages there were many gentlemen's seats dispersed all over the isle, now converted into farm houses; most of them are spacious, but appear to have been larger. They were probably built for the reception and convenience of the nobility and gentry who attended the royal hunts here, as most of the owners of estates in this part of the county had their seats elsewhere, and only came hither in the hunting season. The quarries, shores, and cliffs, on the N. side of the isle, afford an inexhaustible fund of natural curiosities. The quarries are chiefly near Kingston Wash, Langlor, and Swanwick. In many parts of the island is a stone that rises thin, and is used for tiling; also a hard paving stone, which sweats against change of weather, much of it was used in rebuilding London after the fire; particularly St. Paul's Cathedral; and for paving the streets and courts. In the new bridge of Westminster, over the foss of each arch, built with large Portland black, is another arch of Purbeck, bounded in with Portland stone: great quantities were carried to build Ramsgate Pier. This is the *Amantes*, or freestone of the sea.

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rious colours and qualities. At Swanwick is a white stone full of shells, which takes a polish and looks like alabaster: about Wareham and Moden is found a stone of an iron colour, called fire-stone, which rises in blocks sometimes very large. At and near Dunshay was formerly dug marble of several colours; blue, red, spotted, and grey, but chiefly the latter; all of a coarse sort. The grey is a congeries of shells; vast quantities of it are found in all our ancient churches, parochial, conventual, and cathedral; and it was in great repute for grave stones and monuments. The *Cornua Ammonis* are frequently found in stones in the quarries, some of them 2 or 3 feet in diameter. For these particulars we are indebted to Mr. Hutchins's valuable history of Dorset.

PUTNEY, (Surrey) a pleasant village 4½ m. from London and memorable as the native place of Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex and Nicholas West, bishop of Ely; who, though descended from humble parentage, rose by their own merits to the highest honours in church and state. Putney is separated from Fulham by a neat wooden bridge over the Thames: the church contains

some good monuments; and on the neighbouring heath are numerous villas of merchants and others. Population 2881. Coaches go almost every hour in the day, from the Crown, St. Pauls, Goose and Gridiron ditto, and from the Spotted Dog and White Hart, Strand.

PWLLHLE, (Caern.) a small m. t. consisting of one street, and governed by a mayor, 2 bailiffs and a recorder. Its harbour is capable of receiving vessels of 80 tons burthen, which enables the inhabitants to carry on a considerable coasting trade. The petty sessions for the district of Llyn are held here. A considerable fishing trade is carried on, along the coast, to Bardsley island; and vast quantities of herrings are annually taken and cured, part of which are sold to the Irish, who send over small craft for them. This town in conjunction with Caernarvon, returns 1 member to parliament. Population not separately returned in 1811.

Market Days.] Wed. and Sat.

Fairs.] March 5, May 13, June 30, Aug. 19, Sep. 24, Nov. 11.

Dist. from London 245 m. from Caernarvon 27.

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QUEENBOROUGH, (Kent) a m. t. situated in the isle of Sheppey, at the W. end of it, near the mouth of the river Medway, and distant about 2 m. from Sheerness. It is a small neat town, consisting of about 100 houses, many of them newly built, and none of them being more or less than 2 stories in height. The chief inhabitants are fishermen, and the principal trade is the oyster fishery. There is likewise a manufactory of copperas. The old market house which stood near the centre of the town has been lately taken down, and a new guild hall erected in its place; it stands upon 4 columns, and is very neatly finished, and has under it the market place and jails. The church is an ancient building, the outside appearance of which promises very little, but it is decently, commodiously, and neatly fitted up within. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the corporation. This place is a distinct liberty of itself, under its own magistrates, who hold quarterly courts, and half yearly ses-

sions at the guild hall, appoint their constables, and borough-keepers, overseers of the poor, and other officers. Queenborough is governed by a mayor, 4 jurats, and 2 bailiffs, and sends 2 members to parliament. The number of voters is about 140, of whom about 25 hold places under the board of ordnance, and 11 under the admiralty. There are also about 20 other voters, dependant either on the navy or the ordnance, so that this place has always been justly considered as a government borough.

Market Day.] Mar. day Mon. but little frequented.

Fair.] Aug. 5, at which the price of wool for the county is generally settled.

Post.] The post comes in about 7 every morn. Mon. excepted. The post office shuts every ev. at 5.

Principal Inns.] The Ship, and Castle.

Conveyances.] This town is no thoroughfare, and has no coaches or waggons passing to or from it, the chief

conveyance being by water carriage through the medium of the passage boats, that go to and from London and Sheerness, every Wed. and Sat. There is however, one hoy which carries

corn and wool occasionally to Bear key.

Dist. from London 45 m. and 14 from Sheerness.

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RADNOR NEW, or *Waes-y-fednew ydd*, in Welsh, (*Radnorsh.*) a m. t. situated at the narrow entrance of a pass between two high pointed hills, near the spring head of the river Somergill, or Hendwell, which rises in the Hendwell pool, and empties itself into the Lug, a little below Presteign. It is an ancient place, but is called New Radnor to distinguish it from a small village that lies to the SE. of it, called Old Radnor. It was formerly the chief place in the county, but at present only consists of a few miserable houses that form an irregular street, "but it is so poor," says Mr. Wyndham, "that it cannot maintain a barber." Here is no object to attract the notice of a traveller, except an old building like a barn, used for the county hall, where the election and county courts are held. The church stands on an eminence above the town, it is a very small edifice and contains nothing worthy of notice. The corporation consists of a bailiff and 25 burgesses. Population, 1917. This borough sends 1 member to parliament.

Market Day.] Mar. day Sat. formerly Thurs. but has long been discontinued.

Fairs.] Tues. before Ascension Day, Tues. after Trinity Sun. Aug. 15, and Oct. 28, 29.

Post.] Here is no regular post office.

Inc.] Crown.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Near Radnor are Harpion court, R. Lewis, esq. and Downton, T. F. Lewis, esq. It may be likewise observed, that near the town is a cataract, called *water break* its neck, so named on account of its prodigious descent, into a vast hollow space, surrounded by craggy declivities of loose fragments of schysma, which are frequently set in motion by the wind, and on such occasions are seen to roll down in all directions.

RADNORSHIRE, (S. Wales) an inland county bounded on the N. by Montgomeryshire, on the E. by Shropshire and Herefordshire, on the S. and

SW. by Brecknockshire, and on the W. by Cardiganshire, and on the N. W. by Montgomeryshire. Its form is nearly triangular, growing narrower southwards. Its greatest length from E. to W. is 26 m. and its greatest breadth from N. to S. is 22 m.

Air, Soil, and Natural Productions, &c.] The air of this county is mostly cold and piercing. The soil of the northern and western parts is but indifferent, the whole of this angle abounding in rocks and mountains, which are, however, well provided with wood, and afford tolerable pasture for sheep, which are the chief support of the industrious poor. The southern and eastern parts are more level, and being under some degree of cultivation, produce good corn. The woods and hills, in general, throughout the county are celebrated for game. It does not appear that this county has any manufacture worthy of particular notice.

Rivers.] The principal rivers of Radnorshire are the Wye, (already described in other counties) the Teme, and the Ython, or Ython. The Teme rises in the N. part of this county, and running eastward separates Radnorshire from Shropshire, and after dividing Shropshire from Herefordshire and Worcestershire, falls into the Severn near the city of Worcester. The Ython rises in a vast chain of mountains, that extend along the northern extremity of the county, and after running S. and SW. at length falls into the Wye, about 4 m. to the N. by W. of the town of Bealier, or Bulith. The less considerable rivers are the Clowdok, the Dulas, and the Cameran, all which discharge themselves into the channel of the Ython. The rivers in general afford plenty of salmon, trout, and grayling, and besides these, the county is well watered with rivulets, and has some standing lakes.

Divisions, Market Towns, Diocese, &c.] The whole of Radnorshire together with the counties of Brecknock, Monmouth, Glamorgan, and Hereford,

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constitute that district, which, under the Roman dominion, was possessed by the Silures, a stout, bold, and warlike people, (according to Tacitus and Pliny) impatient of servitude, and inflexibly obstinate in their opposition. Radnorshire is divided into 6 hundreds, in which are 3 market towns (all lying in a cluster on the eastern side, viz. Presteign, Radnor, and Knighton) 52 parishes, about 4100 houses, and 20,900 inhabitants. It sends 2 members to parliament, one for the county and one for New Radnor, and is now included in the S. E. circuit, in the province of Canterbury, and dioceses of Hereford and St. David's.

RAMSBURY, (Wilts.) formerly a m. t. celebrated for its excellent beer, of which large quantities are annually sent to London. Antiently this was an episcopal see, which was united to Sherborn, and afterwards transferred to Old Sarum. Population 2095.

Fairs.] May 14, and Oct. 10.

Ramsbury is 70 m. dist. from London, and 5 m. from Hungerford.

RAMSEY, (Huntingdonsh.) a m. t. situated in the midst of fen lands, near the meers of Ramsey and Whittlesey, which abound with fowl and excellent pikes and eels, at the distance of about 12 m. N. NE. of Huntingdon. The town consists principally of one long street. Here was formerly an abbey of Benedictine monks founded by Ailuin, Earl of the east Angles, cousin to King Edgar, and son of Athelstan, in the year 969, which at the general dissolution of monasteries, was granted to Sir Richard Williams, alias Cromwell. All that now remains of this ancient building is part of the gateway, with a neglected statue of the founder, holding the key and ragged staff or baton, the symbols of his office. The epitaph of his tomb is reckoned one of the oldest pieces of English sculpture extant. Ailuin is therein styled kinsman of the famous King Edward, alderman of all England, and the miraculous founder of this abbey. The abbot of Ramsey sat in parliament, and held the barony of Broughton; and the abbey was formerly so wealthy that this town was hence called Ramsey the rich. In the year 1731 above 100 houses in this place were consumed by an accidental fire. Here was formerly a free school endowed with lands in the fens that are now in a great measure under water, and in consequence of this the school house is now in ruins. Here, is however, a charity school for girls, founded by Mr. John Dryden, a relation of the poet, and an inhabitant of Chester, who

bequeathed in charitable benefactions, to several towns and villages, different legacies and donations, amounting in the whole to the sum of 16,000*l*. Population 2390.

Market Day and Fair.] Sat. plentiful and cheap.—Fair, July 22.

Coach.] A coach sets out for Ramsey, from the Golden Cross, every evening, at 6. At or near Ramsey, is the seat of W. Fellows, esq.

Dist. from London 68 m.

RAMSGATE, (Kent) a m. t. situated in the Isle of Thanet, or SE. angle of the county, in a small bay or cove of the chalk cliff, that mostly extends between the N. and S. Forelands. Ramsgate has one parish church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, and a chapel of ease, elegantly plain, built in 1785. The town is well paved and lighted, and has a market place, (built of late years) adjoining the high street, near which is an extensive library, news room, &c. and there is also another library near the harbour. The assembly and card rooms form a very neat fabric; they front the harbour, and have under them a coffee room, and excellent accommodations for parties to dine or drink tea; many genteel families repair annually to Ramsgate, in the bathing season, as there are machines and attendants here as at Margate, but not in so great numbers. The sands here are not so level, nor do they extend so far as at Margate, but the town is justly considered as being more agreeable to such as come hither for health, rather than for company and pleasure, as it is more retired and less thronged with gay and fashionable visitors, than the latter place. In Ramsgate are a neat chapel of ease, and 3 places of worship for the methodists, baptists, and independents, which are generally well attended, and the more so, as the church belonging to the town, stands at the distance of near half a mile out of it. This place is a member of the port of Sandwich, and under the jurisdiction of its mayor, whose deputy resides here. Ramsgate was anciently an obscure fishing town, containing a few mean houses. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, it appears that there were only 25 inhabited houses, and a proportionate number of inhabitants. Some considerable merchants reside here at present, and trade principally to the ports of the Baltic. The old houses in the town have been much improved of late years, and several new buildings have been erected of handsome appearance. About the year 1783, the population amounted to 1800 individuals, and in

1811 to 42,21. Here are several excellent boarding schools, also several good day schools for boys; and a charity school, supported by voluntary subscriptions, for the educating and clothing of 30 boys and 30 girls, for 3 years; the boys are instructed in reading, writing, and arithmetic;—the girls in knitting, sewing, marking, reading,—and writing during the last year. No child under eight, or above twelve years of age can be admitted to the benefit of this charity; which being extended to the youthful objects of it for 3 years, is a very considerable advantage and relief to the lower classes of the community. Since this school was first established in the year 1779, near 500 children have been educated. The post comes in from London every day, Mon. excepted, and returns daily to that place with the exception of Sat. and a cross post from the different parts of the county comes and returns daily.—The present postmaster, is very attentive to the business of the office, and is deserving every possible commendation for his diligence and civility. There are several good coffee rooms near the sea, and some excellent billiard tables. Warm, cold, and shower sea water baths on a superior construction have been completed here;—the proprietor, Mr. Dyason, has spared no expense to make them as pleasant and convenient as possible. The great numbers of the nobility and gentry who frequent these baths prove their great utility, and is sufficient evidence of the general satisfaction the proprietor has given. The bathing is excellent, and upwards of twenty machines are employed every morn. during the season; several convenient waiting rooms have been built, where the company resort, to take in their turns, the benefit of the invigorating bath. The proprietors pay every possible attention to such visitors who honor them with their company,—providing for their use cleanly and comfortable machines, with careful and experienced guides; under whose protection the most delicate and timid may bathe in safety. There is no bathing on Sun. after 10 o'clock. The sand which at low water extends to the northward towards East Cliff, a distance of near a mile, forms a most beautiful marine promenade, much frequented in the season, and not to be surpassed, if equalled, by any watering place in the United Kingdom. The walks upon the shore are exceedingly pleasant. The lodgings are very convenient—many new situations having been selected to build on; among

m m 3

which are the houses in Chapel, Albion, and Prospect Places, and those upon Sion, and Prospect Hills, Nelson's Crescent, St. George's and Sion Row, Rose Hill, Bellevue Place, and several detached houses, many of which are spacious and elegant, and command a most delightful prospect of the sea, with a beautiful view of the Downs, East Kent, and coast of France. There are also commodious and extensive barracks for cavalry and infantry. The town has been paved and lighted, and is well supplied with excellent meat, poultry, fish and vegetables. A court of requests has been lately formed here under the authority of an act of parliament, for the recovery of debts not exceeding 5*l*—the commissioners meeting at the town hall over the market place, the second Tues. in every month. An act of parliament has been obtained for making a new T. R. between Margate, Ramsgate, and Sandwich; and as the turnpike road to Canterbury has been found so beneficial to the public, this will we trust when completed, prove equally useful, and much facilitate the traveller in his excursions round this delightful coast in the summer season. Ramsgate is in the parish of St. Laurence; but maintains its own poor by a separate assessment; for whose accommodation a new large and commodious poor-house has lately been erected, the old one being much too small for that purpose.—Ramsgate is a member of that ancient Cinque Port Sandwich, and subject to the jurisdiction of that town in all civil and criminal matters; although trivial disputes are often settled by the deputy resident here, who holds this office under the mayor of that t. The new harbour, a stupendous work, was begun in the year 1750; it is built chiefly of Portland and Purbeck stone, and extends itself into the ocean 800 feet before it forms an angle. Its breadth on the top, including a strong parapet which defends the whole of its outside next the sea, is 26 feet. The depth of the harbour increases gradually to upwards of 31 feet. This magnificent proof of the attention of government to the commerce of this kingdom, serves as a place of security for ships in hard gales of wind from S. E. to NW. when they are exposed to the utmost danger whilst riding in the Downs; and the shelter it has already afforded to those supports of our commerce and independence, sufficiently proves the utility of this grand and noble erection, reflecting the highest credit upon the heads which planned, and the hands that executed it.

In December, 1795, upwards of 300 sail of vessels took shelter in this harbour at one time; and every succeeding year gives additional proof of the usefulness of this wonderful basin. A stone work has been lately extended from the eastern pier 300 feet further into the ocean, to obviate some inconveniences complained of in the mouth of the harbour; and a military road is completed under the cliff, connecting the centre and outward piers, for the embarkation of troops. There is a good dry dock for the repair of ships; and a wet dock is now building near the basin for the reception of such vessels as may from their sharp constructions receive injury from taking the ground.—On the extremity of the western head is an octagon light house, from whence in the night is displayed 9 lights, when the water in the harbour is of the depth of ten feet; and in the day this notice is given by a flag hoisted on the signal-post on Lion-Hill. The entrance of the harbour is secured by 9 batteries,—one near Albion Place, the other on the opposite cliff near Nelson's Crescent; and the piers are further secured by several pieces of cannon of large caliber. The great utility of this harbour to the mercantile interest of the united kingdom, will appear from the following list, collected from authentic documents of ships above a certain tonnage, which have taken shelter yearly in this harbour from the year 1780 to 1808 inclusive; besides many vessels of a smaller description, of which no entry is made:—

Year	Ships	Year	Ships
1780 . . .	29	1795 . . .	432
1781 . . .	36	1796 . . .	557
1782 . . .	140	1797 . . .	495
1783 . . .	149	1798 . . .	677
1784 . . .	139	1799 . . .	771
1785 . . .	215	1800 . . .	660
1786 . . .	238	1801 . . .	699
1787 . . .	247	1802 . . .	546
1788 . . .	172	1803 . . .	426
1789 . . .	60	1804 . . .	483
1790 . . .	367	1805 . . .	534
1791 . . .	436	1806 . . .	636
1792 . . .	552	1807 . . .	629
1793 . . .	196	1808 . . .	596
1794 . . .	445		

The Goodwin Sands, those tremendous banks, so often fatal to our shipping, extend themselves from Deal to the North Foreland.—The elder brethren of the Trinity House, with that care and attention to our commercial interests for which they are so eminently distinguished, have caused a floating light to be moored off Broadstairs. This light has 3 lanthorns (to

distinguish it from that on the Gallier, off Lestoff, which has two), is manned by a captain, a mate, and 19 experienced seamen, 7 of whom are constantly on board, relieving each other every fortnight.

Market Days.] Wed. and Sat. since the peace, vast quantities of provisions have been brought in small boats from the French coast.

Principal Inns.] For families, the Albion Hotel, London Hotel, King's Head, Dover Castle, and Royal Oak, the accommodation of which are all excellent. For travellers, the Spread Eagle, and Bull and George.

Bankers.] Messrs. Austen and Co. and Garretts, Boyse, and Co. both draw on Roberts and Co.

Conveyances.] Coaches and diligences are run from Ramsgate to London every morn. and even. and return thither twice a day during the season, by Messrs Fowlers, in King street. A good caravan belonging to Mr. Pain, goes from the Spread Eagle in High-street, every day during the summer, and on Mon. Wed. and Sat. during the winter, to Sandwih, Deal, and Dover; and another belonging to Mr. Challis, goes every Tues. and Fri. to Canterbury, and returns the following day. Besides which there are coaches to Margate almost every hour in the day, during the season, from 9 morn. till half past 8 at night. The under mentioned fast sailing packets, completely fitted up for the reception of passengers, goods, and baggage, which sail from Dice Quay, London, to and from Ramsgate, in the following order: the Greyhound, G. Ansell, jun. master, sails from London to Ramsgate on Sun. and returns on Thurs. the Lord Hawkesbury, R. Morris, master, sails from London to Ramsgate on Wed. and returns on Sat. the Fox, F. Hills, master, sails from London to Ramsgate on Fri. and returns on Tues.—the masters of the above packets may be spoken with at the Gun Tavern, Billingsgate; or at their respective houses in Ramsgate. Several colliers belonging to Hutchinson and Co. regularly procure a supply of coals from Newcastle and Sunderland; and Mr. Daniel Friend trades to the same ports; both of these firms being also coal merchants, and storing for the convenience of the inhabitants and visitors such coals as are not immediately wanted for consumption by the town.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Adjoining to Lion Hill is Cliff House, (Sir W. Curtis, bart.) In the harbour facing the sea, a noble pier house, and house for the harbour-master. On Albion Mount

between East Cliff and Ramsgate, a beautiful villa of Lady Augusta d'Ame-land, and at East Cliff half a m. N. of Ramsgate, the seat of P. Cumminga, esq. late Lord Keith's; and between Ramsgate and Pegwell is West Cliff, a beautiful marine villa of T. Warre, esq.

Ramsgate is 72 m. dist. from London, and 3 from Margate. For most of the preceding account, and for other particulars relative to the Isle of Thanet in other parts of this work, we are indebted to Dr. R. E. Hunter's interesting but "short account" of that island.

RAVENGLASS, (Cumb.) a small but ancient m.t. situated at the mouths of the rivers Irt and Esk, where they unite and form an harbour which opens into St. George's Channel. It is a well built town, and has a convenient harbour for shipping, with an oyster fishery, which is the principal support of the inhabitants. Here is a charity school. In the winter season there is great plenty of woodcocks hereabouts, which the people catch in snares and springs, and which they are bound, by the custom of the manor, to sell to the lord for so many stated pence a piece. Notwithstanding its favourable situation for trade, it has very little commerce: a few small vessels come from Whitehaven and Furness with coals, which return with oysters. The population was not separately returned in 1811.

Market Day and Fairs.] Market day Sat.—Fairs, June 8, and Aug. 5, both obtained of King John, who also granted to the inhabitants estovers to make their fish-earths in the river Esk; a privilege which they enjoy to this day.

Gentleman's Seat.] Near Ravenglass is Muncaster House, the seat of Lord Muncaster.

Dist. from London 277 m. and 24 from Cocker-mouth, nearly S.

READING, (Berksh.) a large, and neat m. t. pleasantly situated in the hundred to which it gives name, on 2 small eminences, near the river Kennet, which joins the Thames, a little below the town, in the high road from London to Bath. This town is first mentioned in history, in the year 874, when it is described as a fortified town, belonging to the Anglo Saxon kings, but then in possession of the Danes, who had thrown a great mound or rampart of earth between the Thames and the Kennet. In 1006, the town of Reading was burnt by the Danes, and a convent of nuns, then existing under the government of an abbess, was de-

stroyed. King Henry I. in the year 1121, laid the foundation of a magnificent abbey of flint stone on the site of the said nunnery; this great structure was completed in 1124, and was the usual residence of our kings, during their frequent visits to the town; after the reformation; it became, for a time, one of their palaces. King Henry, the founder, was buried in the abbey; his funeral was attended by King Stephen, William Earl of Warren, and 4 other earls. Reading had formerly a castle, which it appears had been held by King Stephen, but was afterwards given up to Henry II. then Duke of Normandy, pursuant to an agreement made before the walls of Wallingford. This castle was demolished even in Leland's time, and no traces of it were then to be found, excepting in the name of a street. The town consists of 3 considerable parishes, viz. St. Mary, St. Lawrence, and St. Giles's. The principal streets are extensive, well paved and lighted, and the buildings in general are neat and handsome. In Reading are several manufactories which employ the poor inhabitants, such as an extensive gauze and ribbon manufactory, as also manufactories of sail cloth and sacking, and of pins. The town was formerly celebrated for its woollen cloth manufactories, but these, from a variety of causes, have fallen to decay. The houses are estimated at about 1900, and are mostly built with brick. The inhabitants, upwards of 11,000 in number, consist of tradesmen, farmers, coral-factors, agricultural labourers, and manufacturers. The corporation by charter from Charles II. consists of a mayor, recorder, 12 aldermen, and 12 burghesses: the manor was settled by King James I. on Prince Charles his second son, but it is now vested in the corporation, who hold 4 quarter sessions yearly, for the consideration of great offences, and a minor court every Wed. for the cognizance of smaller crimes. This borough has sent members to parliament ever since the 23d year of Edward I. The right of election is in the inhabitants paying scot and lot; number of voters somewhat more than 600. On a general election, the nomination of members for the county is held at Reading, but if a poll is demanded, the election is transferred to the town of Abingdon. The late county prison was formerly a convent for nuns, which at the dissolution, was given by Henry VIII. to the corporation: but a new jail has been since erected, and a methodist meeting house is erected on the site of the old religious building. Of the house

now used as a bridewell, and which was formerly a priory, the west window still remains, and is justly considered as an elegant monument of the arts in this island, at a remote period. Here are some fragments of massive walls, of flint and gravel, together with a gate house of its once celebrated abbey, which appears to have occupied a circumference of nearly half a mile. The walls are 8 feet thick in some parts, and were formerly cased with stone, but this has been long removed. In the town of Reading are 3 churches, and 8 meeting houses for the dissenters of different denominations; and, indeed, it is supposed that one third of the inhabitants are either quakers, anabaptists, independentists, or methodists. The town hall is a neat building erected over the free-school in the form of a parallelogram. The river Kennet separates the town into 2 parts, and in its passage forms several excellent wharfs. The river is navigable westward to Newbury, Froxfield, &c. and when the Kennet and Avon canal, with its collateral cuts, shall be fully completed, a communication will then be opened by the junction of those rivers, between the Severn and the Thames, and between the western and various inland counties. The principal articles of exportation are timber, hoops, bark, wool, corn, malt, and flour, of which last commodity, 50,000 sacks and upwards (the soil in the neighbourhood being admirably adapted for the cultivation of the finest wheat) are sent annually to the metropolis. The articles imported are grocery goods, iron, deals, &c. to a very large amount. Archbishop Laud was a native of this town, and gave 190*l.* a year for ever, for apprenticing 10 poor boys, and giving portions to 4 maid servants, &c. and there are many other charitable donations, (particularly that of Mr. John Kendrick) which are too numerous to be inserted here. A few years since the "Reading Institution," a public subscription library, was established: it is well conducted.

Market Days and Fairs] Principal mar. day Sat. for corn, cattle, pigs; also a minor mar. on Wed. for butchers' meat, poultry, fruit, vegetables, &c.—Fairs, Candlemas day, chiefly for horses; May day for horses and kine; St. James's day for horses, fruits, &c. and St. Matthew's day for horses, cheese, and for the hiring of servants.

Post.] The mails arrive at Reading from London every day about 9, Mon. excepted, and returns from hence to London every day, Sat. excepted, at

the same hour. Letters are early and regularly distributed for the postage only.

Bankers.] Messrs. Marsh and Co. who draw on Harrisons and Co. London, and Messrs. Stephens and Co. who draw on Willis and Co.

Principal Inns.] Crown, Bear, for families. George, Angel, Broadface, and Ship for travellers.

Coaches, Waggons, &c.] The following coaches go from Reading, from the office in King-street. A post coach every morn. at 7 o'clock, to the Black Lion, Water Lane, Fleet-street, London, through Twyford, Maidenhead, and Slough; returns from the Black Lion every aft. at 1 o'clock, the same road (Sun. excepted) and arrives in Reading the same even. A post coach every Mon. Wed. and Fri. morn. at 9 o'clock, through Wokingham, Bracknell, and Sonninghill, to the Black Lion, London, and returns every Tues. Thurs. and Sat. morn. at 8 o'clock, the same road.—Passengers and parcels booked at the Rose Inn; Wokingham. A post coach every Tues. Thurs. and Sat. morn. at 9 o'clock, through Wokingham and Binsfield, Winkfield, Warfield, and through the Park, to the Black Lion, London, and returns every Mon. Wed. and Fri. morn. at 8 o'clock, the same road. Sun. coach from London and Reading at 9 o'clock in the morn. the Maidenhead road. The above coaches call at Hatchet's New White Horse Cellar, Piccadilly, going in and coming out of London, where passengers and parcels are booked. From the Upper Ship Inn, Edwards's post coach every day at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 1 o'clock to the Bolt-in-Tun, Fleet-st. London, through Twyford, Maidenhead, Slough, &c. Another coach sets out from the Bolt-in-Tun every aft. at half past 12, the same road, Sun. excepted, and arrives at the Ship Inn, in Reading, early in the even. A Sun. coach from the Ship, the same road, once a fortnight, at 9 o'clock, and from the Bolt in Tun at 8. These coaches call at the Old White Horse Cellar, going in and coming out, where passengers and parcels are booked. Adey's coach to and from Oxford, sets out every Mon. Wed. and Fri. morn. at 10 o'clock, from his house in Broad-street, Reading; and returns every Tues. Thurs. and Sat. morn. at the same hour. King's Newbury coach passes through Reading, upwards, about 9 in the morn. downwards about 1 in the aft. daily. Stops at the Horse and Jockey, Castle-street, Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, London. The mail coaches to and from Bath, Bristol, &c.

pass upwards and downwards every night; generally between the hours of 1 and 3. Swan Lad Lane London. A great number of Bath and Bristol coaches pass through Reading daily. Upwards, in general, between 2 and 4, and about 11 in the morn. and between 2 and 4 in the aft. Downwards, between 9 and 11 in the morn. about 3 in the aft. and between 9 and 11 at night. Change horses at the Three Brewers, and at the George and Bear Inns. The Marlborough coach passes upwards about 10 o'clock at noon, and downwards about 1 in the aft. three times a week. Changes horses at the Castle, King's Arms, Holborn Bridge, London. Harris's Frome coach passes upwards between 2 and 4 in the morn. daily; downwards between 9 and 11 in the even. Changes horses at the Bear Inn. George's Reading stage waggons, from the warehouse in Vastern Lane, to Gerrard's Hall Inn, Basing Lane, London, constantly travel between Reading and London; setting out and arriving as follows: Leave Reading Mon. morn. at 8 o'clock, Wed. morn. at 9, Fri. morn. at 9, Sat. even at 8. Reach London Tues. morn. Thurs. morn. Sat. morn. Mon. morn. Leave London, Mon. noon, Tues. noon, Thurs. noon, Sat. noon. Reach Reading Tues. ev. Wed. even. Fri. even. Mon. morn. The waggons stop at the King's Arms, Twyford, and the Old White Horse Cellar, for the convenience of receiving and delivering goods. Creaker's waggon sets out from the Broad Face, Reading, every Mon. aft. at 3 o'clock, through Wokingham, Bracknell, and Sonning Hill, to the Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, London; and returns from thence every Wed. morn. and arrives at Reading every Thurs. even. Another waggon from the above inn, every Fri. morn. at 7 o'clock, the same road, to the Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, London; and returns from thence every Sat. morn. and arrives at Reading every Mon. morn. Besides these a great number of waggons from Bath, Bristol, Marlborough, Frome, &c. to London, pass upwards and downwards through Reading, almost hourly. Most of these waggons call at the New Barge, or at the Horse and Jockey, Reading.

Barges.] Clement's Barges, from Reading to Queenhithe, London, most weeks. Mills's barges, from Reading, to ditto, most weeks. Bosier's barges, from Reading to ditto, most weeks. Kinner's barges, from Reading to ditto, most weeks. Page's market boat, to and from Newbury, once or twice every week. Ipshee's market boat, to and

from Hungerford, most weeks. Messrs. Barnard and Parson's Newbury barges pass up and down most weeks; stop at Blake's wharf, Reading, and the Kennet wharf, London. Law's barges, to and from Oxford about once a fortnight. Beasley's barges to and from Oxford frequently. There are likewise carriers to and from all the neighbouring towns and villages daily.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Within 5 m. on the r. is Sunning, R. Palmer, esq. On the l. is Early-court. Sir W. Scott, and a little beyond Woodley, J. J. Wheble, esq. On the r. dist. about 2 m. is Caversham House, Major Marsack. Beyond, on the l. about half a m. is Coley, J. B. Monk, esq. On the r. about 1 m. further, is Prospect hill, J. G. Liebenrood, esq.

Reading is dist. from London by Maidenhead 38 miles $\frac{1}{2}$, by Wokingham 59, and by Egham and Windsor Forest 37 m. $\frac{1}{2}$, from Henley 8 m. from Wallingford 15 m. from Basingstoke 16, and 17 from Newbury.

REDRUTH, (Cornwall) a m. t. situated on an eminence in the midst of the mining district, surrounded by a bleak, unsheltered and dreary country. Dr. Pryce supposes this to be the oldest inhabited spot in the country, and from its antient name Dedruth, derives its origin from a period before the kingdom was divided into parishes; the discovery, however, of the copper mines has been the source of the present prosperity, and increase of the population of the town, which has risen to more than 6 fold during the last century. This is apparent from the number of registered baptisms, which in the year 1700, amounted to only 34, but in 1800 was increased to 196, and for several preceding years had been somewhat higher. The church is a neat, modern edifice, standing about a mile from the town, almost at the foot of Carnbre hill. The town, which is tolerably populous, chiefly consists of one paved street of considerable length: it derives its whole importance from its genetical situation to the mines, and much of the business and commercial transactions of the mines, is carried on and adjusted here. Besides the church, here are also meeting houses for the quakers and methodists. On Carnbre-hill, near Redruth, are several cairns or groups of rocks, the spaces between which in the 17th century were filled with oaks. Fourteen circles of stone are to be traced from 7 to 12 paces in diameter. In the year 1744 a great number of celts were found here, and in the year 1740, a great

number of British gold coins. The charter of Redruth market and 2 annual fairs was granted by Charles II. to the family of the present Ja. Buller, esq. of Downs, in Devonshire, who now receives the tolls. On the S.E. side of Redruth, lie the Gwennap mines, which are considered as the principal in the neighbourhood; in these mines the tin and copper lodes are very rich, and in some places intersect each other. Population 1903.

Fairs.] May 2, Aug. 3, Sep. 5, and Oct. 12.

Bankers.] Messrs. Carpenter and Co. (West Cornwall bank,) draws on Ransom and Co. Pallmall.

Market Days.] Tues. and Fri.

Post.] The post goes and comes every day except Wed.

Principal Inns.] King's Arms, Hotel and London.

Gentleman's Seat.] Near Redruth is Tehiddy, Lord de Dunstanville.

Dist. from London 263 m. On the left there is a turnpike road to Falmouth.

REEPHAM, (Norfolk) a m. t. seated on the river Eyne, 10 m. N.W. of Norwich. It is chiefly remarkable for having had formerly 3 fine churches in one church yard, belonging to 3 several lordships; 2 of these churches belonging to Whitwell and Hackford, were long ago demolished, and the 3d was burnt down, together with the greatest part of the town, in the year 1600. The principal trade of the town is in malt. Population 299.

Market Day.] Sat.

Fair.] June 29.

Post.] Here is a regular post.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Dist. about 1 m. on the r. is Boston Hall, the seat of M. Edwin, esq. and beyond about 1 m. and a half ditto, is Salls House, (R. P. Jodrell, esq. jan.)

Reepham is dist. from London 112 m. and 11 from Dereham.

RETFORD, OR RETFORD EAST, (Nottinghamshire) a m. t. situated on the great north road and on the E. side of the river Idle, over which there is a bridge to W. Retford. Retford, properly speaking, consists of two parishes called E. and W. though adjoining, and there is a church in each. E. Retford is pretty large and tolerably well built, and derives considerable benefit from its being a thoroughfare. Here is a good town hall, in which the sessions are held, both for the town and county, and under it are shambles disposed in a neat and commodious form. Here is likewise a free grammar school. The environs abound in plantations of hops. The

canal from Trent to Chesterfield passes near this place. Retford is a parliamentary borough: number of voters about 112. As a corporation, the government is vested in 2 bailiffs, a steward, and 12 aldermen, with 2 chamberlains, a town clerk, and 2 serjeants at mace. Population 2930.

Market Day and Fairs.] Mar. day Sat. well supplied with hops, barley, malt, fish, fowl, and butcher's meat.—Fairs, March 23 and Oct. 2.

Post.] The mail arrives at 4 aft. and goes out at 7 m. The Carlisle and Glasgow coaches and waggons pass through this place.

Bankers.] Messrs. Yarbrough and Co. who draw on Coutts and Co. London.

Principal Inns.] Crown, and White Hart.

Gentlemen's Seat.] Through Retford, on the left is the seat of J. Simpson, esq.

Dist. from London by Hatfield 144 m. and 2, and by Ware 141 m. On the r. there is a turnpike road to Gainsborough.

RHAYADAR GWY, (Radnorshire, S.W.) a m. t. situated in the N.W. part of the county, on the river Wye, near a cataract from which it derives its name, Rhaidr being the name of a cataract universally throughout the principality. This place, which signifies the cataract or fall of Wye, is divided into 4 streets in the form of a cross; a plan or disposition which is common to many towns in Wales. It had formerly a castle, which was repaired by Rhys, prince of S. Wales, in the reign of King Richard I. At present, there are not the least remains of walls or buildings to denote its importance in ancient times: the original foundation, however, may yet be traced, especially on the S.E. side, where there is still a deep trench, cut out of an exceedingly hard and solid rock, leading to the river. In the time of Henry VIII. the quarter sessions for the county were held here, agreeably to an act of parliament passed in that reign; but the town, on account of its poverty, being unable to afford accommodation to the justices, the said act was repealed, and the sessions are now held at Presteign. In the centre of the town stands the town-hall, a handsome square building, erected about the year 1768. The church is likewise a respectable modern structure, built in the form of an oblong square, with quadrangular stone tower turrets. At the upper end of the town, near the parsonage house, is a newly built free school for boys. About

2 furlongs below the place, where the castle stood, is a large barrow, and in the vicinity 2 more, but much smaller than the former. Near this place, Camden says, is a vast wilderness, rendered dismal by many crooked ways and high mountains, into which King Vortigern retired as a proper place of refuge when he, at last, repented of having called in the English Saxons. The only religious house in this county was at Combehere, a village N.E. of the above cataract (the Wye falling here down a steep precipice), where Cadwathelan ap Madoc, in the year 1143, founded a Cistercian abbey, which was dedicated to St. Mary, and, at the general suppression, possessed a revenue which was then valued at 2*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.* a year. Population 446.

Market Day and Fairs.] Mar. day Wed. well supplied with corn and provisions of all sorts.—Fairs, Aug. 6 and 27, Sep. 26, first Wed. after Oct. 10 and Dec. 5.

Post.] The mail comes in at 2 a*ft.* and goes out at 3 a*ft.*

Principal Inn.] Red Lion.

Gentlemen's Seats.] On the l. dist. about 3 m. and a half, is the new built seat of N. S. Prichard, esq. About 5 m. W. is Nantwith, J. Lewis, esq. about 1 m. from which is Cwm Elan, T. Grove, esq. a new built house.

Dist. from London 177 m. On the r. there is a turnpike road to Llanidloes, 13 m. and one on the l. to Builth 14 m.

RICHBOROUGH, (Kent.) formerly a place of very considerable note, is now only a poor hamlet, with grass growing where once were streets. It was the Rutupium of the Romans; supposed to have been the first and most considerable station of that polite and persevering people, where their forces usually landed; many of their coins have been found here by the laborious ploughman, whilst cultivating for the purposes of agriculture this once populous spot. This post is said by historians to have maintained its original consequence about a thousand years, as low as the time of the Anglo Saxons, when both the town and castle, built by Vespasian for its defence, were finally ruined by the Danes during one of their hostile visits to Britain, about the year 1010; no traces of this once magnificent town are now to be found by the most diligent and laborious antiquarian; its very ruins have disappeared, and the ground upon which it stood is changed into arable fields and enclosed pastures. The remains of the castle have indeed, by

their immense mass withstood the ravages of time, and situated above the extensive and surrounding marsh, attract the notice of the enquiring traveller: whilst those stupendous walls which once afforded a permanent defence to the active and disciplined Roman legions, now afford a temporary refuge to numerous hosts of the feathered tribe: the height of these walls can now be scarcely ascertained; their thickness in many parts was twelve feet; they were composed of Roman brick and flint, in alternate rows; the bricks were 16 inches long, 11 inches broad, and 1 inch thick, and of a hardness so great, as to be nearly flinty. This fortress had 2 gates, the one upon the western, the other on the northern side; the eastern wall is quite demolished by the fall of the cliff, upon which the foundation formerly stood, and its ruins so overgrown with ivy, as to obstruct the enquirer in his researches: upon the north it is in more perfect preservation: upon an eminence near, but without the precincts of the castle, towards the south, upon the slope of a hill, are the remains of the castrensian amphitheatre formed always of turf, the material most easily procured, for the exercise and amusement of the soldiers at this important Roman station; the soil is gravel, and in some parts sandy. Population not separately returned.

RICHMOND, (Surrey,) a populous village, antiently the seat of our monarchs, who had a splendid palace here called Sheen or Shene, which in the Saxon tongue signifies bright or shining; but Henry VII. gave it the name of Richmond, from the district of that name in Yorkshire, whereof he had been Earl. In this place Edward I. and II. resided, and in it Edward III. and Henry VII. died, and here also Queen Elizabeth breathed her last. Richmond is still distinguished by its beautiful royal gardens, which, in the summer season are open to the public, and in these is a noble observatory, built by the late Sir William Chambers in 1760. The village of Richmond (or town, as it is frequently called) extends about a mile or more, up the hill, from the Thames, skirted and intermingled with agreeable gardens. It is now a flourishing place, as many families of distinction reside here and in the neighbourhood. The summit of Richmond Hill affords a most beautiful prospect of towns, villages, bridges, woods, groves, gardens, cultivated fields and a great number of delightful villas scattered along the banks of the Thames, which winds with a serene

time course through the enchanting vale which extends all the way from Kingston to London. This summit, called Richmond Green, is levelled and inclosed in a handsome manner. It is also surrounded with lofty elms; the railing in of the green was at the sole expence of the late Queen Caroline. An elegant stone bridge of five semicircular arches, from a design by Payne, was erected here in the year 1777. The parish church was repaired and enlarged in 1750. In the village are several alms houses and a charity school. In 1707, a lease of the lodge was granted to the Duke of Ormond, who rebuilt the house, and resided here till his attainder in 1715. The lease was afterwards purchased by the then Prince of Wales, afterwards George II. who resided there much during the early part of his reign. The house was pulled down about the year 1772, with an intention of rebuilding it. Near the village is also an extensive royal park, sometimes called the New Park in Surrey; it was made in the reign of King Charles I. and is inclosed with a brick wall, said to be 11 m. in compass. Population 5219.

Richmond is dist. from London 9 m. W.S.W. The post arrives from London at 9 in the morn. and 3 in the aft. sets out for London at 8, 9, and 4. Here are two very elegant taverns, the Castle in Hill Street, and the Star and Garter on Richmond Hill; there is also a capital inn, called the Talbot, in Hill Street. Coaches set out from the Crown, and Goose and Gridiron, St. Pauls, and from the Spotted Dog and White Hart, Strand, almost every hour in the day, between 9 morn. and half past 7 in the ev. George-street, Richmond, to the Spread Eagle, Grace Church-street, every morn. at 9, and return the same even. at 6: also from the Queen's Head, King-street, Richmond, to London, six times a day, &c. &c.

RICHMOND, (Yorksh. N.R.) a m. t. situated on the E. side of a steep hill, on the river Swale, which encompasses near half the town and which, by means of interposing rocks, forms here a natural cataract. Richmond is a large, well built, populous place, and contains two churches, one of which is both parochial and collegiate: many of the houses are built of free stone, and the streets are well paved. This town was built, together with the castle adjoining it, on the N. side of the Swale, by Alan, Earl of Bretagne, surnamed Rufus, nephew to William the Conqueror, who, for his valour at the battle of Hastings, where

he commanded the rear guard of the army, was rewarded with this earldom and all the North-west part of Yorkshire towards Lancashire. Part of the castle is still standing, and forms the principal feature at Richmond, few places or objects of this kind having a more picturesque appearance. The great square tower, which is 99 feet high, was built in the 12th century. It contains 3 stories, and has a massy column in the centre which supported the floors. This borough, having been incorporated in the 19th year of Queen Elizabeth, was, in the next parliament, anno 27, called upon to send representatives. The right of election is vested in such persons as are owners of ancient burgages in the said borough, having a right of pasture in a certain common-field, called Whitcliff pasture. The number of voters is about 270. The corporation consists of a mayor, recorder, 12 aldermen, and 24 common council men. The inhabitants are principally employed in the manufacture of knitted yarn stockings for servants and husbandmen. This trade extends itself into Westmoreland; for at Kendal, Kirby Stephen, and all the places that border upon Yorkshire, the chief manufacture carried on is that of yarn stockings; this is very considerable, and has greatly increased of late years. About Richmond the views are remarkably fine; down in the valley to the left the river winds in a beautiful manner, below the hills, and joins a cascade, which enlivens the scene and adds much to the general effect. Population 3056.

Market Day and Fairs.] Sat. very good for cattle and all sorts of provisions.—Fairs, Sat. before Palm Sun. first Sat. in July, and Sep. 14.

Post.] Mail arrives at 9 m. goes out at 9 aft.

Bankers.] Messrs. Hutton and Co. who draw on Dyson and Co. London.

Principal Inns.] King's Arms, and King's Head. Near the town is Richmond Green, the seat of J. York, esq. Also near it on the l. is Ask Hill, Lord Dundas. Dist. from London 93 m.

RICKMANSWORTH, (Herts.) a m. t. situated in a low, black moorish soil, at the S. W. extremity of the county, and on the borders of Middlesex and Buckinghamshire. It stands on four channels of the river Colne, over each of which it has a bridge. The town is governed by 2 constables, and two headboroughs. The several streams, above mentioned, form here a rich pool of water, to which the name of this place, in old records

Rickmeresworth, seems to allude. Here is a charity school and also 2 almshouses. Population 3,239.

Market Day and Fairs.] Sat.—Fairs, July 20, Sat. before the 3d Mon. in Sep. and Nov. 24.

Post.] Here is a post office.

Principal Inn.] The Swan.

Bankers.] Messrs. Howard and Co. draw on Ramsbottoms and Co. London.

Coach.] Goes daily from the Bull, Holborn, at 2 aft.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Near the town is Moor Park, R. Williams, esq. Also Bury Park, F. Whitfield, esq. Also in the neighbourhood are Springwell Place, — Ross, esq. Pallingspit House, — Kirton, esq. and Money Hill, Lord Holland. Dist. from London 18 m.

RINGWOOD, (Hampsh.) a m. t. situated in the Hundred, to which it gives name, on the E. side of the river Avon, which here spreads frequently over the meadows, into a broad sheet, studded with small islands. In Doomsday book, this place is called Rincelved. In the Saxon times, it was a place of considerable importance; and it appears likewise to have been occupied as a military post, by the Romans. The town contains a church and some good houses. The inhabitants are principally employed in the manufacture of woollen cloths and stockings, and in the making of strong beer and ale, considerable quantities of which are exported. The number of inhabitants is 3,269.

Market Day.] Wed.

Fairs.] July 10, and Dec. 11.

Post.] Mail arrives at 10 m. goes out at 6 aft.

Bankers.] Stephen Tunks, draws on Price and Co. and Messrs. Hicks and Co. on Lubbock and Co.

Principal Inns.] Crown, and White Hart.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Near the town is the seat of W. Woodrow, esq. On the r. dist. about 1 mile and a half is the seat of W. Westcott, esq. On the l. dist. about 1 mile and a half is Avon Cottage, R. Drummond, esq. On the r. dist. about 2 miles, is Somerley, D. Hobson, esq. On the l. dist. about 2 miles, are Barnfield, J. Jennings, esq. and Moyles Court, C. Lisle, esq. Dist. about 3 miles and a half is the seat of — Driver, esq. Dist. from London 91 miles. On the r. there is a turnpike road leading to Salisbury, and 1 on the l. to Christ Church. Going to Christ Church, on the r. there is a turnpike road to Wimborne Minster, and 1 on the l. to Romsey.

RIPLEY, (Yorksh. W.R.) a small

N a

m. t. about 7 m. from Rippon on the river Nyodd, over which it has a bridge. It has a church and free school. Mar. is on Mon. fairs are on Easter-Mon. and Aug. 25 and 26. Population

Principal Inn.] Star, and Boar's Head.

Post.] Mail arrives at $\frac{1}{2}$ p. 11 aft. and goes out $\frac{1}{2}$ p. 2 m.

Gentlemen's Seats.] On the l. Ripley Hall, (Sir J. Ingleby, bart.) and on r. Nydd Hall, (Mr. Trapps.)

RIPPON, (Yorksh. W.R.) a m. t. situated between a small stream, called the Skell, and the river Ure, over which it has 2 good stone bridges. It is a neat, pleasant town, with many good buildings in it; and in particular, the market place is well worthy of notice, being reckoned one of the finest and most beautiful squares of its kind in England. In the middle of it stands a curious obelisk, erected by Mr. Aislabe, who had a seat at Studley park near it in the reign of George I. The body of its ancient church, which is both parochial and collegiate, was new built in Leland's time, by one of the prebendaries, and the whole church, by new paving and other repairs, has been much improved of late years; there are likewise a grammar school, and an hospital. King James I. gave the t. a charter for a mayor, 12 aldermen, and 24 assistants. A custom prevails here peculiar to the place, and which, according to some, is of a date prior to the conquest, viz. to blow a horn every night at 9 o'clock, and if any house or shop was robbed between that time and sunrise, the loss was made good to the sufferer by a yearly tax of 4d. imposed on every house-keeper. The tax is now discontinued, but the custom is still kept up of blowing the horn, every night, 3 times at the mayor's door, and 3 times at the market cross. The manufacture of spurs, for which the town was formerly famous, is at present decayed. When James I. came to Rippon, in the year 1617, he was presented by the corporation, with a gilt bow, and a pair of spurs; the latter article cost the sum of 5*l*. It was at one time proverbially said of a man of known fidelity, and worthy to be trusted: "he is as true steel as Rippon spurs." But we must not leave Rippon without making some mention of St. Winifred's, or Wilfrid's Needle, a place in or near the church, and famous in ancient times, as a sort of ordeal for women's chastity. It was a narrow passage that led into a close vault, so contrived that none could pass but such as pleased the priest, by paying him money; they

who did not, stuck in the passage, and were declared incontinent. The whole was a mere piece of priestcraft, whereby the canons got money, or perhaps what they liked as well. Rippon is a sort of staple for wool, which is bought up here every week, by the clothiers of Leeds, Wakefield, Halifax, &c. A navigable canal comes up to the town, by which goods are conveyed to and from York, Hull, London, &c. Rippon sends 2 members to parliament, the right of election is vested in the burghage holders. Number of voters about 140, of inhabitants 3635.

Market Day.] Thursday, well frequented.

Fairs.] Thurs. after Jan. 13, May 13 and 14, first Th. and Fri. in June, first Thurs. after Aug. 2, first Thurs. in Nov. and Nov. 23.

Post.] Mail arrives at 8 m. departs at 11 aft.

Bankers.] Messrs. Harrison and Co. who draw on Willis and Co. Messrs. Coates and Co. who draw on Robert and Co. and Messrs. Horseman and Co. who draw on Bruce and Co. London.

Principal Inns.] Norfolk Arms, and Unicorn. Coaches pass and repass through the t. to Carlisle, Newcastle, and London, every day in the week. A waggon also comes in from Newcastle, Leeds, &c. every week, the same from York twice a week.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Within half a m. on the r. is the seat of E. Elliott, esq. near it is Studley Royal, Miss Lawrence. Between 3 and 1 m. on the l. are Norton Conyers, Lady Riddel, and Stainley Hall, R. Steinforth, esq.

Rippon is dist. from London, by Boroughbridge 212 m. by Wetherby 214 m. and by Leeds 223 m. 10 m. from Masham, 11 from Harrogate and Thirsk, 12 from Knaresborough, 15 from Redale, and 23 from York.

ROBINHOOD'S BAY, (Yorksh. N. R.) a large, populous village, situated on a bay of the same name, on the coast between Scarborough and Whitby. It is about 1 mile in length, and is inhabited chiefly by fishermen, who supply the city of York, and all the adjacent country, with herrings, and all sorts of fish in their season; for this purpose they have commodious well-boats, wherein are kept large quantities of crabs, lobsters, &c. S. W. of the town are two hills, called Robinhood's Butts. This place lies about 6 m. S. or S. E. of Whitby.

ROCHDALE, (Lancsh.) a m. t. situated in a valley, at the foot of a ridge of mountains, called Blackstone

Edge, on a small river that falls into the Irwell, called the Roche, whence its name. The above mentioned ridge of hills, lies on the borders of Yorkshire and Lancashire; some are so high that they are sometimes covered with snow, even in the month of August. All these hills abound with coals for firing, and there is also store of good ale, which flows plentifully in all the most mountainous parts of these northern countries; advantages which seem sufficient to counterbalance the inclemency of the season, and the difficulties of travelling. The houses at Rochdale are built partly of brick, and partly of stone, covered with slate. The parish church, a very ancient pile, stands upon an eminence, which is ascended from the lower part of the town by a flight of 118 steps, with several resting places before you reach the summit. Besides the church, here is also a chapel called St. Mary's, together with meeting houses for the Methodists and Dissenters, and 2 charity schools, one for boys, and another for girls. Here is also a large cloth hall, and a theatre, with 2 assembly rooms. Rochdale is large and populous, but irregularly built. The lower parts of the town are plentifully supplied with excellent water, conveyed in leaden pipes from a very large spring. Over the river there is a good stone bridge, with 3 arches. In the town are flourishing manufactures of hats, hays, flannels, kerseys, coatings, and cloths which are generally sent abroad. The parish of Rochdale is very extensive and contains upwards of 39,000 inhabitants, the population of the t. is 10823. All the above enumerated manufactures have been much improved of late years, and extend to the distance of 8 or 10 miles N. of the town. The Rochdale canal, which is productive of much public advantage to the trade of the town and neighbourhood, is 32 miles in length, it joins the Duke of Bridgewater's canal at Manchester, and the Calder navigation in Yorkshire. Small vessels may now coast from London to Hull, and from thence proceed directly for Liverpool by this canal. Several Roman antiquities have been lately dug up in Rochdale; in particular a silver arm of victory, with a label suspended from it, on which was the following inscription: *Victoriæ leg. VI. Vic. Val. Rufus. V. S. L. M.* together with a number of coins and medals, of different Roman emperors.

Market Days and Fairs.] Mar. days, Mon. and Sat.—Fairs, May 14, and Nov. 7.

Post.] The York mail goes out every m. at a quarter past 9, the Liverpool mail at 10; and the S. and N. posts go a quarter before 4 aft.

Jans.] The Roe Buck, Swan, and Blue Ball for travellers; the Coach and Horses, Reed, Spread Eagle, and Talbot for families.

Coaches, Carriers, &c.] The High-flyer every m. (Sun. except.) to Leeds, York and Hull, and to Manchester at 5 even. also a mail to same place every m. at 10, from the Roebuck. A coach to Manchester at 1, and the De-fiance to Leeds at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 2 aft. daily, and the Neptune to Liverpool, daily at 1, from the Swan. Market coaches to Manchester, Tu. Th. and Sat. m. at 7, from the Roebuck and Anchor. There are numerous carriers, by land and water, to the neighbouring towns, and to all parts of the kingdom, daily.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Foxholes, J. Entwistle, esq. 1 m. N. E. Castleton, Thomas Smith, an antient building, 1 m. on the road between Rochdale and Manchester; Greenhill, Thos. Royds, esq. Mount Failinge, Jos. Royds, esq. Browne Hill, I. G. Royds, esq. dist. half a m. each. Also Crop Fields, J. Holt, esq.

Rochdale is dist. from London 196 m. N.N.W. also dist. 15 m. from Halifax, 12 from Manchester, and 12 from Bolton. On the left there is a T. R. to Burnley.

ROCHESTER, (Kent) a small, but antient city, situated in an angle, on the E. bank of the river Medway, contiguous to Chatham on the E. and to the town of Stroud, by its bridge, on the W. In the time of the Britons, this place was named Dourbrys: this the Romans converted to Dunbrivis, but by the Saxons it was named Hereceaster. Leland spells it Rosereastre. From the vicinity of this spot, to the great Watling-street road, which goes from Shooters hill to Dover, there is reason to believe that the Romans pursued this course in their journey, from the sea coast to London. A ferry was probably their mode of conveyance; or, at least, there is no authentic evidence of there having been a bridge at Rochester, for many centuries after their retired from Britain. It is, however, certain that there was a bridge here, before the Norman conquest, as there are very antient MSS. still extant, which mark the portions of land in the neighbourhood, the proprietors of which were subjected to its support. The bridge was at that time of wood, and placed in the line of the principal streets of Rochester and Stroud; but the present narrow stone bridge was

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built in the reign of Edward III. chiefly at the expence of Sir John Cobham, and Sir Robert Knoles, out of the spoils they had taken in France. The bridge is in length 560 feet, and 15 in breadth. It is formed with 11 arches, of which the largest is more than 40 feet wide, and most of the others above 30 feet. At one of the spaces there was formerly a draw-bridge, and 3 of the arches were rebuilt a few years ago. The laying of the foundation of such a fabric, the piers resting upon piles, where the river is so deep, and the flux and reflux of the tide, which is so very strong, rapid, and impetuous, must have been an arduous undertaking, and, when completed, a truly noble work. The scite of the original bridge, however, is justly considered as more desirable than that of the present bridge, as the turn and return of carriages, before and after passing the bridge, is liable to objection on the score of inconvenience, although the entrances on both sides have been much improved of late years, and the street at Rochester, in particular, has been widened by the removal of some houses. The castle, venerable in its ruins, stands on an eminence near the Medway, at a small distance from the bridge, and is the spot where it is most likely the Romans had a fortress, as there can be no doubt that Rochester was one of their stipendiary stations. This idea seems to be corroborated from a great variety of Roman coins, that have been dug up at different times, within the district. Rochester was formerly much larger than it is at present, having now only one parish church, besides the cathedral, but it once had another; of later times the city has been gradually increasing, by the addition of some new houses and streets, on the high side of the town. It consists chiefly of one principal street, which is wide and paved. The houses are generally inhabited by tradesmen and inn-keepers; no sort of manufacture being carried on here. Here are also 2 free schools, one called the King's, and the other the city school. Here is also an alms house for 6 poor travellers, who are supplied with a supper, a bed, and a breakfast, and with 4d. to carry them on their journey; but they are to stay no longer than one night; and it is remarkable that an inscription over the door, intimates that "rogues and proctors are excepted." Some imagine that the founder of this benefaction, Richard Watts, had been defrauded by some proctor; but others are of opinion that the in-

scription refers to such as were wont to collect money under begging briefs, and who were, in general, infamous characters. The corporation of Rochester consists of a mayor, and 11 other aldermen, together with 12 assistants, or common council men, a recorder and town clerk. The town hall here was erected in the year 1687; it is a handsome brick structure, supported by stone columns of the Doric order; the area under it is paved with Purbeck stone: at the back part of this area stands the city gaol. Rochester is a bishop's see, but the episcopal palace is at Bromley in this co. no bishop, it seems, having resided here since the reformation. The city sends 2 members to parliament, who are erected by the freemen at large, in number about 600. The board of Admiralty, from the vicinity of Rochester to Chatham, have generally influence enough to recommend and return one member. The corporation of Rochester has jurisdiction over the great oyster fishery, in the several creeks of the Medway, which fishery is now in a flourishing state. Population 21,722.

Market Days and Fairs.] Wed. and Fri. and a market for cattle, the last Tu. in every month.—Fairs, May 30, and Dec. 11.

Post.] A regular post-office. The mail coach passes through Rochester every night at 12 o'clock.

Bankers.] Messrs. Day and Co. Rochester, Clatham and Stroud, Bank, who draw on Glyn and Co. London.

Principal Inns.] Crown, Old King's Head, and the Duke's Head and the Black Bull, for either families or travellers: at this last mentioned inn the accommodations are prompt, civilly offered, and charges moderate.

Coaches and Diligences.] Set out for Rochester, every morn. at 5 o'clock, from the following inns, London; White Bear, Piccadilly; George and Blue Bear, Holborn; Cross Keys, Wood street; Swan with 2 Necks, Led Lane; and Blossom's Inn, Lawrence Lane. Also coaches and diligences set out from the Bull Inn, Rochester, to London, Dover, Canterbury, Deal, Margate and Ramsgate. Also set out to London, from the coach yard, East gate, Rochester, every day at 12 o'clock. Also a coach with a guard to London, sets out every night at half past 12, from the Duke's Head, Rochester. Several coasting vessels trade regularly to London, &c. some sail from Rochester, every Mon. and return on Th. others sail from Chatham every Sat.

and return on Thurs. and one from Stroud every Mon. and returns on Th.

Rochester is dist. from London 29 m. and nearly as many from Canterbury. Beyond the market house, about $\frac{1}{2}$ a m. on the r. there is a turnpike road to Maidstone.

ROCHFORD, (Essex) a m. t. which gives name to the Hundred in which it lies, and is situated in the S. E. part of the county, on a small stream that soon after falls into a river called the Crouch. The t. contains about 150 houses, but is not distinguished by any particular manufacture, nor is there any general trade carried on in it; but the merchants, tradesmen, and shopkeepers, derive their principal support from the neighbouring land owners and farmers, farming being the chief employment of the inhabitants in this part of the country. At King's Hill, about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile from Rochford Church, is occasionally held what is called the Lawless Court, a whimsical custom, the origin of which is not recorded. On the Wednes. morn. next after Michaelmas day, the tenants are bound to attend at the summons of chanticleer, or in other words at the first cock-crowing, and to kneel and perform their act of homage, without the aid of any other kind of light than what the heavens will afford. The steward of the Court calls over the names of all such as are bound to appear, in as low a voice as possible, and giving no previous notice that he is ready to perform his office; the person however, so called, that gives not an answer is deeply amerced. All the business is transacted here in whispers, nor is the use of pen and ink allowed, but the deficiency is supplied with a coal; and he that owes suit and service, and appears not, forfeits to the lord of the manor double his rent for every hour that he is absent. Some years ago a tenant of this manor forfeited his land for non-attendance, but was restored to it, the lord only taking a reasonable fine. The inhabitants of Rochford are in number 1214. This place gives title of earl to the Nassau family.

Market Day.] Thurs. for corn, cattle, poultry, &c.

Fairs.] Tues. and Wednes. in Easter week, and the first Wed. and Thurs. after Michaelmas day, for pedlars' ware, toys, &c.

Post.] The post brings the letters for Rochford, and places adjacent from the mail at Brentwood every Sun. Wed. and Fri. forenoon, at 10 o'clock, and returns at 2 the same day.

Principal Inns.] New Ship, King's Head, and the Rose and Crown.

Bankers.] Messrs. Joyner and Co. draw on Gill and Co. and on Esdaile and Co. and Messrs. Harveys and Co. on Ramsbottom and Co.

Conveyances.] There are two stage coaches, which go between London and Rochford. One of the coaches sets out from the Blue Boar, Whitechapel, on Mon. Wed. and Sat. at noon, and the other from the Bull, Whitechapel, daily at 10 morn. and 6 aft. Sundays excepted.

Post.] Mail arrives at 10 morn. goes out at 5 afternoon.

Near the town is Rochford Hall, the seat of the late Sir James Tylnay Long, bart. It is an ancient, large, fabric, at present greatly out of repair, and inhabited by a bailiff only.

Rochford is dist. from London 39 miles.

ROCKINGHAM, (Northamptonsh.) a m. t. situated on the river Welland, in a forest to which it gives name, formerly noted for its iron works, and reckoned one of the largest and richest in the kingdom. It extended nearly 14 miles in length, and 3 miles in breadth, and more anciently from the Welland to the Nen, as appears from a survey made in the year 1641; but it is now dismembered into various parcels, by the interposition of fields and towns. William the Conqueror built a castle in the year 1070; in the chapel of which a council was held to determine a dispute between William Rufus and Anselm, Archbishop of Canterbury, respecting the right of investiture and other matters connected with the obedience then usurped by the see of Rome. In the civil wars of the 17th century, this castle was garrisoned and held for King Charles I. by Sir Lewis Watson, who in the year 1644, was created Baron Rockingham of Rockingham castle. It is now the seat of Lord Sondes. Population, 230.

Market day.] Thurs. inconsiderable.

Fair.] Sep. 25. Here is a receiving house for letters.

Inn.] Sondes Arms. In the neighbourhood are Middleton, the seat of — Tryon, esq. and Carlton, Sir John Carlton, bart.

Dist. from London 83 m. On the E. there is a turnpike road to Market Harborough.

ROMFORD or RUMFORD, (Essex) a m. town, situated in the road from London to Bury and Colchester, which renders it a great thoroughfare. It consists principally of one long and wide street, ranging along the high road; near the middle of the town is

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the market house, and likewise the town hall, which were repaired in the year 1768 at the expense of the crown. Though a populous place, it is only a chapelry to Horn Church; in its civil jurisdiction it forms, together with Havering and Hornchurch, what is called the Liberty of Havering Atte Bower, an ancient demesne from the Crown, and endowed with many privileges, such as holding quarter sessions, &c. This liberty comprizes two justices, and a high steward, who likewise acts as a justice, to try felonies and trespasses; there likewise belong to it a coroner, high and petty constables, a clerk of the market, and other officers. No justice of the co. can act in this liberty, nor can any inhabitant serve on juries without the liberty. Besides the church or chapel, here is one dissenting meeting-house, and an alms house; also a work house which was erected for the reception and employment of the poor, in the year 1787, and which cost the sum of 4,000l. The t. contains 3,244 inhabitants.

Market day.] Mon. for hogs, Tues. for calves, sheep, and lambs, and Wed. for corn, cattle, poultry, butchers' meat, &c.

Fairs.] Midsummer day, and the 2 following days, for horses, cattle, &c.

Post.] Here is a regular post. The bag to London goes by the Norwich mail early in the morn. The bag from t. arrives about 10 in the even.

Bankers.] Messrs. Attersoll and Co. who draw on Bosanquet and Co. London, and Messrs. Joyners and Co. draw on Gill and Co. and Esdaile and Co. London.

Principal Inns.] Cock and Bell, White Hart and Lion. The former is the post office.

Conveyances.] A stage coach sets out every day from the Three Nuns, and from the Bull, Whitechapel, daily at 4 aft. each week alternately, and returns at 3 in the aft. A stage waggon goes every Tues. Thurs. and Sat. to the Swan inn, Whitechapel.

Gentlemen's Seats.] On the E. is Havering Bower Lady Smith Burges; also Marshalls; Mrs. Barwis; and Petk's — Corseilis, &c.

Dist. from London 12 m. On the E. there is a turnpike road to Grays Thurrock.

ROMNEY NEW, (Kent) a m. t. situated on a hill, in the middle of a marsh to which it gives name, between the S. Foreland and Beechey Head. This town, although the last of the Cinque Ports, was once a very large place, having in the time of Yv.

ham the Conqueror, 12 wards, 8 parish churches, a priory and an hospital for the sick, with a good harbour on the W. side; but since the sea retired from this place, in the reign of Edward I. it is much reduced. The number of inhabitants, at present, is about 850. Near the church is a hall newly built, where the mayor, jurats and commons, hold the 9 great annual meetings for all the Cinque Ports. The members belonging to this port are old Romney, Bromhill, Lydd, Orlaston, and Dungeness. Old Romney, a vil. a m. & W. of New Romney, was once a considerable sea port, at the mouth of the Rother; but this river changing its course to Rye, and the sea receding, it has long since fallen into decay, and now contains 93 houses. New Romney was incorporated in the 5th year of Queen Elizabeth, by the stile of the mayor, jurats, and commonalty, &c. and returns 2 members to parliament. Romney Marsh is an extensive tract of rich marsh land, containing 40 or 50,000 acres, originally embanked from the sea by a strong wall thrown up between the towns of Romney and Hythe, and called Dinchurch wall. Its chief productions are mutton and wool.—

Market Day.] Thurs.

Fair.] Aug. 21.

Post.] The mail of letters from London, and bye bags of letters for the cross road by the mail cart from Dover, arrive at the post office here on Sun. Tues. Wed. and Fri. between one and three o'clock in the aft. and are dispatched for London, &c. on Monday, Wed. Thurs. and Sat. between 11 and 12 at noon.

Inns.] New Inn and Ship.

Waggon.] A waggon from Dover to Lydd passes through here on Mon. and Thurs. and returns to Hythe on the same days. A waggon from Rye arrives on Mon. and returns on Tues.

Dist from London 71 m. Along the wall or embankment above mentioned, there is a good road for carriages.

ROMSEY or RUMSEY, (Hants) a m. t. situated on the river Test or Test, in the road leading from Salisbury to Southampton. It is divided into two parishes Infra and Extra, between which there is only one church, which is deemed a fine specimen of Saxon architecture; it is built in the form of a cross, arched with stone, and may not improperly be called a quarter cathedral. On the outside there is now growing, on the top of the steeple, an apple-tree, which has for many years borne fruit of different kinds, viz. red streaks and golden pippins; the origin of

this strange and uncommon tree is not remembered by the oldest inhabitants residing within the parish. Besides the church, in which lie interred King Edward the elder, his son Alfred, and daughter Eddar, here is an alms house for 6 widows, a charity school for 30 boys, and a free school for 10. The principal trade is in sacks, paper, and beer. Romsey is a town corporate, governed by a mayor, recorder, 6 aldermen, and 12 capital burgesses. Sir William Petty, ancestor of the Marquis of Lansdowne, was born here in the year 1624. Population 5,217.

Market Day.] Satur. very large for corn.

Fairs.] Easter Mon. Aug. 26, and Nov. 8.

Post.] Mail arrives at 8 mo. and goes out at 6 ev.

Inns.] Bell and White Horse.

Bankers.] Messrs. Sharp and Son, who draw on Newnham and Co. London.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Adjoining the t. is a beautiful seat, built with white brick, Lord Viscount Palmerston.

Romsey is dist. from London 73 m. On the r. there is a turnpike road to Stockbridge.

ROSS, (Herefordsh.) a m. t. which stands on an eminence, on the left bank of the river Wye, about 12 m. SE. of Hereford. In Camden's time, this place was noted for a manufacture of iron ware, and some iron works are yet carried on here; it has also some trade in cyder and wool. Here the celebrated Mr. John Kyrie, (Pope's Man of Ross) had his residence, and died in 1724, aged 90, with the blessings of all, rich and poor. He constructed a fine broad causway, at the W. end of the t. he also raised the spire of the church, upwards of 100 feet, and sunk a reservoir for the use of the inhabitants of the t. The municipal government is vested in a serjeant and 4 constables. The bishops of Hereford had formerly a castle and a prison here. In the t. are 3 charity schools. The t. which is closely built contains 2261 inhabitants.

Market Day.] Thurs.

Fairs.] Ascension Day, Corpus Christi, July 20 to 25 Oct. 10, and Dec. 11; the market and fairs are well stored with cattle and other provisions.

Post.] Mail arrives at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 4 aft goes out at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 9 mo.

Principal Inns.] King's Head, Swan, and King's Arms. In this last house, Mr. Kyrie lived.

Coach.] A coach sets out from the Bolt-in-Tun, Fleet Street, for Ross every

Mon. Wed. and Fri. at 10 in the morn. beside which the Milford Haven mail, and other coaches pass through daily. A waggon goes from the George, Snow Hill, on Thurs. and Sat. at 10 in the morn.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Entering Ross on the l. are the Hill Cottage, Capt. Roe, and New Hill C. Bond, esq. Also in the neighbourhood are the seats of W. Hill, and T. Pritchard, esqrs. On the Ledbury road are Market Pleasant, I. Holder, esq. Upper Ross, I. Nourse, esq. and Pencraig Court, J. J. Lloyd, esq.

Ross is dist. from London 120 m. On the r. there is a turnpike road to Ledbury

ROTHERHAM, (Yorksh. W. R.) a m. t. seated on the river Don, at its conflux with the Rother, in the SW. corner of the co. about 6 miles NE. of Sheffield. This place was famous even in Leland's time, for its manufacture of cutting tools, and here are still very extensive iron and steel works. Adjoining to Rotherham at Masbrough, is the very large iron work of Messrs. Walker, with furnaces for melting the iron out of the ore, forges for making it malleable, and mills for flattening the tin plates, which are also tinned here. The iron bridges erected at Bishop's Wearmouth, Yarm, and Staines, were cast here, and there are also manufactures of steel, tin, glass, earthenware, &c. Great quantities of goods of hammered iron are made here for exportation, and they also convert iron, and cast it into all kinds of vessels, &c. in the same metal. Near the t. are 2 collieries, out of which the iron ore is dug, as well as the coals to work it with. A very large brewery for porter and ale has been lately commenced here. The church is a fair stone building, in the form of a cathedral, with a handsome spire steeple. Rotherham is a neat town, and has an elegant stone bridge, over the river Don, which is navigable to Tinsley, distant about two m. and which passes by Doncaster to Thorne, and thus conveys goods to Hull, and several other parts of the kingdom. Here is an alms house which was formerly a college, and is now used as a grammar school. Population about 6000.

Market Day.] Mon. a considerable one for corn, cattle, &c.

Fairs.] Whit. Mon. and Dec. 1.

Post.] The post arrives here from Sheffield, at 3 o'clock in the aft. and 11 at night, and from Doncaster at 11 at noon. The South post goes out every even. at 7, and for Doncaster, &c. at 4 aft.

Bankers.] Messrs. Walkers and Co.

who draw on Chatteris and Co. London. *Inns.*] Crown and Red Lion.

Coaches and Waggon.] A coach (through Sheffield) goes from Saracen's Head Snowhill, daily at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 6 mo. Two coaches set out daily from Sheffield, through Rotherham to Doncaster, and return the same day. The London waggon sets out from hence on Tues. morn. to Blossum's inn Lawrence Lane, London. The Sheffield waggon sets out daily, the Manchester ditto on Tues. and the Barnsley on Mon. and Thurs.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Near Rotherham on the r. is Moorgate, S. Tucker, esq. Dist. about $\frac{1}{2}$ a m. is Clifton, Joseph Walker, esq. and about $\frac{1}{2}$ a m. further, Eastwood, Joseph Walker, esq. On the r. dist. about 1 m. is Carr House, J. Fenton, esq. and ditto 2 m. Aldwark, J. S. Foljambe, esq. About 3 m. W. is Grange Heel, Earl of Effingham.

Rotherham is dist. from London 150 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. 6 from Sheffield, 11 from Tickhill, 12 from Doncaster and Barnsley, 15 from Penistone and Worksop, (Notts.) and 48 from York.

ROYSTON, (Herts.) a m. t. situated in the great North road, on the most northern border of the co. where it joins to the co. of Cambridge. Historical tradition ascribes the foundation and origin of this t. to a famed lady called Rosia, Countess of Norfolk, some say the wife of Richard de Clare, who conformably to the prevailing superstition of the times, erected at the road side at this place, a cross intended to remind travellers of Christ's passion, and which after her was called Royse's Cross. After this, Eustace de Mare, lord of Nucelle, his nephew Ralph de Rochester, with some others, having purchased some lands which lay near to the cross, built on the same a monastery for canons regular, of the order of St. Augustine; this was dedicated to Thomas a Becket, at that time called St. Thomas the Martyr; and the said founders proceeded to endow the monastery with considerable revenues. This monastery drew traders and innkeepers to erect dwelling houses near it, for their own convenience and profit, and to entertain the daily resort of strangers, so that in process of time, this place became a town, and changed its name from Royse's Cross, to Royse's Town, which by contraction, was afterwards pronounced Royston, as it continues to be written to this day. It is a neat t. and contains upwards of 1500 inhabitants. The parish church, which has a ring of 8 small bells, is a vicarage, but of inferior value. It was the church of the an-

cient priory, and stands in Hertfordshire; part of the town however, stands in Cambridgeshire. The surrounding country is mostly open, although of late years, some fields to the N. and S. have been inclosed. The soil for about 2 miles, either going to or coming from the town is chalky. Upon almost every eminence about the town, especially to the E. of it, along the Ickenild street road, there is a barrow. Some years ago an ancient chapel was discovered in a cavern, near the market place, which is supposed to be of Saxon construction. It had been dug out of the chalky rock, and the entrance was at the top. Here are some good inns, and the t. is become more populous of late, in consequence of fixing the post road through it, which before was through Barkway to Biggleswade. Royston has given its name to a species of crow different from others, called the hooded or grey crow; this is a bird of passage bred in Sweden, and which visits Royston, the neighbourhood, and the whole eastern coast, only in the winter, and returns back in the spring; the head, neck, and wings are black, glossed over with fine blue; the breast, belly, and back, pale ash colour; the toes broad and flat, to tread on marshy ground. At this town resides (Mr. Andrews) the present Francis Moore, of whose well known almanack not less than 400,000 are annually sold.

Market Day.] Wed. considerable for corn, &c.

Fairs.] Wed. in Shrove week, Wed. in Easter week, Wed. in Whitsun week, the 1st Wed. in July, and Wed. after Oct. 12, O. S.

Post.] The post goes to London every night except Sat. and to the N. every night except Sun.

Inns.] The principal inn is the Red Lion, the two next to which are the Bull and the Old Crown.

Coaches and Waggons.] Two Cambridge coaches pass and return every day; two Peterborough coaches pass through Royston every morn. 11, and return in their way from London every day at 1 in the aft. The Boston coach passes through Royston every Mon. Wed. and Fri. night at 11, in its way to London. Docwra's waggon sets out from Royston every Thurs. morn. and arrives at the Catharine Wheel, Bishopsgate Street, next morn. and returns from thence at noon the same day. Gray's waggon goes from Royston every Fri. morn. and returns every Sat. at noon, from the Vine inn, Bishopsgate-street. Mabbot's waggon

goes from Royston every Fri. morn. to the Catharine Wheel, Bishopsgate-st. and returns from thence every Sat. at noon. Bullen's waggon goes from Royston every Tues. morn. arrives at the Catharine Wheel, as above, and sets out again from thence every Wed. at noon.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Kneesworth House, Lady Nightingale, dist. 2 mile and $\frac{1}{2}$; Wimpole House, the Earl of Hardwick, dist. 7 m. Newsell's Park, the Hon. John Peachey, dist. 3 miles. Cockenatch Park, Sir Francis Willes, dist. 4 m. Hayden, Lady Hearne, dist. 5 miles.

Royston is dist. from London 37 m. On the r. is a turnpike road to Cambridge, and one on the l. to Baldock.

RUABON (Denb.) a very pleasant village, with a good inn for travellers; it contains a handsome church with a good organ, given by the late Sir Watkin Williams Wynne, and also several handsome monuments of the ancient family of Wynne. Population 1,137. Here is Wynnstay Park and House, the hospitable and elegant residence of the present Sir W. W. Wynne, who annually holds, in Sep. an agricultural meeting here, auxiliary to the Agricultural Society at Wrexham. It is frequented by several hundreds of practical agriculturists. The Petty Sessions for the Division are held here.

Fairs.] Last Fri. in Feb. May 22, and Nov. 20.

Dist. from Wrexham 5 m. Chirk $4\frac{1}{2}$; and Llangollen, 7 m.

RUGBY, (Warwicksh.) a m. town which is seated on the S. side of the river Avon, (near a navigable canal which communicates with all the late inland navigations) on the eastern border of the co. about 10 m. E. or NE. from Warwick. This place was anciently written Rocheberie, which signifies a castle or house on a rock.—Here was formerly a small castle, of which only the outworks remain, and which is supposed to have been erected in the reign of King Stephen; the inhabitants have a tradition that it was the property of Sir Henry Roakeby, who endowed the Abbey of Pipwell, with some lands in and about Hugby.

Here is a grammar school of great celebrity, now called the college, a very handsome edifice, for 300 boys, 6 almshouses for men, and 4 for widows.—Here also is an English school for 30 boys. No manufactures of any use are carried on here. There is however an accommodation coach from London to Lutterworth, which passes thro' this place on Tues. Thurs. and Sat,

Market Day.] Sat.

Fairs.] 2d Tues. after 12th day, Feb. 17, March 31, May 15, July 7, Aug. 21, Mon. before New Michaelmas day, Mon. before Oct. 27, Nov. 22, Tues. before St. Thomas's day, and Mon. after Christmas day.

Post.] Letters are dispatched to Dunchurch every day except Sat. at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 3 aft. and arrive from thence every morn. at 9, except Mon.

Bankers.] Messrs. Batlin and Co. who draw on Veres and Co. London.

Inns.] Bear, Spread Eagle, & George and Sheaf.

Waggon.] A waggon sets out for Rugby, from the George Inn, Smithfield, every Wed. and Sat. at 9 in the morn.

Dist. from London 85 m. and 14 from Warwick.

RUGELEY, (Staffordsh.) a m. t. situated almost in the centre of the county, at the dist. of about 9 miles from the co. town, on the great road between London, Lancashire, Chester, and Holyhead. It is a handsome, well built town, governed by 2 constables, and has a large manufacture of hats and felts. It is near the grand inland navigation, which forms so extensive a chain of internal communications between the principal rivers in the kingdom. The church stands at a little distance from the t. to the N. of it. Population 2,213.

Market Day and Fairs.] Mar. day, Tues.—Fairs. June 5 and 6, and Oct. 21.

Post.] Mail arrives at 3 aft. and goes out at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 8 morn.

Coaches and Waggon.] Liverpool, Chester, and Holyhead mail coaches pass through here every day. Also 2 heavy coaches to the same places. Upwards of 20 waggons pass through here every week. Through the t. to the l. is Hagley, Lord Curzon, and on the r. is Colton Hall, — Burt, esq. near to which last is a new built stone house, Lady Blunt. Dist. from London by Coventry, 126 m. and by Northampton 132 m.

RUTHEN or RUTHIN, (Denbigsh. N. Wales) a m. t. situated in the midst of the Vale of Clwyd, allowed to be one of the most beautiful spots in the kingdom, between 2 branches of the river Clwyd; and in the centre of the co. The town, is large, populous, and very regularly built and nearly a mile in length. It is a borough, governed by 2 aldermen. Ruthin was formerly surrounded with walls, and had a stately castle, which, as well as the town, was built by Roger Grey, to whom King Edward IV. granted al-

most the whole Vale, which for a long succession of years, continued to be the seat of his posterity. The ruins shew that this castle was once a place of considerable strength, and capable of containing a great number of persons within its precincts. Here is a good church, though only a chapel to the parish of Lihan Rudd, a village in its neighbourhood. Here is, however, a good free school, which has sent many scholars to the Universities, and also a large hospital, both founded by Dr. Godwyn, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Of late years the assizes have been held here, and for the purpose of transacting the co. business, here are a new jail, county hall, and record office. The very fruitful vale of Clwyd is 26 m. in length, and 3 in breadth, surrounded by high mountains, every where displaying the varied labours of the husbandman, almost to their summits, and having at one end, an opening towards St. George's Channel. Population, 1892. This place is contributory with Denbigh, in sending one member to parliament.

Market Day and Fairs.] Mon. and Sat.—Fairs, March 19, Friday before Whitsunday, Aug. 8, Sep. 30, & Nov. 10.

Post.] Mail arrives at 8 mo. departs $\frac{1}{2}$ past 4 aft.

Inns.] White Lion, and Foxes.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Dist. about 3 m. is Pool Park, the seat of Lord Bagot. Dist. from London 209 m.

RUTLAND, an inland county, the smallest in England, is completely incircled by the counties of Lincoln, Leicester, and Northampton, having Lincolnshire on the N. E. Northamptonshire on the S. and SE. and Leicestershire on the W. It is of a roundish figure, or rather it resembles the form of a heart, the acute point being at Caldecot, where the road from Rockingham in Northamptonsh. enters the county, and crosses it to Uppingham, &c. directly from S. to N. Its extreme length from N. to S. is only 15 m. and its greatest breadth from E. to W. 10 or 12. Rutland is supposed to have received its name from the red colour of the soil, which, in some parts, is a sort of ruddle, used for staining the fleeces of the sheep.

Air, Soil, Natural Productions, &c.] The air of this county is considered as pure and wholesome as that of any in England. The soil is very fruitful, both in corn and pasture; and it is beautifully varied in its surface, with gentle swells and depressions. The rising grounds run E. and W. with

vallies intervening about $\frac{1}{2}$ a m. wide. Clear soft springs, every where abound, gushing from the sides of the hills. Towards the E. and SE. parts, the soil is mostly shallow upon a lime stone rock; the other parts are a strong loam, mixed with red earth or clay. Some of the finest seed wheat in the kingdom is grown in the fields of this little province, and the vale of Catmose, which runs from the western side to the centre of the county. The co. towards Oakham is more especially celebrated for the richness of its land, and excellence of its productions. At Ketton, near Stamford, are large quarries of limestone. Rutland has no manufactures of consequence.

Rivers.] The Welland, which washes the S. and the SE. boundary of this county, separating it from Northamptonshire, has been already described in the account of Lincolnshire, &c. The Guash, or Wash, as it is commonly called, rises on the borders of Leicestersh. winds through the middle of this county, dividing it into 2 almost equal parts, and joins the Welland, a little below Stamford.

Market Towns, Divisions, Population, &c.] Rutland was antiently inhabited by the Coritani, under the Romans, it made a part of the province of Flavia Cæsariensis; during the Saxon Heph-tarchy, it belonged to Mercia; when Alfred first divided England into counties, it was united with Northamptonshire, but was separated from it, after the Norman conquest. Rutland is now divided into 5 hundreds, in which are 33 parishes, and only 2 m. towns, Oakham and Uppingham. It sends only 2 members to parliament, viz. for the county, and pays, or lately paid, two parts of the land tax. It is included in the midland circuit, in the province of Canterbury, and diocese of Peterborough. The number of inhabitants is 16,380.

RYDAL, (Westmorl.) a village, celebrated for its beautiful lake, the Rydal Water. This lake is about 1 m. long, and contains numerous little islands: it communicates with Grassmere by a narrow channel. Here is Rydal Hall, the antient and noble seat of Sir Daniel Le Fleming, bart. Population (with Longhrigg) 275. Dist. from London 278 m. 2 m. from Ambleside, and 14 from Keswick.

RYDE, or RIDE, (Hants) a beautiful vil. situate in the Isle of Wight, divided into Upper and Lower Ryde. It is situated on a declivity sloping down to the shore, opposite to Haslar hospital and Portsmouth, of which it commands an admirable view. In

this village and its vicinity are numerous good houses, which are much frequented during the summer season. The beach is one of the finest in the kingdom for bathing, being perfectly level, and the sand soft to the feet. The church, a small neat edifice, was enlarged in 1811: here is a neat chapel for the independents, and a small place of worship for the methodists. A handsome pier is now erecting, in place of a wooden jetty which advanced 600 feet into the sea: when finished, it will greatly add to the beauty and security of the port. Packets from Portsmouth pass twice a day; boats may be had at any hour. The Bugle is a good inn. Here is a circulating library. Letters arrive about noon from Portsmouth, and are sent thither for London at 3 every aft.

RYE, (Sussex) a m. t. situated on the side of a hill, in a peninsula washed on the W. and S. by the sea, and on the E. by the river Rother, on the frontiers of Kent, being the easternmost town in the county. This place is not one of the original Cinque Ports, but appears to have been annexed to them, together with the town of Winchelsea, at least before the reign of Henry III. In the reign of King Edward III. Rye was walled and fortified by William D'Ypres, Earl of Kent, and there is a tower yet standing, which bears his name; and is now used for the town goal. Here is one of the largest parish churches in the kingdom, an handsome Gothic structure, and there is a free grammar school open for the reception of all such boys in the town as their friends may chuse to send to it. In the centre of the town is a convenient market house, and a public hall over it. The port of Rye furnished the fleet of Edward III. with 9 ships, and 156 men. At present only vessels of a moderate size can approach the town, whereas formerly the largest vessels could anchor close to the rocks, on which the t. stands. Several acts of parliament have been procured to restore the harbour, by letting the sea and tides through a canal, up to Winchelsea Wall, but it does not appear that these have been found sufficient for the purpose, and the harbour is in but an indifferent state. The houses of Rye are pretty well built of brick, though generally old fashioned, many of them however have a most delightful prospect of the sea. The mackerel and herrings taken in the bay, in their season, are reckoned the finest of their kind. The corporation is held by prescription, and consists of a mayor, jurats, and freemen, who return two

members to parliament. The town contains 466 houses, and 2681 inhabitants. There is a small settlement of French Refugees in the t. mostly fishermen, who have a minister of their own, and the methodists have built a handsome chapel here. Some of the inhabitants are baptists who have a small meeting. The townsmen have some trade in hops, wool, timber, kettles, cannon, chimney backs, &c. which are cast at the iron works at Beckley, which is about 4 m. to the N. W. and at Breed.

Market Days.] Wed. and Fri.

Fairs.] Whit Mon. and Aug. 10.

Post.] The post from London arrives here on Sun. Wed. and Fri. morn. about 9 o'clock, and returns for London at 4 in the aft. of the same day.

Bankers.] Messrs. Curteis and Co. who draw on Willis and Co. London.

Coaches and Waggon.] A coach sets out from the Bolt in Tun, Fleet-street, London, on Tues. Thurs. and Sat. at 4 before 6 morn. and arrives the same even. A waggon sets out for Rye from the White Hart, Borough, on Wed. & Thurs. at 10 in the even.

Principal Inns.] George, and Red Lion.

Gentleman's Seat.] At the entrance of the town or the r. is the Mountsfield, the seat of T. P. Lamb, esq.

Rye is dist. from London, by Tunbridge, 62 m. and by Wrotham and Maidstone 68. On the r. dist. about 2 m. there is a T. R. to Battel.

RYEGATE, (Surrey) a m. t. situated in a pleasant valley called Holmsdale, (parts of which extend as far as the S. Downs of Sussex) about 16 m. E. of Guildford. In the woody tracts of this Holmward, outlying red deer were often found formerly, and James II. while Duke of York, used occasionally to chase here some of the largest stags that have been ever seen in England. In the Duke's time great care was taken to preserve them, but most, if not all of them, have since been destroyed. Holmsdale, though now chiefly overgrown with furze, was formerly

famous for producing such quantities of strawberries, that they were carried to the London markets by horse loads. Near Ryegate are the remains of a castle, called Holms Castle, built by the Earls Warren, under which is to be seen at this day an extraordinary passage, with a vaulted room, hewn with great labour out of the sandy stone, of which the hills about the town are composed. Here the insurgent barons are reported to have held frequent meetings, and especially on the evening which preceded the celebrated congress in Runnymede. A gate with some round towers of this castle, yet remains. The market house here was formerly a chapel dedicated to St. Thomas a Becket. Ryegate is a very ancient borough, having sent members to parliament ever since the 23d year of Edward I. The right of voting is vested in the free-holders of the borough. All the freeholds have been purchased by the Earl of Hardwicke and Lord Somers, each of whom appoints an attorney in the town, to act as an agent as well in election matters as other business. The neighbourhood abounds with fullers' earth and medicinal plants and herbs. The population of the borough part of this t. is 1,128, that of the foreign part (whose inhabitants have no vote at election) is 1,312.

Market Day.] Tues. procured by a charter from Edward II. and a monthly one on Wed. by charter from Charles II.

Fairs.] Whit Mon. and Sep. 14.

Inns.] Swan, and White Hart.

Post.] Mail arrives about 12 night, and goes out at 2 morn.

Bankers.] Messrs. Piper and Co. draw on Everetts and Co. and Messrs. Harman and Tait, on Perrin and Co.

Coaches.] Numerous Brighton coaches pass through this town every day.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Near this town are the seats of Mr. Baron Maseres, and of C. Birkhead, esq. and the Priory, (Lord Somers).

Dist. from London 91 m.

SAD

SAD

SADDLEWORTH, (Yorks. W. R.) is a large valley about 7 m. long and 3 across the broadest part, situated in an angle of Yorkshire, between Lan-

cashire and the NE. projection of Cheshire. Its chapel having formerly belonged to Whalley Abbey, was annexed to Rochdale, the minister of

which town nominates the minister, and receives the tithes. Though it is wild, bleak, and for the most part uncultivated, yet industry has accumulated in it a vast number of inhabitants who gain a comfortable support by manufacturing very fine broad cloths, nearly equalling those made in the W. of England. The cotton business is also carried on to a considerable extent: and the inhabitants of this tract derive great benefit from the Huddersfield canal, which passes through Saddleworth, and penetrates by a tunnel upwards of 3 m. in length, the mountains of Pule, Moss, and Brunn Top. The amount of population (including that of Quick) is 12,579.

NAFFRON WALDEN. See WALDEN.

ST. ALBAN'S, (Hertfordsh.) a m. t. situated on the declivity of a hill, on the great NW. road, and on the river Vere, a branch of the Colne, pretty near the central part of the county. It derives its origin from a famous monastery, founded here by Offa, king of the Mercians, who, at the same time, erected many houses near it, for the reception of strangers and travellers, and the necessary lodgings of the servants and officers. These buildings in process of time, increased to a town, which was called St. Alban's, after the Saint to whom the house was dedicated. This abbey at the general suppression was valued (according to Dugdale) at 2102l. 7s. 1d. per annum, although Speed estimated its rental at 2510l. 6s. 1d. The church, since made use of as parochial, and great part of its scite, were sold by King Edward VI. to the mayor and burgesses for the sum of 400l. In its neighbourhood was antiently Verulamium, or Verulam, an important British city, and according to the evidence of the Roman historians of greater antiquity than even London itself. We learn from Bede and Gildas, that in a succeeding age, Albanus or Alban was martyred at Verulam, during that persecution of the Christians, which commenced under Dioclesian, in the year 303, and that in a few years after the persecution had ceased, a church was founded in honour of the memory of Albanus, and that the very spot on which he suffered, forms precisely the scite of the present abbey church of St Alban's. Although the area of the municipium, or town of Verulam, has long been under tillage and divided by hedges into fields, the scites of various streets may be yet distinguished at various seasons of the year, by the different hues of the vegetable productions. Some

considerable masses of the pristine walls yet remain, and serve to prove the superior excellence of the Roman masonry. The town of St. Alban's is built in an irregular manner, but the situation is pleasant, and the air healthy. It is a particular and independent district, and its jurisdiction extends over several towns and parishes, as far as to Barnet. Here are three churches besides the antient cathedral, called St. Alban's, which belongs to the monastery. The principal charitable foundation here is locally named, *The Buildings*, and consists of 9 almshouses, built and endowed by Sarah the first Duchess of Marlborough, for the support of 56 poor persons, the one half men, and the other half women. Here are chapels for the Presbyterians, Quakers, Independents, and Baptists; and the Presbyterians have also a school for 30 boys and 10 girls. Besides this, there is a grammar school and various minor schools, instituted and supported by voluntary contributions. The corporation officers at St. Alban's consist of a mayor, 12 aldermen, 24 assistant burgesses, a high steward, a recorder, a town clerk, coroner, &c. The charter was originally granted by Edward VI. but the town is now governed by that which was granted by Charles II. The first return to parliament was made in the 35th year of Edward I. but after the reign of Edward III. no members appear to have been deputed by this borough, till the first year of Queen Mary, since which period the returns have been regular. The right of election is vested in the mayor, aldermen, and freemen, and such house-holders only as pay scot and lot. The public business of the borough and of the liberty, is all transacted at the town-hall, an old fashioned building, in St. Peter's street, which had previously belonged to the Abbey, and was once called the Charnel House. The market house is a plain structure, supported on wooden pillars. Near the market cross (which is also of wood) is an antient square tower, called the Clock House, the original destination of which is at present unknown; it is principally built of flints; with strong vaulting beneath: the lower part is inhabited. The present gaol was the antient Abbey gate. Various improvements have been made in the town of St. Alban's, within the last 20 years; one of the principal was the forming of a spacious and straight new road, through the SE. part of the t, obtained under an act of parliament in 1794, by which some short and dangerous turnings were avoided. Several

of the streets are now paved and lighted, and these improvements, in pursuance of an act passed in 1784, are intended to be continued through the whole borough. Some of the houses, especially in the higher parts of the t. are respectable buildings. The entire number of inhabitants, as returned under the act of 1811, was 3653,—The situation of the town as a capital thoroughfare on the great NW. road, occasions a considerable influx of business from the passage of travellers, and many principal and inferior inns have been established here. Additional employment is supplied by 2 breweries, a cotton manufactory, and a silk mill; this last occupies the same situation on the river, as that which was formerly named the abbey mill, and furnishes labour and the means of subsistence to about 50 girls of different ages. The machinery fills 3 rooms, and much of it is constituted on new and improved principles. When this manufacture had scarcely been introduced above 3 years, it had a very promising aspect, and a new mill has been fitted up near the former one. It should likewise be observed, that an act of parliament has been procured for bringing a navigable canal to pass through the lower end of Watford, and to communicate with the Grand Junction canal, at or near Cashiobury bridge.

Market Day.] Sat. which is considerable. The other market on Wed. (both granted by Edward VI.) is discontinued.

Fairs.] Mar. 25, June 17, & Oct. 9.

Post.] Letters are delivered from London, every morn. except Mon. and sent off every night, except Sat.

Principal Inns.] Angel, White Hart, Woolpack, and Peahen.

Coaches and Waggons.] Two coaches go from the Woolpack inn to the Ram inn, Smithfield, one or the other every day: the one goes through Barnet, and the other through Edgeware, besides which the Daventry, Northampton, Lutterworth and Bedford coaches pass through daily. Two waggons likewise pass, from hence to London, twice a week; one to the White Hart, St. John's-street; and the other to the Horse Shoe, Goswell street; their regular days are Mon. and Th. up, and Tues. and Fri. down.

Gentlemen's Seats.] In the neighbourhood, Holywell House, Countess Dowager Spencer, and near it St. Stephen's, Mrs. Howard. On the l. dist. about 2 m. is Gorhambury, Lord Grimstone, formerly belonging to the

abbey, and named from Robert de Gorham, the 18th abbot, a Norman, or of Norman extraction. In the year 1540, Henry VIII. made a grant of it to Sir Ralph Rowlet, who sold it to Sir Nicholas Bacon.

Dist. from London by Barnet 21 m. and by Edgeware 19.

ST. ASAPH, in Welsh Llan-Ery, (Flintsh. N. Wales) a city situated in the vale of Clwyd, on the conflux of the rivers Elwyd, and Clwyd, over which, at their meeting, it has a bridge. It is the smallest city in the kingdom, consisting of not more than 50 houses, principally built of brick, and forming a single street. The diocese comprehends nearly all Flintsh. considerable parts of Denbigh, Montgomery, Merioneth, and a small part of Shropsh. The most remarkable edifice is the cathedral, founded about the middle of the sixth century, and named after Hassaph or Asaph, an eminent monastic saint; after whose death, in the year 566, no further account of it appears on record. The present building (according to Browne Willis) was erected in the year 1284; but the roof or upper part of it having been burnt down by Owen Giendowr, the structure was repaired by Bishop Richard Redeman, about the year 1490, and with its inside ornaments remains now pretty much as it then stood. The W. tower is 93 feet high, but on the whole, is a simple, inelegant building: it contains the monuments of 3 bishops, viz. Owen, who died in 1512, Griffiths, in 1666, and Barlow in 1680. The dean and chapter, out of a fund vested in them for that purpose, have rebuilt the choir. The members of this chapter are the dean, archdeacon, (who is also bishop) six prebendaries, and 7 canons. The parish church stands at a little distance from the cathedral, within the town, and has 2 aisles, called *Eglwys Asaph*, and *Eglwys Kynulern*, from the two Saints Asaph and Kentigern a devout man, bishop of Glasgow, and patron of Asaph; it was Kentigern who erected a bishop's see here, in the year 560, and at the same time, instituted a monastery for 663 friars, of which, on his return to Scotland, he left Asaph governor; having also resigned his cathedral to Asaph. Near the town are the remains of a large Roman camp, comprehending an area of about 160 paces. Population 1590.

Market Day.] Sat.

Fairs.] Easter Tu. July 5, Oct. 16, and Dec. 28.

Post.] Mail arrives at 6 mo. and goes

out at 6 ev. the Holyhead mail and other coaches pass through the town.

Jan.] White Lion.

Gentleman's Seat.] Beyond the t. of the r. dist about 3 m. is Klnnel House and Park, the seat of the Rev. Edward Hughes.

Dist. from London 218 m. and from Chester 20 W. but inclining to the N. On the l. there is a turnpike road to Denbigh, across the Elwy river 5 m. and a 3.

ST. AUSTLE, (Cornw.) a m. t. situated nearly in the centre of the county, on the eastern side of a hill, which slopes gradually to a small rivulet that murmurs along a narrow valley. The town, from its vicinity to the great tin mines of Polgooth, from the Blackmore Court (the most considerable of the Stannary Courts) being held here, and from the turnpike road through Plymouth to the Land's end having been brought through, has, of late years, considerably increased in the number of its houses, and the respectability of its inhabitants. The old t. or rather village, stood at some little distance to the E. and its scite is still occupied by a few straggling cottages. The streets of the present town are very narrow, and there being no pavement for foot passengers, they are considered unsafe. The church, dedicated to St. Austin, has 3 aisles and a tower; this last mentioned structure is fancifully ornamented with various carvings; monstrous heads, angels, and other figures appear on the cornices. Round the second story of the tower are 18 statues in richly ornamented niches, 12 of which are supposed to be designed for the Apostles. Over the S. porch is an inscription in bas relief, on a stone, the first line of which contains the Cornish words: *Ry Du*, signifying *God is a King*; the second contains (according to some) the initial letters of Jesus Nazareus. Various shields of ornaments are carved on the outside of this fabric, and also on several of the seats. From the repetition of the shovel, pickaxe, hammers and other tools, which appear in different parts, it seems probable that the miners were the principal contributors towards the expences of the building. In the neighbourhood are considerable mines of tin, and quarries of china stone, of which many hundred tons are sent annually to Liverpool, Bristol; and the potteries of Staffordshire. The inhabitants have a small manufactory of coarse woollens; but are chiefly employed in the pilchard trade. The Dissenters, comprehending Calvinists, Arminians, and Quakers, have each a distinct meeting house. At

the W. end of the town are the only blowing houses in Cornwall; these are 3 in number. Population 3686 individuals. The adjacent country is, in many parts, bleak, desolate and barren, but its bowels contain vast treasures, though "like the shabby mien of a miser," its aspect does not correspond with its hoards. In St. Austle is held annually a parish feast, which commences on Trinity Sun. and continues the 3 following days. A very large, commodious, and strong built market house has also been very lately erected here.

Market Day and Fairs.] Mar. day Fri. Here is also a large annual market on the day previous to Good Friday.—*Fairs*, Thursday before Easter, Whit. Thurs. 23 July 16, Oct. and Nov. 30, which two last have been held since 1792.

Post.] Post days every day except Tuesday.

Inns.] White Hart, where only post chaises are kept, General Wolfe, and Queen Charlotte. At the dist. of about 2 m. is Hemble, the seat of N. Crewe, esq.

Dist. from London 254 m.

St. BEES, (Cumb.) an antient village, situated in a contracted vale near the sea. Here are the ruins of an antient priory; and from its celebrated free school, several capital scholars have been sent. Between Whitehaven, (from which this place is 9 m. and 3 dist.) and St. Bees, the shore rises into a lofty promontory, called St. Bee's Head, which is a conspicuous land mark for sailors, whereon is a light house, commanding an extensive sea view. Population 425.

Dist. from London 304 m. and 2 m. from Egremont.

St. COLUMB, (Cornw.) a m. t. containing an antient church, dedicated to St. Columba, (whence the town derives its name;) the streets are spacious, and the houses are tolerably well built. The living of this place, a rectory, is valued at 1000*l.* a year. Population 3,900.

Market day.] Thurs.

Fairs.] Th. after Midlent Sun. do. after Nov. 12.

Bankers.] Messrs. Fillis, Norways, and Co. (Pyder Bank,) draw on Fraser and Co. Cornhill.

Dist. from London 250½ m.

ST. DAVID'S, (Pembrokeshire, S. Wales) an episcopal city, situated near a promontory called St. David's Head, in a district called by the Britons, Cantred Dewi or St. David's Land; antiently the retreat of many devout men, in a monastery founded by St. Patrick, about the year 470, and de-

dedicated to St. Andrew. St. David translated the metropolitan see of Wales, from Caerleon hither, in the 6th century. After his decease the town was called by the same name, and the cathedral was dedicated to him, and to St. Andrew. The other bishops of Wales were, it is said, consecrated by the bishops of St. David's, and it was not till the reign of Henry I. that Bishop Bernard professed subjection to the Archbishop of Canterbury as his metropolitan. The church, besides a bishop, has a precentor, who has the place and power of dean, chancellor, treasurer, 4 archdeacons, 19 prebendaries, 8 vicars choral, 4 choristers, &c. Here was likewise, formerly, a college for a master, and 7 priests, founded by the Duke of Lancaster, and the Bishop of St. David's, in the year 1365, which was suppressed in the reign of Edward VI. The cathedral and episcopal palace are situated at the foot of a steep hill, no part of them being scarcely visible in the town. The latter is a large and magnificent ruin, erected about the year 1335, in the reign of Edward III. by Bishop Gower, according to Goodwyn. Within the church and chapels are several ancient monuments, particularly that of Edward Earl of Richmond, father of King Henry VII. and that of Owen Tudor. As this place is the most western of the main land of Wales, the coast of Ireland, though near 40 miles dist. may be discerned from thence in a clear day. The soil of the surrounding country is barren, and the situation of the town is unhealthful, not unlike the representation which Giraldus Cambrensis gives of St. David's land, in his time, which he calls a stony, barren, unimproveable territory, undecked with woods, undivided by rivers, unadorned with meadows, and exposed only to wind and storms. At present, St. David's has not more than four score houses, and those, for the most part, cottages. Population of the parish about 200.

Here is neither market nor fair, at present in use, but old registers indicate a market once on Wed.

[Inn.] Black Lion.

St. GERMAINS, (Cornw.) a small borough town, containing 387 houses irregularly built on a rising ground, and 2,129 inhabitants: the church is an antient building. Here is a free school, supported by the Eliot family. The occupiers of houses residing one whole year within the town are nominally invested with the privilege of returning 2 members to parliament. But the proprietors, (about 20 in num-

ber,) of what are called *Burgage Tenements*, are the real electors. The town is governed by a port-reeve, annually elected at the courtleet of the lord of the manor: this officer is also bailiff of the borough, and can make any house in the place the prison of the person he arrests. Here is Port Eliot, the seat of Lord Eliot.

[Market Day and Fair.] Mär. on Fri.—Fairs, May 28, Aug. 1.

Dist. from London 22½ m.

St. HELENS, (Hants.) a small village, in the Isle of Wight, celebrated for its extensive bay, where the royal navy of Britain frequently ride at anchor. The East India Company's shipping usually stop here for provisions and water, and during war considerable traffic is carried on with the ships in the harbour. The church is small, and was erected in 1719, on the old one being destroyed by the sea; its remains serve as a sea mark. The Wesleyan methodists have lately erected a neat chapel here. Dist. from Brading about 1 m. Population 658.

St. IVES, (Huntingdonsh.) a m. t. pleasantly situated on the river Ouse, over which it has a handsome stone bridge, at the distance of about 6 m. from Huntingdon, nearly E. This place was called by the Saxons, Slepe, and is said to derive its present name from Ivo, a Persian bishop, who came over to England, about the year 600, preached the gospel, and died here. After his death he was canonized, and the monks of Ramsey finding his relics, founded here a Benedictine Priory, and gave his name to the town. It appears from an old Saxon coin, noticed in the Philosophical Transactions, that this place had formerly a mint; it was also once in much repute for its medicinal waters. Population 2426.

[Market Day.] Monday, very considerable for cattle brought from the North.

[Fairs.] Whit. Mon. and Oct. 10.

[Post.] The mail to Wisbeach passes through St. Ives, daily, at 5 m. and returns at 8 even.

[Principal Inn.] Crown.

[Coach.] Goes daily at 7 m. from Bell and Crown, Holborn.

[Gentleman's Seat.] On the r. Cranwell House, (Col. White.)

Dist. from London 60 m. and 20 from March.

St. IVES or St. ITHES, (Cornwall,) a m. t. situated in the Hundred of Penwith, at or near the N.E. angle of a very fine bay on the Bristol Channel, to which it gives name, and which is "bounded by bold rocks of black killas. Its proper and original name is St. Ihe's,

derived from Ila, a woman of great sanctity, who came hither from Ireland about the year 460." The church is a low but spacious building, situated near the sea shore; from this circumstance it happens that it is frequently covered at high tides, in tempestuous weather, with the spray of the sea. The chief articles of exportation are slate and pilchards. This port, as well as most others on the adjoining coast, is greatly incommoded by the sand driven in by the N.W. winds, and the town, as appears from Leland, has also suffered from the same cause. In the reign of Queen Mary St. Ives was governed by a portreeve and burghesses; but was not incorporated till the 16th year of Charles I. who vested the government of the town in a mayor, recorder, 12 capital and 94 inferior burghesses. The same charter granted to the inhabitants, 4 annual fairs, 2 weekly markets, and a grammar school. St. Ives is a borough, and has sent members to parliament ever since the reign of Queen Mary, and still returns two. The right of election is vested in the inhabitants paying scot and lot. Number of voters about 130. On entering the town from the side of Redruth, it has a respectable and pleasing appearance, all the houses being covered with slate, and in general well built; but on descending into the town, the streets are found to be disagreeably narrow, irregular, ill paved, and dirty. Population 3281.

Market Days and Fair.] Mar. days, Wed. and Fri.—Fair, Sat. before Advent Sun.

Post.] A bye post comes in here from Marazion, on Sun. Tues. Thurs. and Fri. at 10 o'clock, and goes out at 4.

Inn.] Golden Lion,

Gentlemen's Seats.] Dist. about half a m. S. is Tregenna Castle, the seat of — Stephens, esq. and dist. about 2 and a half m. S. is Trevethorn, H. Pradue, esq.

Dist. from London 977 m.

St. LAURENCE, (Kent.) is a very pleasant village, about a m. from Ramsgate, and is so called from the saint of that name to whom the church is dedicated; it is about 3 m. S. of Saint Peter's, and 4 from Margate, and was formerly a chapel to Minster, but was made parochial and a vicarage, in the year 1275. At a small distance from the church, to the eastward, in the r. to Ramsgate, are the remains of a chapel dedicated to the holy trinity, now converted into a dwelling house; in this chapel was founded a chauntry, or the support of which several lands

hereabouts were given, but which fell to the crown at the time of the reformation, and were made lay fee. In this parish was born Richard Joy, who in the reign of William III. had such reputation for superiority of strength and address, that he was called the English Sampson, and the strong man of Kent; and in the year 1699 his picture was engraved, with the representation of several of his amazing performances; among which are the pulling against an exceeding strong horse, breaking a rope which would bear 3500 weight, and lifting 9200 pounds. Dist. from London 71 m. About 1 mile N. from St. Lawrence, in the most sequestered part of the Isle of Thanet, is the pleasant and romantic little village of Manston, where the country life and the antient manners of Thanet exist in their original purity. A few houses skirt a small green, on which the summer visitors who may stroll hither from Ramsgate or Margate, although accustomed to the more splendid amusements of London, may view with pleasure the industrious cottagers, after the toils of the day, indulging their less refined tastes in overlooking the ruddy and healthy children at their rural sports and rustic activities. Here are the remains of a curious cave, which used to be much frequented by the company during the summer. From those parts of it which are not fallen in, it appears to have been formed by several excavations dug in the same direction, intersected by communications crossways, the whole cavern resembling a large subterraneous church, whose aisles were a cool and pleasant retreat during the sultry season of the year; the gothic arches below the surface of the ground resisting the utmost influence of the bright luminary. Manston court was the seat of the family of the Manstons for many years. Richard Manston is said to have been one of the recognitores magnæ assise in the reign of King John; in the 14th of Henry VI. William Manston was sheriff of Kent, and held his shrievalty at this place; he had issue Nicholas Manston, who married Eleanor, only daughter of Edmund Haut, esq. and had issue Julian, who being his sole heiress married to Thomas St. Nicholas, of Thorne, in the parish of Minster; this Nicholas Manston died August 6th, 1444, and lies buried in the N. chancel of St. Laurence's church, the burying place of the Manston family. The house is a very antient building, now occupied as a farm; towards the N. end of it stood a small chapel, the roof of which has been

many years fallen in; and the walls, overgrown with ivy, affording shelter to the bat and the owl, are now the only marks of the situation of this sacred and venerable ruin. This estate belonged lately to Lord Bolingbroke, but is now the property of Mr. Foat.

St. MAWES, (Cornwall) a borough town, situated on the E. side of the entrance into Falmouth haven, on a neck of land opposite to Falmouth, or rather to Pendennis castle, which defends the W. entrance. This last mentioned and most magnificent fortress occupies the brow of a hill which forms a peninsula between the English Channel and Falmouth haven, and appears to rise from the bay like an island. The rock on which it stands, proudly exalted, is upwards of 300 feet above the sea, and from its elevated situation completely commands the mouth of the harbour. The fortifications are of an irregular shape, including within the walls an area of rather more than 3 acres. On the N. or land front, the hill is defended by 4 cavaliers mounted with 70 pieces of cannon, and the banks, ditch, and even the very situation of the citadel, are admirably calculated to protect the rock from the approach of an enemy over the isthmus. On the E. face is a half moon battery, and close to the water's edge is another battery of 5 guns, called the Crab Quay. On the S. the hill slopes to the sea, and forms a kind of glacis. Within the works are barracks for troops, and various store houses and magazines; and in the S. part stands the old castle, built in the reign of Henry VIII. It consists wholly of granite, and over the doorway appear the arms of the monarch. The works of Henry were afterwards strengthened and enlarged by queen Elizabeth, but have undergone many alterations and repairs of late years. The interior of Henry's castle has also been modernized, and now forms a very convenient residence for the lieutenant governor. St. Mawe's castle is very inferior to Pendennis, both in size and situation, although erected nearly at the same time, and by the same monarch. The works of St. Mawe's are completely commanded by a hill which rises immediately behind them. The adjoining hamlet, honoured with the name of a borough town, and which has been represented by 2 members ever since the year 1562, consists of only one street, containing not more than 30 houses, inhabited by the families of a few fishermen, and the place itself is without either church, chapel, or meeting house. The castle of St. Mawe's

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has a governor, a deputy, and 2 gunners, with a platform of guns, and St. Mawe's is but a wretched hamlet to the parish of St. Just, (which also stands under the hill fronting the sea). The portreeve is the chief magistrate and returning officer at elections, the number of voters in do. is indefinite. The land in the neighbourhood has the appellation of Roseland, and is reckoned the best in the co. for all the purposes of agriculture.

St. NEOT'S (Huntingdonsh.) a m. t. seated on the river Ouse, over which there is a fine stone bridge at the distance of about 20 miles from Cambridge W.S.W. The town is large and well built, and it is noted for a very spacious, strong and handsome church, with a remarkable steeple, which is justly considered as a master-piece in its kind. Coals are brought to St. Neot's by water, and are conveyed from hence to all parts of the adjacent country. The town takes its name from an antient priory of black monks, subordinate to Ely, and first founded by a devout man, named St. Neotus. At the general suppression, the property of this monastery was granted to Sir Richard Williams, alias Cromwell. Here is a charity school. Population 1,988.

Market Day.] Thurs.

Fairs.] Jan. 29, Ascension day, June 23, Aug. 1, and Dec. 17.

Post.] The post sets out for London, to the N. and E. every day at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and comes in every morn. at 7; sets out every morn. for Kimbolton at 7, and returns every afternoon at 4.

Principal Inns.] Cross Keys, (post-office), and Falcon.

Coaches.] Go daily from the George and Blue Boar, Holborn, at 4 past 5 morn. and 7 even. and from the Three Cups, Aldersgate-st. on Tu. Th. Sat. at 4 p. 5 m.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Near St. Neot's, on the r. Cromwell House, (Colonel White;) and about 1 m. on the r. is Paxton Place, (H. P. Stanley, esq.) also the seat of R. Reynolds, esq.

St. NEOT'S, (Cornwall,) a populous parish, which derives its name from St. Neotus, a near relative of King Alfred, who died here in 896, and whose remains were removed hence and buried at St. Neot's in Huntingdonshire. Population 1041. Two fairs are held here on Easter Mon. and May 5.

St. PETERS, (Kent,) a pleasant village, 1 m. W. of Broadstairs, in the Isle of Thanet. It has a beautiful little church, the tower of which being a sea mark, well known to sailors, and

commands from its top a most extensive and variegated prospect; there is a very considerable fissure in this tower, extending from the summit to the bottom, which must have been either the effects of an earthquake, or perhaps has been produced by lightning, as some have with more probability supposed. This church was formerly one of the chapels belonging to Minster, but being made parochial, was endowed with the small tithes of the parish. The mayor of Dover appoints one of the principal inhabitants to be his deputy, this place being a member of that antient cinque port. Here are kept 2 fairs or wakes every year, one on June 20, being St. Peter's day, the patron of the church; and the other upon March 25, our Lady's day, who was supposed to preside over the altar at the N. chancel. The font, which stands at the W. end of the middle aisle, is a most beautiful piece of plaster work, of such excellent and skilful performance, as to appear to common eyes to be built with hewn stone. A small and neat chapel for the Wesleyan methodists was opened this year, (1814.) The population of this parish, (including that of Broadstairs) in 1811, was 1915.

SALISBURY, or NEW SARUM, (Wiltsh.) a city situated in the Southern district of the country, in a valley near the conflux of 3 rivers, the Avon, the Nadder, and the Willey, which divide themselves into small streams that are conducted and flow through every street. This city owes its origin to a cathedral founded here in the year 1219, by bishop Poor, who removed hither from old Sarum, upon which the greatest part of the citizens of new Sarum or Salisbury, as it then began to be called, followed him. It increased so fast that soon after it was incorporated by King Henry III. The cathedral, which was finished in 1258, is, for a Gothic building, the most elegant and regular structure of the kind in the kingdom. It is in the form of a lanthorn, and has a beautiful spire of free-stone in the middle, which is 410 feet high, being the loftiest in England. The windows are said to be as many in number as the days of the year. There is a library well furnished with books, belonging to the cathedral, and adjoining to it is a close for the residence of the canons and prebendaries, which is so large and well built, that it looks like a fine city of itself. The bishop's palace stands at the E. end of it. A particular description of the chapter house, the bells, cloysters, walls, roofs, pillars and other ornaments, &c. would

alone suffice to make up a considerable volume. Besides the cathedral, there are in this city, 3 other churches, and an hospital or college founded in the year 1683, by Bishop Ward, for 10 widows of poor clergymen. The city has a spacious market place, in which is a fine town house built of a very light coloured brick, with a portico and other ornaments of stone. The poultry cross is a curious gothic structure of an hexagonal form, with a ball and sundial at the top. There are many charitable foundations, within the city for the aged and infirm, and for the education of the infant poor; besides 2 grammar schools of considerable reputation. The municipal government of New Sarum is vested in a mayor, a recorder, deputy recorder, 24 aldermen, 30 common councilmen, a town clerk, and 3 sergeants at mace, but their jurisdiction does not extend into the close. Salisbury has sent representatives to parliament ever since the 23d year of King Edward I. the right of election being vested in the corporation. The manor belongs to the bishop, who holds his courts leet and courts baron in the Nisi Prius court of the town hall. The bishop appoints the clerk of the peace and the city bailiff. The principal manufactures of Salisbury are cutlery and steel goods, fine flannels, woollen serges, kerseymers, figured woollens for waistcoats, &c. The business of the town has been much increased since the advance of the Salisbury canal, which, at the distance of about 10 m. S.E. from the city, joins the Andover canal, and thus obtains a most advantageous intercourse with the port of Southampton. Salisbury contains 8645 inhabitants, as enumerated by the late act.

Market Days.] Tu. and Sat.

Fairs.] The 12th Market Tu. after Jan. 6, Mon. before April 5, Whit. Mon. and Tu. Sep. 11, and Oct. 18.

Post.] The post sets out for London, through Andover, Basingstoke, Hartford bridge, and Staines, every even. at half past 5 o'clock, except Sat. to Dorset, Somerset, Devonsh. and Cornwall, every morn. at 6 o'clock, except Mon. to Heytsbury, Westbury, Warminster, Devizes, Marlboro', Trowbridge, Bradford, Bath, Bristol, Frome, Shepton-mallet, and Wells every night, at 9 o'clock, to Winchester, Southampton, Jersey, Guernsey, Gosport, and Portsmouth, &c. every night at 9. Comes in from London, thro' Staines, &c. and Andover, every morning at 7 o'clock except Mon. from Cornwall, Devonshire, Somerset, and Dorset, every even. at 6, except Sat. from Bris-

to 1, through Bath, Bradford Shepton-mallet, Frome, &c. every night at 11, from Portsmouth, Jersey, Romsey, Winchester, &c. every night at 11 o'clock.

Bankers.] Messrs. Brodie and Co. draw on Bruce and Co.

Couches and Waggon.] A post coach sets out for Salisbury, from the Saracen's Head daily, at half past 6 in the morn. and from the Angel, St. Clements, Strand, daily, at 5 in the morn. Also from the Bell and Crown, Holborn, daily, at $\frac{1}{2}$ before 4, and at 5 aft. from the Castle and Falcon, Aldersgate-street, on Mon. and Wed. at 2 aft. from the Swan with 2 Necks, Lad-lane, (the mail) daily, at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 7 even. (Sun. at $\frac{1}{2}$ before 6,) and at $\frac{1}{2}$ before 6 morn. A waggon from the Black and White Bears, Piccadilly, and the Castle and Falcon Aldersgate, daily, at noon.

Principal Inns.] Antelope, King's Arms, Three Swans, (excise office) Red Lion, and White Hart.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Entering the city on the r. is the seat of H. P. Wyndham, esq. On the l. on the banks of the Avon, is Longford Castle, Earl of Radnor, built in the time of King James I. The gallery contains some admirable pictures by the greatest masters. On the r. dist. 3 miles is Wilton House, Earl of Pembroke. The buildings of this elegant and magnificent villa were designed by Holbein and Inigo Jones, on a plan worthy of ancient Rome. It is celebrated for the family portraits by Vandyke and a most valuable collection of pictures, antique statues, busts, &c. among which are the collections of the cardinals Richelieu and Mazarine, and the greatest part of the Earl of Arundel's. In short, a description of it forms, at present, one of the principal objects in a history of the arts and belles lettres.

Salisbury is distant from London, by Andover, 81 m. by Stockbridge 80 m. and a $\frac{1}{2}$. On the r. are turnpike roads to Devizes, Warminster, Hindon and Shaftesbury; also one on the l. to Southampton and Lymington, and across the Avon river, and on the l. a T. R. to Ringwood.

SALTASH, (Cornwall) a m. t. situated on the side of a steep hill, on the l. bank of the Tamar river, which is navigable for vessels of any burden, about 3 miles from Plymouth Dock. The principal streets run at right angles from the river. The foundation of the whole town is a solid rock, and the buildings are composed of the native stone. The houses rise one above

another, in a quick ascent, to the summit of the hill, on which stands the church, a chapel of ease to the parish of St. Stephen, in which it stands; and the mayoralty hall. The latter is a modern building supported on several pillars; the markets are held in the space beneath it. On the brow of the hill is an old conduit or covered spring. The streets of Saltaash are narrow, and the houses, for the most part, but indifferently built. The inhabitants are chiefly fishermen. This town is approached from the Devonshire side, by a ferry over the Tamar. The rent of this ferry which in 1802 was let for the annual payment of 341l. forms part of the revenues of the corporation. The last charter was granted, June 7, 1774; here is a mayor, who is water coroner; also six aldermen, and an indefinite number of burgesses. The right of election is possessed by the burghage holders, in number about 70. The first return of representatives to parliament was made in the reign of Edward VI. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade in malt and beer, and furnish the markets at Plymouth Dock, with all kinds of provisions and necessaries by the passage boats. Population 1478.

Market Day.] Sat.

Fairs.] Feb. 2, July 25, Tues. before Christmas, and also the Tues. before Lady day, Midsummer day, and Michaelmas day.

Post.] A bye post from Plymouth arrives every Mon. Tues. and Sat. the expence of which is paid by a subscription collected among the inhabitants.

Inn.] Oxford.

Gentlemen's Seats.] At the dist. of about 3 m. is Hatt Hall, the seat of—Symonds, esq. and dist. about 6 m. is Crocadon, l. Corryton, esq.

Dist. from London 320 m.

SALTLEET, (Linc.) a decayed m. t. situate on a small creek of the German Ocean. Here is a good building, erected as a bathing hotel; but of late years few persons have resorted to it, the shore being very flat, and the bathing place upwards of a mile distant. The ancient name was Stepney, the old town of which was partly destroyed by a storm and the rupture of a sea bank. This was formerly a place of considerable trade: it has still, indeed, a harbour for shipping, but this having been much neglected, is now frequented only by lighters. Population 169. The town is most unpleasantly situated, being almost always full of blown sand.

Market Day.] Sat. but very little frequented.

Fair.] On Oct. 3, exactly one week before Old Michaelmas day; it was formerly celebrated for foals and sheep, though now pretty considerable, it is annually decreasing in consequence.

SANDBACH, (Chesh.) a m. t. delightfully situated on an eminence near the little river Wheelock, at the distance of about 4 miles from Middlewich, S.E. The Wheelock falls into the Dan, about 5 miles below the town near Middlewich. Its chief trade is in shoes. Here is a large antient church, and a chapel for the methodists. Population 2311. In the market place are 2 square crosses, ornamented with various images, and a carved representation of the crucifixion. The t. had formerly a considerable trade in the manufacture of worsted, yarn, and stuffs for country wear, but latterly this trade has much declined.

Market Day and Fairs.] Mar. day, Thurs.—Fairs, Easter Tu. and 1st. Tu. after Sept. 10.

Inn.] George and Dragon.

Post.] Mail arrives at 9 m. and goes out at 10 m.

Coach.] The Liverpool coach, (from Golden Cross, Charing Cross, on Sun. Wed. Fri. at 6 m.) passes through this town.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Three m. N. E. is Brereton Hall, (— Bracebridge, esq.) This was the antient seat of the family of Brereton. Near this place is the noted pool, called Bag Mere, in which, it is said, large trunks of trees were seen floating, a few days previous to the death of an heir of that family, when they again disappeared. A great part of this pool is now drained, by which many acres of valuable land are recovered. Four m. S. is Crewe Hall, (John Crewe, esq.) and 3 m. S. is Oakhanger, (— Reddy, esq.)

Sandbach is dist. from London 162 m. from Middlewich 5 m. and 12 from Northwich.

SANDWICH, (Kent) a m. t. situated on the river Stour, at the distance of about 2 miles from where it falls into the sea between the N. and S. Foreland. It was once a considerable sea port, but is now much decayed, on account of its river being so choked up with sand as only to admit of small vessels. Here was likewise a staple for wool, which was removed hither from Queenborough, in the reign of Richard II. and, in the time of Queen Elizabeth, some Flemings established here a manufacture of woollen cloth: but the

chief trade of the inhabitants at present is in malt. Sandwich contains three parish churches, about 518 houses, and 9755 inhabitants. The river and quays are at the North side of the town. From the remains of fortifications about the town it appears to have been formerly a place of considerable strength; and it is supposed by many respectable authors to have been the landing place generally resorted to by the Romans, and the site of their ancient city Rhotupia. Here is a free-school, built out of the ruins of an ancient priory of the Carmelites or White Friars; also a very ancient town-hall, over which is a council chamber, a custom house, and 2 charity schools. Sandwich is a cinque port, and has the following members belonging to it: Fordwich, Deal, Ramsgate, Reculver, Barre, Stonar, and Walmer. It was incorporated by Edward III. who vested the magistracy in a mayor, recorder, 12 jurats, and 21 common councilmen. This place sends 2 members to parliament; number of voters 460. There is a good bridge here over the river, with a passage in the middle for the largest description of vessels that use the port. The streets of the town are narrow and irregular, but there are some good houses, and the fish market, which consists principally of shops, is reckoned a handsome square. Here is also another square, called the corn market. As a cinque port, Sandwich was obliged formerly to furnish 5 ships, completely equipped for service. The town is, for the most part, supplied with water from a narrow stream, called the Delph, which runs through it. By the river the inhabitants export, chiefly to the London and Rochester markets, corn, malt, carrots, fruit, and seeds, the surrounding soil being remarkably good for all sorts of garden stuff.

Market Days and Fair.] Mar. days, Wed. and Sat.—Fair, Dec. 4.

Post.] The London post comes in every morn. Monday excepted, about 9 o'clock. The Ramegate post returns to Sandwich about 5 in the aft. except during the bathing season, when it is allowed to be $\frac{1}{2}$ an hour later. The Sandwich bag is sealed at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 5, and sets off at 6, at which time the post comes in from Deal.

Bankers.] Messrs. Harvey and Co. who draw on Glyn and Co. London.

Inns.] Bell and Rose,

Gentlemen's Seats.] On the r. are Fenderland House, Mrs. Dare; and Statenberg House, E. George, esq. beyond which are Updown, Rev. H.

Plumtre; and Dane Court, R. Ailesbie, esq.

Sandwich is dist. from London 68 m.

SARR, (Kent), a small village, containing 185 inhabitants, and situated at the most south-western extremity of Thanet: it was formerly a sea port, and much more populous than it is now, being frequented in the more early ages by the crews of the numerous ships which anchored here in their passage to and from the North Mouth. In Bede's time 2 ferry boats were employed here which were occupied in transporting men and cattle from the Isle of Thanet to East Kent, the water being then about 3 furlongs wide.—The loss of trade in this place, was the natural consequence of the failure of the navigation, and soon occasioned the removal of most of the inhabitants who had been attracted thither by the bustle of a sea port; and in the end was the most probable cause of the dissolution of this little vicarage; the parish church being in consequence suffered to decay. The vicarage is now united to the neighbouring parish of St. Nicholas, whose vicar receives the small tithes and offerings from both those villages, but Sarre still preserve the distinction of maintaining its own poor: it is a member of the port of Sandwich, and is regulated by a deputy from the mayor of that town. Being at an equal distance from the principal towns in Thanet and of Canterbury, this place has two exceeding good inns, the Crown and the King's Arms, for the accommodation of the company travelling to and from the island. Here is kept by subscription of several gentlemen in the neighbourhood, an excellent pack of swift and quick-scented hounds, which hunt during the season for the enjoyment of that invigorating exercise, on Mon. Wed. and Fri. (Hunter's Account of the Isle of Thanet, p. 114.)

Dist. from London 64 m. and 8 from Margate and Ramsgate.

SARUM OLD, or OLD SALISBURY, (Wilts) an ancient borough, which though now reduced to a single house, still sends 2 members to parliament; these are chosen by the proprietors of 13 adjacent lands. It once covered the summit of a high steep hill; but there is nothing now to be seen of the ancient city, but some small ruins of a castle, with a double entrenchment and deep ditch. The tracks of the streets and cathedral may be pretty distinctly traced out by the different colour of the corn growing where once the city stood. In 1600, Governor Pitt bought the manor from a descendant

of Robert Cecil, 2d son of Lord Burleigh, (on which Robert, King James bestowed the earldom) for the sum of 1,500l. The governor's nephew, afterwards the great Earl of Chatham, was born at the manor house, in a neighbouring village (Stratford); and his descendant, Thomas Pitt, Lord Camelford, who was killed in a duel in Mar. 1804, had it in possession. This place was quite forsaken even in the reign of Henry VII. The election of members is usually holden under a temporary house, erected under a large tree. Old Sarum is about 1 m. N. of Salisbury.

SAXMUNDHAM, (Suffolk) a m. t. situated upon a hill between Woodbridge and Yoxford, in the road to Haselworth, about 12 m. N.E. of Ipswich. It consists of about 400 pretty good houses, and has 1 large church, and a dissenting meeting house, but contains nothing remarkable, nor is there any particular manufacture carried on here. The streets are narrow, and not paved. Population 967.

Market Days and Fairs.] Mar. day, Thurs.—Fairs, Holy Thursday, and Sept. 23.

Inn.] Bell.

Gentlemen's Seats.] On the r. is the seat of C. Long, esq. and through the t. on the l. is Carlton, E. Fuller, esq. Dist. from London 89 m.

SCARBOROUGH, (Yorksh. N. R.) a m. t. situated on the German Ocean, and on the declining side of a high steep rock, near which are huge craggy cliffs, almost inaccessible. On the top of this rock is a large green plain, comprehending about 19 acres, with a little well of fresh water springing out of the rock. A noble large castle was erected here by King Henry II. which is now mostly in ruins. This place is greatly frequented on account of its spa well, the waters of which are a compound of vitriol, iron, alum, nitre, and salt, and are both purgative and diuretic; as also for sea bathing, on which account it is much improved of late years in the number and beauty of its buildings. The houses of the town, which are well built and strong, are in a romantic situation, laid out and bending in the form of a half-moon to the sea, by which it is partly surrounded. Scarborough has a good trade, a commodious quay, and a considerable number of vessels, chiefly employed in the coal trade from Newcastle to London. The number of inhabitants is about 7000. Besides the church, here are meeting houses for the Methodists, Independents, and other dissenters. Herrings are taken here, and on the neighbouring coast,

in great numbers, from the middle of August to November; with which, and cod fish, mackarel, turbot, and other fish, they supply the city of York.—The drying, pickling, and sale of the herrings is productive of great advantage to the inhabitants. Here is a manufactory of sail cloth. Scarborough is a town corporate, governed by 2 bailiffs, a recorder, 2 coroners, &c. and returns 2 members to parliament. Number of voters 38. There are, at present, 33,400 tons of shipping which belong to this port. The York and Edinburgh coaches pass through daily.

Market Days and Fairs.] Mar. days, Thurs. (the principal one) and Sat.—Fairs, Holy Thurs. and Nov. 22.

Post.] The post generally comes in about 8 o'clock in the morn. and goes out at 2 in the aft.

Bankers.] Messrs. Woodall and Co. who draw on Down and Co. London; and Messrs. Lister and Co. who draw on Bond and Co. ditto.

Principal Inns.] Blacksmith's Arms, New Inn, George, Old Globe, Talbot, Pyed Bull, and Red Lion.

Gentleman's Seat.] At the dist. of about 6 m. is Hackness, the seat of Sir Rich. B. Johnson, bart.

Scarborough is dist. from London by Lincoln, 214 m. and by York 235.

SEDBERG, (Yorksh. W. R.) a m. t. containing 180 inhabitants. Its maff. is on Wed. and fairs are held on Mar. 26, and Oct. 29, for cattle, &c.

Principal Inn.] The King's Arms.

Dist. from London 265 m. 10 from Kendal, and 77 from York.

SELBY, (Yorksh. W. R.) a m. t. situated on the r. bank of the river Ouse, at the dist. of about 12 m. nearly S. from York. It is a small but populous t. has several merchants, and some trade, the river here being navigable for vessels of a considerable size, which sail to London and other ports. The trade of this place has been much improved of late years, by a new canal that communicates from hence with the rivers Aire and Calder. King Henry I. was born at Selby; and his father, William the Conqueror, built a noble abbey here for Benedictine monks, in the year 1069, which at the general dissolution, was granted to Ralph Sadler. Its abbots were miltred. The remains are considerable; and the W. end of the church is now parochial. There has been lately erected here, over the Ouse, one of the most complete and handsome wooden bridges in the kingdom; much admired for the quickness of dispatch used in admitting vessels through it,

by means of a leaf or swivel in the centre, which, though estimated to weigh 70 tons or upwards, can be opened or shut in the space of 1 minute. Population 3368.

Market Days and Fairs.] Mar. day, Mon.—Fairs Easter Tues. June 23, and Oct. 10.

Post.] The post, which is a subaltern to Ferrybridge, comes in every morn. at 7 o'clock, and goes out every aft. at 4

Principal Inn.] George.

Gentlemen's Seats.] At Camelsforth, near Selby, the seat of Price Jocelyn, esq. and at Cowick, the Hon. Viscount Downe has a seat.

Selby is dist. from London 177 m.

SETTLE, (Yorksh. W. R.) a m. t. situated on the river Ribble, over which it has a stone bridge, and in the western border of the co. among the hills which separate Yorksh. from Lancash. and in the road from York to Lancaster. The t. is irregularly built, but has a spacious market-place. The parish church is at Giggleswick, on the opposite side of the river. Population, 1153.

Market Day and Fairs.] Mar. day, Tues. also a good market for fat and lean cattle every Mon. fortnight.—Fairs, Th. before Good Fri. 3 fortnight fairs every other Fri. from thence to Whitsunside; April 26, Whit. Tues. Aug. 19, and Oct. 27.

Post.] The post goes out for the S. on Sun. Tues. Wed. and Fri. at 7 in the morn. and on Mon. and Thurs at ½ past 11 in the morn. arrives on the 4 days first-mentioned at 2 in the aftn. The N. post arrives on Sun. Wed. and Fri. at 10 in the even. and sets out on Mon. Thurs. and Sat. immediately on the arrival of the S. post of that day.

Bankers.] Messrs. Barbeck and Co. who draw on Dimsdale and Co.

Principal Inns.] Golden Lion, and Spread Eagle.

Coaches.] The Leeds & York coaches pass through daily.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Between the t. and bridge, on the r. is Marshfield, Mrs. Parker; and over the bridge, on the r. is Stackhouse, W. Clapham, esq. and from the bridge also on r. is Langcliffe Place, Edw. Clayton, esq.

Dist. from London, 933 m.

SEVEN OAKS, (Kent) a m. t. situated near the river Darent, on the r. to Rye, at the dist. of about 7 m. from Tunbridge, N. W. It is so named from 7 very great high oaks, which stood near it when first built. Seven Oaks, is a well built t. and a great thoroughfare. Here is an hospital and a free-school, by Sir William Rumpstead of Sevenoaks, originally a deserted

child, and found in the street here, but who became afterwards, lord mayor of London. The first foundation of the school was in the year 1492, which Queen Elizabeth afterwards confirmed, and greatly augmented the revenues of it. There are 6 exhibitions annually, of 15l. each, but not confined to any particular college or university.

Market Day and Fairs.] Mar. day, Sat.—Fairs, July 10, and Oct. 12.

Inns.] Royal Oak, and Crown.

Post.] Mail arrives at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 12 aft. and goes out at 1 in the morn.

Coaches] Go from the Black Lion, Water-lane, on Tues. Thurs. and Sat. at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 1; from Bolt-in-Tun, Fleet-street, at 3 aftn. Summer, and 2 aftn. Winter, (Sun. excepted); and from the Golden Cross, Charing Cross, daily, at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 3, except Sun.

Gentlemen's Seats.] At the end of the t. is Knowle House and Park, the seat of the Duke of Dorset. The house is quadrangular, and a noble pile of Gothic structure; with the adjacent buildings it covers above 5 acres of land. The rooms and galleries are furnished with a great number of paintings, by the most capital masters.—The park is finely diversified by winding vales and rising grooves, and ornamented with rich plantations. On the r. is a white house, the seat of M. Lambert, esq. Beyond Knowle park, on the l. is River Hill, H. Woodcote, esq. and a little further, also on the l. is Belle Vue, H. Gordon, esq.

Dist. from London 24 m.

SHAFTSBURY, (Dorsetsh.) a m. t. situated in the northern extremity of the county on a high hill, which commands an extensive prospect into the counties of Wilts and Somerset, and in the great post road from London to Taunton. The town contains about 560 houses, many of which are of free-stone, and about 2635 inhabitants. Besides the two churches, here is a neat town-hall, where the quarter sessions are held, a presbyterian meeting, a free school, 2 alms-houses, and several remains of antiquity. The town is a corporation, vested by charter of 17th Charles II. in a mayor, recorder, and 12 capital burgesses. Shaftsbury has returned members from the beginning of parliaments to the present time, saving a defect in 3 reigns, viz. Henry VII. Henry VIII. and Edward VI.—The right of election is in the inhabitants paying scot and lot. Number of voters 217. The chief manufacture of the t. is that of shirt buttons, in which about 1200 persons, chiefly women and children, are employed. Water is so

scarce here, that they are obliged to fetch it from some distance, in carts or on horses.

Market Day and Fairs.] Mar. Sat. Fairs, Sat. before Palm Sun. Midsummer Day, and Nov. 22.

Post.] The post from London comes in every day in the week, except Sat. at 11 in the morn. and departs at 3 in the aftn.

Bankers.] Messrs. Sawyer and Co. draw on Glyn and Co. London.

Principal Inn.] Red Lion.

Coach and Waggon.] A post coach sets out for Shaftsbury, or Shastoff, as it is sometimes called, from the Bell and Crown, Holborn, daily, at 11 in the morn. and 5 in the afternoon; and a waggon from the Swan, Holborn Bridge, on Tu. Th. & Sat. in the morn.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Dist. about $\frac{1}{2}$ a m. is Pensbury House, the seat of Sir F. Sykes, bart. and dist. about 3 m. Sedge Hill House, W. Hellyar, esq.

Shaftsbury is dist. from London 101 m. Through the t. on the r. is a turnpike road to Wincanton. At the dist. of about 1 m. is Shaftsbury turnpike-gate, where on the r. there is a turnpike road to Hindon.

SHEERNESS, (Kent) a m. t. seated on the NW. point of the island of Sheppey, where the Medway joins the Thames, at the W. Swale, or principal mouth of the first mentioned river. In the year 1667, this place was taken and some slight fortifications destroyed by the Dutch; after which a fort was erected, which has since been increased to a regular fortification, with a garrison under a governor, lieutenant-governor, fort-major, and other officers; and there is, at present, such a line of heavy cannon, completely commanding the mouth of the river, that no fleet of men of war could attempt to pass by, without the hazard of being torn to pieces. In fact, Sheerness is not only a fortress, but a respectable town, with several streets in it, and peopled with inhabitants of various descriptions, but chiefly consist of such whose occupations oblige them to reside here. The officers of the ordnance have here an office for the furnishing of every ship with military stores, and to check the officers of the ships in demand of those stores. Here is also a yard for the building of ships, with a dock intended chiefly for repairing ships that may meet with some sudden and unlooked-for accident; but these are generally fifth and sixth rate ships, small frigates, yachts, &c. although sometimes large vessels are put on the stocks here. A chapel

has been erected for the convenience of the inhabitants, but the minister is of the mother church. An excellent spring was lately discovered here, in consequence of a well having been sunk below the sea, before which, the yard and garrison were supplied with fresh water from Chatham. Sheerness is generally reckoned one of the most unhealthy spots in the kingdom.—Population, 1685, including 520 convicts on board a hulk.

Market Day.] Sat.

Dist. from London 46 m.

SHEFFIELD, (Yorks.) is a large and populous m. t. of the W. Riding, and in the wapentake of Stafford and Tickhill. It stands at the junction of the rivers Sheaf and Don, over each of which is a stone bridge; and within 2 m. of the Measbrook, a small stream which separates the two counties of York and Derby. It is the chief town of an illdefined district, called Hallamshire, from a place of that name, which appears to have been of considerable consequence at the time of the great Norman survey, though so total has been its ruin, that now the very site of it is uncertain. This district abounding in mines of iron, the inhabitants were, at a very early period, engaged in various manufactures of that metal, and still a very large proportion of its population are so employed. It is calculated, that not fewer than 40,000 persons are engaged in the various branches of the iron manufactures. Those who make knives, scissors, shears, scythes, sickles, files, and edged tools of various descriptions, are incorporated by act of parliament 21 Jac. i. by the style of the corporation of cutlers in Hallamshire. They are governed by a master (who is annually elected) two wardens, 6 seachers, and 24 assistants, who hold their meetings for the regulation of trade and other purposes, at a hall built by them in the town of Sheffield. The articles enumerated above are considered as the staple manufactures of the place, and for these the town and neighbourhood have long been held in the highest reputation, both at home and abroad. But beside the manufactories of these articles, there are in the town or its immediate vicinity, founderies for casting of larger iron articles, and extensive concerns in a branch of trade, to which Sheffield owns a considerable portion of its present consequence as a manufacturing town, the making of silver-plated goods. It also partakes with Birmingham in the button trade; here are white lead works, and a large cotton factory. Besides the

incorporated cutlers, there are three other corporate bodies within the t. namely, 1. The t. regents, who are 7 of the principal inhabitants, to whom is entrusted the management of a certain property in houses and lands, given to public uses by benefactors unknown, and in time immemorial. The income from this property is expended in lighting the town, benefactions to the public charities, and other miscellaneous services. 2. The church burgesses, who are 12 of the principal inhabitants, erected into a body politic and corporate by patent 1 Mariz, to whom is committed the controul of another public property, the income from which, is to be appropriated to the perpetual support of 3 clergymen, who are to assist the vicar at the parish church, and to other purposes as specified in their patent. 3. The school burgesses, who are the governors of a grammar-school, which was founded in the reign of James I. There are here many noble charitable institutions. Foremost in point of antiquity stands the hospital of Gilbert, Earl of Shrewsbury, founded by his will dated 1616, but not erected till 1670. Here are dwellings for a limited number of men and women, who receive a weekly allowance in money for their support. Hollis's hospital was founded and endowed by the family of Hollis, raised to wealth and consequence by their commercial connections with this t. Here 16 poor cutlers' widows have each a comfortable dwelling, and are allowed 7s. per week. A charity school for poor boys founded in 1708, in which 60 boys are clothed, fed and instructed, principally supported by voluntary contributions. A school for poor girls, upon the same plan, in which 60 are constantly maintained. This was erected in the year 1786. In 1793 the first stone was laid of an infirmary or hospital near the t. and in the year 1797 this noble building was completed and opened for the reception of patients. A Sunday and day school on Dr. Bell's plan has lately been erected. There is another school on Lancaster's plan where 730 boys are taught, a school of industry for poor girls, and many other charitable institutions on a smaller scale supported by voluntary contributions. Here are many places of public worship, viz. the parish churches, of St. Paul's, and St. James's, which with the chapel at Talbot's hospital belong to the establishment. The upper chapel in Norfolk-street, the nether meeting in the same street, the chapel in Queen-street, Howard-street, Coalpit-lane, Norfolk street, West-st.

Scotland-street, Garden street, and Lee Croft, belonging to different classes of Dissenters. The Quakers and Roman Catholics have also their places of worship. These chapels are in general neat buildings, but the three churches may justly be considered as ornaments to the town. St. Paul's and St. James's are comparatively modern erections, but the parish church is an antient and venerable pile. It has lately undergone a thorough repair. In this church lie interred many persons of distinction, viz. Lady Elizabeth Butler, 1510, Mary Countess of Northumberland, Elizabeth, Countess of Lenox, mother to the unfortunate Lady Arabella Stuart, four Earls of Shrewsbury and their Countesses, Peter Rollet, the French secretary, to Mary, Queen of Scots, and others. For several of their persons have yet remaining very superb monuments. Of the other public buildings in the town, may be mentioned the town-hall, the news-room, in the parish church yard, the charity schools, hospitals and the infirmary. Here is also a subscription library, but on a scale by no means commensurate to the population and opulence of the town: also a handsome theatre and assembly rooms. Sheffield was for several hundred years the principal place of residence for an illustrious line of Furnivals, Nevils, and Talbots, to whom most of its inhabitants were tenants, and through whom a very large estate in this neighbourhood is descended, together with the manor, to His Grace the Duke of Norfolk. They had a castle in the town, at the junction of the two rivers. Here Mary, Queen of Scots was confined, during by far the largest part of the 18 years she spent in captivity in England; but the curious traveller will look in vain for any traces of this once strong and spacious edifice. It was demolished soon after the civil wars, and its site is now occupied by warehouses, and dwelling-houses. The same illustrious persons had also an extensive park adjoining the town, in the centre of which stood a noble mansion, commanding a magnificent prospect over the surrounding country. Of this there are considerable remains. An establishment was kept up here by its noble owners till the beginning of the last century, when the park was divided into small farms, and the house into small tenements. The parish of Sheffield is divided into six townships, viz. Sheffield, Ecclesall Bierlow, Brightside Bierlow, Upper and Nether Hallam, and Attercliffe cum Darnall. At Ecclesall and Attercliffe

are chapels of ease to the parish church. At the latter village and also in the Bridge houses, which form a part of Brightside Bierlow, at Fullwood and Whiteley Wood, are meeting-houses for different classes of dissenters. The river Don runs through the parish, various smaller streams fall into it, as the Sheaf, the Porter, the Riveling, and the Loxley. On the branch of these streams are erected forges and grinding wheels. The river Don is navigable at 8 m. dist. from the town. At this place was born Dr. Robert Saunderson, Bishop of Lincoln, Mr. Francis Jessop an eminent mathematician and naturalist, one of the cabinet members of the Royal Society, and Mr. John Balguy, the acute and learned champion of Bishop Hoadley. At Attercliffe was an academy for the education of ministers among the presbyterian dissenters, where Saunderson the third professor, and Dr. Secker, Archbishop of Canterbury, had part of their education. And at Sheffield resided for many years Dr. Thomas Short, a learned physician, and author of various medical works: in one of these he gives an account of a spring of mineral water at Fullwood in this parish. Horse races were formerly held here on Crooke's Moor, but they have been discontinued for many years. Sheffield is 162 m. dist. from London 6 from Rotherham, 18 from Doncaster, 18 from Worksop, 12 from Chesterfield, 11 from Barnsby, 24 from Waterfield, and 54 from York. The population in 1811 was 53,935.

Market Days and Fairs.] The markets are Tues. and Sat. and there are 2 fairs in the year, viz. on the Tues. in the week succeeding Whitsun week, and on Nov. 28.

Principal Inns.] The Tontine Inn, Healey's Hotel, Commercial Inn, and the King's Head.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Wentworth house the magnificent seat of Earl Fitzwilliam is within 8 m. of the town. Thunderscliffe Grange, the seat of the Earl of Eppingham 5 m. Sandbeck, the seat of the Earl of Scarborough 12 m. near to which is Roche Abbey, in ruins, with the grounds about it well laid out. Wentworth castle, the seat of H. Vernon, esq. formerly of the Earl of Stafford, dist. 12 m. Wortley, the seat of J. A. Stewart Wortley, esq. 7 m. near to which is Wharnciffe Lodge, in a singularly romantic situation, where the Lady Mary Wortley Montague spent some part of her early life, and where was born her son, the singular Mr. Wortley Montague. The ruins of Beauchief Abbey are within 5 m. of

Sheffield on the Derbyshire side of the town.

Bankers.] Messrs. Parker, Shores, and Blakelock, draw on Moreland and Co. London, and Messrs. Walker, Eyre and Hanleys, draw on Everett and Co. London,

Post.] Letters for London, Birmingham, Manchester, Liverpool, &c. &c. received till half past 10 o'clock in the even. For Leeds and the West Riding of Yorkshire, till 8 o'clock in the even. For Doncaster, York, and the N. till 3 o'clock in the aft.

Coaches.] The mail to London every morn. at half past 2 o'clock, to Birmingham, Manchester, Liverpool, &c. &c. at 3 o'clock in the morn. to Doncaster and the N. at 3 o'clock in the aft. to Leeds, &c. at 10 o'clock in the even. Other coaches to London every morn. from the Tentine and King's Head Inns, and also to Doncaster, York, Hull, &c. To Leeds every even. when the London coaches come in.

Waggons.] To London from Pickford's and Hunt's warehouses; to the North and to Birmingham, from Anderton's; to Manchester, &c. from Johnson's, Hibberson's, and others. Waggons from various houses to other parts of the kingdom.

Sheffield is dist. from London, by Newark, 160 m. and by Nottingham 164 m. On the Nottingham road, on the r. there is a turnpike road to Worksop, and 1 on the l. to Huddersfield. Across the river Don, and on r. there is a turnpike road to Rotherham.

SHEPTON MALLETT, (Somersetsh.) a m. t. situated in a low valley, well watered with rivulets for the clothier's business, 5 m. E. of the city of Wells, and about 16 S. W. of Bath. This place contains about 100 houses, and about 4638 inhabitants. The church stands on the E. side of the market-place, and is a very large and handsome edifice. Here are also places of worship for the methodists, presbyterians, and quakers. The t. has long been famous for its manufacture of woollen cloth and knit stockings.—The streets are very narrow, steep, and irregular. The market-cross is a curious structure, consisting of 5 arches, supported by pentagonal columns: it was erected in the year 1500, and lands of a considerable value have been appropriated for its support.—The town is governed by a constable.

Market Day and Fair] Mar. day, Fri. originally Mon.—Fair, Aug. 8.

Post.] The post sets out to London every morn. except Sat. at 10 o'clock,

and arrives from thence every day except Mon. at 4 o'clock in the aft. set out for Wells at 10 in the morn. and arrives from thence at 4 in the aft.

Principal Inns.] George, Bell, and Freemason's Arms.

Coaches.] A coach goes from the Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, on Sun. Tues. and Thurs. at 3 aft.

Gentlemen's Seats.] At or near Shepton Mallett is the seat of Wm. Provis, esq. and the seats of — Eames, esq. and Francis Morgan, esq.

Dist. from London 114 m.

SHERBOURNE, (Yorksh.) see SHIREBOURNE.

SHERBOURN, (Dorsetsh.) a m. t. pleasantly situated, partly on the acclivity of a hill, and partly in the fertile vale of Bolackmore, about 40 m. W. by S. of Salisbury. It is a t. of considerable antiquity, having been erected into a bishopric by Ina, king of the West Saxons, in the year 704. The celebrated Asser Menevensis, who wrote the life of Alfred the Great, and assisted that king in his literary pursuits, was a bishop of Sherbourn. In the year 1075, the see was finally removed to Old Sarum. At the general suppression, the revenues of Sherbourn Abbey, were rated at the annual sum of 612l. 14s. 7d. In Leland's time, Sherbourn is represented as being "the most frequented town in the county:" and he reports that "its woollen manufactures turned to the best account; a silk manufactory, the linen manufacture, and making of shirt buttons, constitute the chief business of the townspeople at present. The number of inhabitants returned under the population act of 1811, was 3370. The general quarter sessions for the peace are held in Sherbourn once a year, on the Tues. after Easter week. Sherbourn church is a magnificent pile of building, more resembling a cathedral than a parochial church. The interior is light, lofty, and spacious. Adjoining the E. end of the church is the free school, founded by Edward VI. in the 4th year of his reign. The almshouse, an antient structure on the S. side of the churchyard, was originally an hospital of the order of St. Augustine. Castletown is a suburb to Sherbourn, on being separated from the t. by the river Parrott, and having a church of its own. The castle of Sherbourn, now mostly in ruins, stood on a hill in the eastern part of Castletown.

Market Day and Fairs.] Mar. day, Sat.—Fairs, Wed. before Holy Thurs. July 18 and 26, (but if either fall on

Sat. or Sun. the fair is kept on the next Mon.) and the 1st Mon. after Oct. 10.

Post.] A mail is dispatched for London about 1 o'clock in the aftn. and comes in about 2.

Bankers.] Messrs. Pretor and Co. who draw on Rogers and Co. London.

Principal Inn.] Antelope.

Coaches and Waggon.] A post coach sets out for Sherbourn, from the Bell and Crown, Holborn, daily at 11 in the morn. and 5 in the aftn. and a waggon from the Swan, Holborn-bridge, on Tues. Thurs. and Sat. morn.

Gentlemen's Seats.] On the r. dist. about 7 m. are Hazel Grove, Mrs. Ackland; and North Cadbury, J. Bennett, esq.

Sherbourn is dist. from London, 116.

SHIELDS, NORTH, (Northumb.) a m. t. situated at the mouth of the river Tyne, about 10 m. E. of Newcastle. In the beginning of the reign of King Edward I. it consisted only of 6 fishermen's huts. The church was built in the year 1659. At present this place is so considerably increased, as to be little inferior to Wapping, on the river Thames, which it greatly resembles. A little below North Shields is a garrison, called Clifford's Fort, once a strong and handsome stone building, well mounted with cannon; of late years barracks have been erected in it, for the use of the soldiers and artillery. Large quantities of salt and glass are made here. Opposite to this place is South Shields, also a populous seaport. At these ports, upwards of 400 vessels are loaded annually.

Market Day.] Weds.

Post.] Here is an established one.

Principal Inns.] George, Star and Garter, and Half Moon.

Dist. from London 277 m.

SHIFFNAL or SHEPPNAL, (Salop) a m. t. and very great thoroughfare, on the mail road from London to Holyhead. It has an old church and small charity school. Population 4061. The Holyhead mail and post coach pass through daily.

Market Day.] Sat.

Fairs.] Aug. 5, and Nov. 12.

Post.] Mail arrives at 4 in the aftn. and goes out at 2 in the morn.

Principal Inns.] Jerminham Arms, Talbot, and Red Lion.

Coaches.] From London to Shrewsbury and Holyhead pass through every day.

Gentlemen's Seats.] A $\frac{1}{2}$ m. on r. is Aston Hall, J. Moultrie, esq. and a $\frac{1}{2}$ m. on l. Manor House, Sir J. Jerminham, bart.

SHIPSTON, or SHIPSTON, a m. t.

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of Worcestersh. insulated, however, Warwicksh. being separated from the rest of the co. by a corner of Gloucestersh. It is a small but neat t. a chapelry to the village of Tredington. It has a declining manufactory of shags, and is seated on the river Stour, at the dist. of about one m. from Stratford upon Avon, SSW. Population 1377.

Market Day and Fairs.] Mar. day, Fri. a very considerable one. Fairs, June 22, and Tues. after Oct. 10.

Post.] Here is a receiving house for letters.

Inn.] George.

Gentlemen's Seats.] On the r. dist. about 2 m. is Honington Hall, the seat of T. G. Townshend, esq. and dist. about 3 m. also on the r. is Idlicote, — Pead, esq.

Dist. from London 85 m.

SHIREBURN or SHERBORN, (Yorkshire, W. R.) a m. t. pleasantly situated on the high road from Doncaster to York. It is a neat populous little t. and has a good stone church, also a free school, founded by Robert Hungeate, esq. councillor at law, who gave 50l. yearly to the master, and 20 marks to the usher; he also founded an hospital for 24 orphans, with 5l. each, to continue for ever. He died July 23, 1619. It is said, King Athelstan had a palace here, which he gave with the greatest part of the town, or rather with the manor, to the archbishop of York, out of the ruins of which, the present church is supposed to have been built: No traces of this palace are now to be seen, except a piece of ground on the E. side of the church, called Hall Garth, denoting where it stood. This place is noted for its cherry orchards, as also for a peculiarly fine plum, for preserving, which they call a wine sour, and which flourishes and comes to greater perfection here than in any other part of the country. A high Roman road or highway runs from this place to Aberford, great part of which town is in the parish of Sherborn, though at the distance of 5 miles. That part of the country lying between Sherborn and the river Ouse, is very favourable to the growth of flax. Population 958.

Market Day.] Sat.

Fairs.] Oct. 6, cattle, flax, &c.

Sherborn is 5 m. from Aberford, 6 from Cawood, 7 from Tadcaster, 8 from Selby, 16 from York, and 21 from Doncaster.

SHOREHAM, NEW, (Sussex) a m. t. situated on the river Adur, near its mouth, about 16 m. NNW. of Newhaven. Here is a parish church, formerly collegiate, which has been

lately repaired and beautified. Here is also a custom-house, to which belongs a collector, comptroller and clerk. The t. stands about 1 m. from the sea, and has a long wooden bridge across the river for the convenience of travelling between Chichester, Arundel, Brightonstone, &c. The t. is governed by 2 constables, and is a borough by prescription, having sent members to parliament ever since the year 1298. It was disfranchised for corruption in 1772, but restored soon after, and it still returns 2 members.—Population 770.

Market Day, Fairs.] Mar. day, Sat. Fair, July 25, for pedlar's wares.

Post.] On Sun. morn. the post office shuts at 8, and opens as soon as the post goes out. On Sun. aft. the post office shuts at 2, and opens as soon as the post goes out; on Mon. aft. shuts at 2, and opens as soon as the post goes out; on Tues. morn. shuts at 8, and opens as soon as the post goes out; on Wed. and Fri. the same as Mon. on Thursday the same as Tuesday, and on Sat. no post comes in or goes out. When the post shuts up in the morning, it goes to the westward; when it shuts up in the afternoon it goes to the eastward: on Sun. aftn. the post goes only to Brighthelmstone and Lewes.

Principal Inns.] Fountain and Star; and at Shoreham Bridge is the Sussex Pad.

Dist. from London 56 m.

SHREWSBURY, (Shroph.) a m. t. beautifully situated in the centre of the co. on the river Severn, which surrounds it, except on the N. side, and thereby renders it a peninsula. Shrewsbury is thought to be so called from the Saxon word Scrobbesberiz, which signifies a t. built on a woody hill. It was once the capital of Powisland, and the seat of Welch princes, and under the early Norman princes was well inhabited and sufficiently frequented.—In the reign of Henry III. the t. was burnt by the Welch. Shrewsbury is called by the present Welch, *Mythig* or *pleasant*, but notwithstanding its delightful situation on 2 rising grounds, and its flourishing trade, the streets in general are narrow and ill paved, and the houses for the most part, mean and irregular. Although the inhabitants take but little pride in the structure of their own particular dwellings, yet their public edifices, and many of their charitable foundations may be called even magnificent. The principal of these are the Infirmary, the house of industry, the free schools endowed by Edward VI. and Elizabeth, Milling-

ton's hospital for decayed housekeepers, and, for the education of poor youth, the public subscription charity school; Aylett's charity schools; Bowdler's ditto, and St. Chad's and St. Mary's alms houses. The new church of St. Chad is in the modern style of architecture, but is deemed too light and theatrical for a christian temple: "it is," says a recent tourist, "a complete picture of deformity;" and he adds, "its long slender pillars round the galleries, remind me of a range of wax candles." Besides this edifice, there are 5 other well built churches, and a chapel which comprizes the remains of Old St. Chad's church, which fell down in 1778. Here are also meeting houses for the Presbyterians, Roman catholics, independents, anabaptists, Wesleyan methodists, and quakers; and discourses are preached to the Welch in their native language. Here is a noble guild and county hall, and the gaol is built upon the plan recommended by the late Mr. Howard. A magazine, capable of containing 1000 stand of arms, has been recently erected near the town. Here are still remaining several monuments of antient toil and departed grandeur. The castle, which was built by Roger de Montgomery, is in good preservation, and is now in possession of lord Darlington. Part of the walls, which formerly almost encompassed the t. together with a tower and a gateway, are still remaining. On the S. side of the abbey church is an octagonal stone building, generally called St. Winifred's pulpit. It is overhung with ivy, and is reckoned a valuable antique. It is supposed to be the remains of an antient oratory. Shrewsbury is governed by a mayor, and 24 aldermen, and returns 2 members to parliament. Shrewsbury Show, as it is called, is believed to have originated in the Romish procession on Corpus Christi days to St. Chad's. On the Monday fortnight after Whitunday, the associated tradesmen, with flags, drums, and fife, and a person clad in armour on horseback, pass in procession through the streets of the t. to a piece of ground called Kingsland, on the opposite side of the river, where arbours are erected, and where the mayor and aldermen visit them; after a day spent in festivity the whole procession returns into the town. The staple commodities of Shrewsbury are flannels and Welch webs, which are bought at Welchpool every other Monday. Here are also 2 large manufactories of linen yarn, a cotton manu-

factory, a starch manufactory, a porter brewery, and an extensive iron foundry. The cakes made here, which bear the name of the place, and the brawn, which is sent to the most remote parts of the kingdom, are both in high estimation. The Quarry, as it is called, on the banks of the Severn, is a most delightful promenade, or public walk, it has colonades of trees interspersed, and seats laid down at short distances. Population 16,606.

Market Days and Fairs.] Mar. days, Wed. and Sat.—Fairs, the last Sat. in Feb. Sat. after March 15, Wed. after Easter week, Wed. before Whitsunday, July 3, Aug. 12, Oct. 2, and Dec. 12.

Post.] The post arrives from London and South Wales, every night, except Mon. at 8 o'clock; and from North Wales, every Sun. Wed. and Friday night.

Bankers.] Messrs. Eyton and Co. who draw on Robarts, Curtis, and Co. London; Messrs. Beck, Carless, and Co. who draw on Masterman and Co. Messrs. Scott and Co. on Stephenson and Co. and Messrs. Rowten and Co. on Down and Co. London.

Principal Inns.] The Lion, and Talbot, for families; and the Unicorn, Fox, Raven and Bell, and Turf Tavern, for Travellers.

Coaches and Waggon.] The mail coach sets out from the Lion, every morn. at 6 o'clock, and inns at the Bull and Mouth, Aldersgate, London. There are 9 other coaches daily from Shrewsbury. The Prince of Wales post coach sets out every morn. at 8, from the Unicorn, and inns at the George and Blue Boar, Holborn. Evans and Co's London waggons leave Shrewsbury on Mon. and Fri. and are 4 days on the road; inn at the Castle and Falcon, Aldersgate Street. Maxon's Manchester waggons load on Mon. and Thurs. Young's Chester waggons on Thurs. and Sat. and the Birmingham waggons on Mon. and Fri. Parcels for North Wales are conveyed every Fri. by the Shrewsbury Chronicle newsmen, and other carriers, on uncertain days. Water conveyance, 2 or 3 times a week, to Worcester, Gloucester, and Bristol, and intermediate places.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Attingham, Lord Berwick, dist. 4 m. remarkable for magnificence of building, and internal grandeur; and Hawkstone, Sir Richard Hill, bart. dist. 12 m. the latter contains a display of landscape scenery, and every beauty of cultivated nature; also Copthorn, J. Prober, esq.

Shrewsbury is dist. from London,

by Birmingham, 162 m. and by Bridgnorth and Coalbrook Dale, 160 m.

SHROPSHIRE, or SALOP, an inland co. bounded on the N. by Chesh. and part of Flintshire, on the S. by Worcestersh. Herefordsh. and part of Radnorsh. on the E. by Staffordsh. and on the W. by the counties of Denbigh and Montgomery. It is of a circular, or rather an oval form, extending about 40 m. in length, from N. to S. and 33 from E. to W. Shropshire being a frontier co. between England and Wales, was better defended and fortified than any other co. in England, having no less than 32 castles, besides several fortified towns.—The extremity of Shropshire towards Wales, forming the limits of both counties, were commonly called the Marches of Wales, and were governed by some of the principal nobility of this, and other counties, styled Lords of the Marches. These lords, within the bounds of their respective jurisdictions, acted with a kind of palatinate authority, which approached nearer, perhaps to sovereign power, than any other delegated authority; but this power, which was often exercised with great violence and injustice over the inhabitants of the Marches, was by degrees lessened and abolished, after the reduction of Wales, and the accession of that principality to the crown of England.

Air, Soil, Natural Productions, &c.] The air is pure and wholesome; but the face of the country being mountainous, the climate is in many places sharp and piercing. The soil is various; but in general, is well cultivated, producing large quantities of grain of all sorts, much of which is sent down the Severn for exportation. The country abounds with coal, and mines of iron, lead, limestone, &c. there is also plenty of free-stone, and pipe-clay. The iron-works of Coalbrook Dale, are supposed to be the most considerable in England. Some hops are grown upon the Herefordshire border. The manufactures are flannels, white broad cloth, Welsh cottons, cast iron, &c.

Rivers.] The principal rivers are the Severn, which is navigable in every quarter of the county, the Temd, and Colun, or Clun. The Severn runs through the county from E. to W. and divides it into nearly two equal parts. The Temd rises in the North part of Radnorsh. and running eastward, after separating Shropshire from the counties of Radnor, Hereford, and Worcester, falls into the Severn, near the city of Worcester. The Colun.

rises near Bishop's Castle, and running southward, discharges itself into the Trmd, at no great distance from Ludlow. Other less considerable streams are the Ony, the Warren, the Corve, the Rea, the Tern, and the Bodan. The rivers of this county, in general, yield great plenty of trout, pike, lamprey, gralling, carp, eel, and other fresh water fish.

Divisions, Market Towns, &c.] That division of Shropshire which lies to the N. of the Severn, is part of the country which, under the Roman dominion, was inhabited by *Cornavii*; and that part which lies on the S. side, was possessed by the *Ordovices*, a people who extended themselves over the greater part of Wales. Shropsh. under the Anglo-Saxon kings, constituted a part of the kingdom of Mercia. At present, this county is divided into 15 hundreds, which contain 17 market towns, viz. Shrewsbury, Bishop's Castle, Bridgnorth, Ludlow, Wenlock, Church Stretton, Clebury, Drayton, Eddisbury, Madeley, Newport, Oswestry, Shiffnail, Wellington, Wem, and Whitchurch. It is now included in the Oxford circuit, and in the province of Canterbury; that part of it which lies S. of the Severn, is in the diocese of Hereford, and that on the N. (except Oswestry, and a few more places, which are under the jurisdiction of the bishop of St. Asaph,) in the diocese of Litchfield and Coventry. It should be observed, however, that the archdeacon of Shrewsbury is the Archdeacon of the three dioceses. Population 194,298.

SIDMOUTH, (Devonshire,) a m. t. situated, or rather embosomed, between two hills, at the mouth of a small river, called the Sid, on a bay of the English channel, at the distance of about 12 miles from Exeter S.E. It was formerly a considerable port, but the harbour is now so choked up with sand, that no ships of burden can enter it. Sidmouth is now much frequented, in the season, as a watering place, the air being remarkably salubrious, and the situation well adapted to consumptive invalids. Here are several bathing machines; and several rows of neat houses have been erected of late years. Population 1628. The inhabitants are remarkable for their healthy appearance, and for their longevity. Here is an excellent hotel, with a large and convenient assembly room, billiard room and reading room.

Market Day.] Sat.

Fairs.] Easter Tues. and Mon. after Sep. 1.

The Post from Axminster to Exmouth

passes through this t. every Sun. Wed. and Fri.

Inns.] London, and New Inn, dist. from London 168 m.

SITTINGBOURNE, (Kent,) a post t. consisting of one long street, and situated in the great road from London to Dover. It has a spacious, handsome church, a charity school, and several good houses. Population 1362. It had formerly a market, but this has long been discontinued.

Fairs.] Whit. Mon. and Oct. 10.

Bankers.] Messrs. Bradley and Co. draw on Perring and Co.

Principal Inns.] George, Rose.

Post.] Mail arrives about 2 in the morning, and goes out at 11 night.

Coaches.] To and from Canterbury, Dover, Margate and Ramsgate are passing through this t. almost every hour in the day.

Gentlemen's Seats.] At the end of the t. stands Sittingbourne Lodge, (Mich. Eaton, esq.) 1 m⁷ on the r. is Gore Court, (A. H. Bradley, esq.) Sittingbourne is 35½ m. from London 94 m. from Chatham, and 15½ from Canterbury.

SKIPTON, (Yorks. W. R.) a m. t. situated, or rather concealed, among precipices, in that rocky, mountainous district, which is called Craven, on the western border of the county, at the distance of about 40 m. W. from York. Its antient castle, repaired and altered, and in a manner rebuilt, still remains; the present edifice seems better calculated for the purposes of habitation than of defence: it is the seat of Lord Thanet. Here is a dungeon, or small dark hole, still remaining, the descent to it is by 16 steps. The town is pretty large, and well built, and has a handsome church, with a large and valuable library. The grammar school, also, has a good library; and attached to it are a beautiful house, garden, and pleasure grounds. A town house has been lately built, in which the quarter sessions for the W. Riding are held once a year. Skipton is a town of some trade, having a paper mill, a glazing mill, a considerable twist mill, a cotton manufactory, &c. The Leeds canal comes close to the t. and has warehouses and wharfs on its banks, for the reception of goods, &c. Population 2808.

Market Day.] Sat. an excellent one for provisions of all sorts.

Fairs.] Black Sat. for linen cloth, March 23, for cattle; Easter Tues. and every succeeding Tues. fortnight, till Whitsuntide, for cattle; Sat. before Whitsun Eve, and Mon. for horses, cattle, sheep, woollen and linen cloths,

leather, &c. Trinity Eve for cattle; Palm Sun. Eve for cloth; St. James's day O. S. for cloth, and November 20th, 22d, and 23d, for horses, cattle, &c. Besides these, there is a great market or fair for fat and lean cattle, on Tues. once a fortnight throughout the year.

Post.] Mail arrives at 7 m. and goes out at 9 aft.

Bankers.] Messrs. Chippendale and Co. draw on Masterman and Co.

Coach.] To Kendal, passes through this t.

Inns.] Black Horse and New Inn.

Dist. from London by Leeds and Bradford 220 m. and by Leeds and Otley, 216½. On the r. are turnpike roads to Otley and Harrowgate, and on the l. to Colne and Clitheroe.

SLEAFORD, (Lincolnsh.) a m. t. pleasantly situated on a small, rapid stream, which drives several corn and fulling mills near the town, and soon after falls into the Witham, at the distance of about 18 m. S. of Lincoln. The church is a curious and stately gothic structure with a lofty tower. The market place, which is small, is opposite the W. front of the church, and near it is a good free school, founded and endowed in the year 1623, by Rob. Carr, esq. who also erected an hospital in this place, for 12 poor men. The town is considerable and very populous. There was formerly a castle at Sleaford built in the year 1112, by Alexander bishop of Lincoln; it is now reduced to a small mass of stones. Many Roman coins have been found here. Population 1781.

Market Day and Fairs.] Mon. well supplied with provisions of all sorts.—Fairs, Plough Mon. Easter Mon. Whit. Mon. Aug. 19, and Oct. 20.

Post.] The post arrives from the N. at 9 in the morn. and from the S. at 1 at noon.

Bankers.] Messrs. Peacock, Handley, and Kirton, who draw upon Down, Thornton and Free, London.

Inns.] The George, and the Angel, for families and travellers.

Coaches.] To Hull, Barton and Lincoln, pass through this t. daily.

Waggons.] Walter's stage waggon sets out from the Ram Inn, West Smithfield, every Sat. at noon, and arrives at the Nag's Head, Sleaford, on the Tues. following. Waggons also set out from the Red Lion, Aldersgate-street, every Mon. and Thurs. and arrive at the Old White Hart, Sleaford, on the Thurs. and Mon. evenings following.

Gentlemen's Seats.] The principal seats in this neighbourhood are Aswar-

by, Sir Thomas Winchcote, dist. 4 miles, Haverholm Priory, Sir Jenison William Gordon, dist. 4 miles, and Bloxham Hall, General Mannors, dist. 6 miles.

Sleaford is dist. from London 145 m. 12 from Grantham and 10 from Boston. On the r. there is a turnpike road to Tattershall.

SNAITH, (Yorksh. W. R.) a m. t. situated at or near the conflux of the rivers Aire and Don, and on the r. bank of the former river. It is a small t. but has a good trade, by means of the navigation of and to its rivers in boats. The neighbourhood is noted for the growth of flax. In the town is a handsome old church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, with six bells. Population 743.

Market Day and Fairs.] Mar. day Th.—Fairs, last Th. in April, August 10 and first Fri. in September, chiefly for flax.

Post.] Here is a regular post.

Inns.] Bell and Crown, Black Lion, Blue Bell, and Green Dragon.

Gentlemen's Seats.] At the dist. of about 1 m. and a ½ is Carleton Hall, T. Stapleton, esq.

Snaith is dist. from London 170 m. 7 from Thorne, 8 from Selby, 10 from Howden, 11 from Ferrybridge, 13 from Pontefract, and 25 from York.

SOHAM, or MONK'S SOHAM (Cambridgesh.) a m. t. situated on the borders of Suffolk, on the E. side of the river Cam, near Soham Mere (which takes up a space of about 1000 acres of land) and about 5 m. S.S.E. of Ely. The ruins of its antient abbey or rich monastery are still visible. The town has a charity school, but contains nothing in it remarkable. The adjoining mere or fen was once extremely dangerous to pass; but a good and sufficient causeway is now made thro' it. The neighbouring village, Earl's Soham, was formerly a m. t. Population 2386.

Market Day and Fairs.] Mar. day, Sat. m. small—Fair, April 20.

Gentleman's Seat.] Here was once an antient seat of the Cornwallis family.

SOLWAY MOSS, an extensive morass, near the river Esk, between England and Scotland. A remarkable eruption took place here in 1771, owing (it is supposed) to continued rains, which having penetrated into and dissolved the substance of the moss, the shell or breast work composed of vegetable fibres was gradually elevated. But succeeding dry weather evaporating part of the inclosed semi-fluid, thus removing its support, the rapid

sinking of the shell forced out the confined mud, and caused a very extensive inundation of the adjacent vale. By the persevering industry, however, of the late Dr. Graham, the plain thus covered was effectually cleared, and is restored to its pristine fertility.

SOMERSETSHIRE, a maritime co. lying in a crescent like form on the Bristol Channel, to which its north western concave side is turned, is bounded on the N. by Gloucestershire and the Bristol Channel, on the E. by Wiltshire and Dorsetshire; on the S. by Dorsetshire, and on the W. and S.W. by Devonshire. Its longest line from N. to S. is about 45 m. and from E. to W. about 65.

Air, Soil, Natural Productions, &c.] The air of this co. is reputed to be the mildest in England; even in the moist districts, it is reckoned very healthy and exceedingly fine and salubrious upon the hilly parts. The soil is various; the north eastern quarter is in general, strong, and possesses a lofty mineral tract called the Mendip Hills. Towards the centre of the co. where its principal rivers unite, are fens and marshy moors of considerable extent. On the western side is the ridge of the Quantock hills, with many downs and open heaths; and in the utmost north western corner, lies the bleak sterile region of Exmour. The southern part towards Dorsetshire is elevated, but in excellent cultivation and throughout the co. especially in its south western quarter, pleasant and fertile vales are interspersed, exuberant in arable lands and pasturage. The natural and artificial products of this co. are numerous and highly important. The Mendip hills afford great quantities of lead, calamine, and coal. The lead is reported to be of a harder quality than that of other counties, and is mostly exported for the purpose of making cannon bullets and small shot. The calamine is carried to Bristol and other places, to be used in the manufactures of brass. Copper, manganese, bole, and red ochre are also found on the last mentioned hills. On their tops, however, are large swampy flats, dangerous for travellers to cross. The oxen of this co. are scarcely inferior in size to those of Lancashire or Lincolnshire, and the grain of the flesh is thought to be finer. Teazle, a species of thistle, much used in the dressing of cloth, is found here in a degree of abundance almost peculiar to the co. The best goose feathers for beds come from the Somersetshire marshes. Much cheese is made in the lower parts of the co. and that made in the Cheddar district is said

to exceed any in the kingdom. The manufactures of coarse woollen goods at Taunton, and of second cloths at Frome, with others of knit worsted stockings, &c. at Wells, and of coarse linens at Chard, Ilminster, &c. are very considerable.

Rivers.] The principal rivers of this co. are the Avon, the Bry, and the Pedred or Parret. The Avon, called also Avon-West, rises in Wiltshire, and separates this county from that of Gloucester. The Bry, called also the Bru and the Brent rises in the E. part of this county, upon the borders of Wiltshire, in a woody district, formerly called Selwoodshire. From this part it runs westward, and dividing the county into nearly 2 equal parts, falls into the Bristol Channel, a few miles N. of Bridgewater. The Parret rises in the southernmost part of the county near Crewkhern, and running N.W. is joined by the Ivel, the Thone, or Tone, the Ardred, and some other small rivers, and afterwards discharges itself into the Estuary of the Bry. Other less considerable rivers are the Frome, the Axe, and the Tor.

Divisions, Population, Diocese, &c.] Among the Britons, Somersetshire was inhabited by the Belgæ; the Romans annexed it to the province of Britannia Prima, and, during the Saxon Heptarchy, it belonged to the kingdom of the West Saxons. At present, it is divided into 40 hundreds, in which are 2 cities, Bath, and Wells (to which some add Bristol,) 34 towns and 482 parishes, and sends 16 members to parliament, including 2 for the county. It is also comprehended in the western circuit, in the province of Canterbury, and diocese of Bath and Wells. According to the population act, the number of the inhabitants is 303,180. In this last mentioned estimate, Bristol is not included.

SOMERTON, (Somersetsh.) a m. t. situated on a rising ground, on a branch of the Parret, in a very pleasant, fertile, and healthy country in the central part of the county, and in the hundred of the same name. Mr. Camden derives the name of Somersetshire from this place, which was anciently the most considerable town in the whole county, Asserius a very ancient writer, continually calls Somersetshire the county of Somerton. It is certainly very ancient; as it was walled round and fortified by the West Saxon kings; and it is well known that Ina had a castle or palace here. The constableness of this castle (which is now demolished) appears to have been an office of considerable trust;

For King John of France, who was removed from Hertford castle, and other prisoners of the highest rank and consideration were committed to it. There is one county jail at Ilchester, and another at Somerton; and the assizes are held at Wells, although generally in the summer, alternately with Taunton and Bridgewater. In the church, in a niche formed by a plain pointed arch, lies the effigy (as an antient writer describes it) of "one Editha in portraiture of stone, the whiche was by lyke the Saxten, that had the rule of the church houses and by lyke the foundres of the steeple." Near the church is an excellent free school. The town is under the government of a bailiff, chosen annually by the inhabitants, and there is a hall in the centre of the town, for holding the petty sessions. Somerton contains about 320 houses, chiefly built of stone; dug in the neighbourhood. Here is an almshouse for 8 poor persons. Population 1,478.

Market Day and Fairs.] Mar.-day Tues.—Fairs, Tues. in Passion week and the 3d, 6th, and 9th, Tues. after ditto.

Jan.] Red Lion.

Post.] Mail arrives at 5 a.m. and goes out at 9 a.m.

Coaches.] To Taunton and Ilfracomb (from Bell and Crown, Holborn, and Castle and Falcon, Aldersgate-street) pass through this t.

Gentleman's Seat.] About half a m. from Somerton is the seat of—Pinny, esq.

Dist. from London 125½ m. Through the town on the l. there is a turnpike-road to Crewkerne.

SOUTHAM, (Warwicksh.) a m. t. seated in a fertile soil, at the distance of about 8 m. S.E. of Warwick, and 12 from Daventry. The church has a steeple 42 yards in height, with 5 bells and a clock. The town however, is but small and indifferently built, and contains nothing remarkable. Population 1,007.

Market Day.] Mon. a considerable one for cattle.

Fairs.] First Mon. in Lent, Easter Mon. Mon. before Whitsuntide, and July 10.

Post.] The post is dispatched from hence to Daventry, every morn. at 6 o'clock, and arrives from thence at 10.

Jan.] Griffin.

Coach.] To Warwick passes through daily.

Gentleman's Seat.] Between Southam and Uston, on the r. is Stony Thorpe, the seat of Fr. Farquier, esq.

Dist. from London 83 m. On the r.

there is a turnpike road to Coventry and one on the l. to Banbury: going the cross road to Coventry, there is a turnpike road to Daventry, on the r. and one on the l. to Warwick.

SOUTHAMPTON, or **SOUTHTON**, (Hampsh.) a m. town situated at the union of and between 2 rivers, the Test and the Itchin, which form here a fine inlet of the sea, called Trisanton bay or Southampton water (deep enough for ships of 1500 tons burden) and about 12 m. S.W. of Winchester. It is the county town; and in the Domesday book and other antient records is called Hanton, most probably from its situation on the river Ant or Anton, which here widens into a considerable Estuary; it is supposed to be the *Antona* of Tacitus. Afterwards it took the name of South Haunton or Hampton, to distinguish it from Hampton, Northampton, and other towns of a similar name; although this mode of spelling the word evidently suggests an erroneous inference in respect to its origin. It appears from the Saxon chronicle, that the Danes landed here, in the year 875, out of 35 vessels, but after perpetrating many dreadful atrocities, they were repulsed and driven to their ships. The situation of Southampton, on a narrow and rather high point of land, commanding the Test and the Itchen rivers, and the practicability of fortifying it on the land side afford probable grounds for supposing that here must have been one of the most antient Saxon castles. In the time of Canute, Southampton appears to have been an occasional residence of that sovereign, and it was on its beach that he gave that striking reproof to his parasitical courtiers, who had hailed him as the Lord of nature, when the rude waves dashed over him with impunity (in spite of his command to the flowing tide) washed his feet, and wetted his robes. It is remarkable that from this period Canute would never wear his crown, but placed it on the great crucifix at Winchester; and the coins of this monarch attest the truth of the above historical fact, for he is mostly represented in them, as wearing either a mitre or a cap, or a triangular covering similar to that which is found on the coins of St. Edward. In the time of William the conqueror, it appears that 65 Frenchmen, and 31 Englishmen had houses in *Hantua*, and that 48 other houses in the possession of various persons, (whose names are mentioned in the Domesday survey) were exempted from taxation by a grant from the king. Southampton was formerly a port of great com-

merce, and still possesses a respectable trade in French and port wines and in the Newfoundland fishery; having a particular connection, moreover, with Guernsey and Jersey. The vessels employed in foreign commerce are about 30, and in the coasting trade upwards of 100. Here are also manufactures of silk and carpets. The new church here is justly admired, being chiefly designed by Mr. Reevely, from various ancient temples in Italy and Greece, and much above the general character of English buildings. The roof is said to be the most masterly performance of the kind in the world. The principal street in Southampton is one of the broadest in England, and near $\frac{3}{4}$ of a m. in length, well paved on each side and ending in a very fine quay. The town has a public hall, in which the assizes are usually kept, and a free grammar school; it also contains five parish churches and an hospital. The corporation is composed of a mayor, aldermen, recorder, common council, &c. The town is well supplied with good fresh water brought from distant springs by pipes. Packets sail regularly in time of peace, from Southampton to Cherburgh in France, and packets sail every morn., except Mon. to the Isle of Wight. Southampton is now a fashionable place of resort for sea bathing, and every possible attention is paid to the summer visitors for whose use every species of amusement is provided. This town sends 2 members to parliament. The number of electors is about 600, of the inhabitants 9,617.

Market days and Fairs.] Market days Tues. Thurs. and Sat.—Fairs, May 6, 7, June 6, 7.

Post.] Letters for the mails must be put into the post office, before $\frac{1}{2}$ past 7 in the even. Letters to London go every night, except Sat. and come in every morn. except Mon. The mails for the E. and W. go out every even. and return every morn. The mail from Cowes arrives every aft. except Sat. and returns every morn. except Mon. Letters to and from Lymington and Lyndhurst every day.

Bankers.] Messrs. Sadler and Co. and Messrs. Hunt and Co. who draw on Down and Co. and Messrs. Harrison and Co. who draw on Hoare and Co. and Messrs. Smith and Co. on Birch and Co.

Inns.] Coach and Horses, Dolphin, Vine, Star, and others, very good ones.

Coaches and Waggons.] Coaches for London set out every morn. at 4

o'clock and 5 o'clock to the Golden Cross, Charing Cross. The London mail goes every ev. at 7 from Bell and Crown, Holborn. A post coach to Bath and Bristol every morn. At 6 a coach to Portsmouth, and one to Salisbury, 3 times a week. A waggon for London on every Wed. and Sat. also waggons to Oxford and Birmingham, Reading, Bath, and Bristol. Packets regularly to Jersey, Guernsey, Isle of Wight, &c.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Within $\frac{1}{4}$ m. of the t. is Bevis Mount, (Hen. Hilton, esq.) On the banks of the Itchin is Portwood House, (Dowager Lady Kingston). Within 1 m. on the r. is Belle Vue, (Jos. Jackson, esq.) About 4 m. across Hythe Ferry, on the banks of Southampton river, is Cadland Park, (A. Drummond, esq.)

Southampton is dist. from London by Bagshot and Farnham, 77 m. and by Guildford and Farnham 78 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.

SOUTHEND, (Essex) a fashionable bathing place, which of late years has risen into note; it lies in a low situation, at the mouth of the Thames, and from hence may be seen a succession of ships passing to and from every part of the world. The water is accounted to be sufficiently salt, and beside bathing machines there are 2 warm baths. Numerous elegant buildings have lately been erected for the accommodation of the visitors: and for their recreation, here are a theatre, assembly room, and library. At a short distance from this place, a stone is placed to mark the jurisdiction of the Lord Mayor of London.

Principal Inns.] The Royal Hotel, Ship, and Hope.

Conveyances.] A coach daily from the Bull, Whitechapel, at 10 morn. and 3 aft. Sun. excepted, and from the Blue Boar, Whitechapel, Mon. Wed. and Fri. at noon. A vessel for this place, sails once a week from Wheeler's wharf, St. Catherine's.

Dist from London 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.

SOUTH MOULTON, (Devon.) a m. t. containing many well built houses. The inhabitants, 3,799 in number, are chiefly employed in the manufacture of serges, felts, and shalloons. Here are a handsome church, and commodious town hall. The town which formerly sent members to parliament, is governed by a mayor and aldermen.

Market day.] Sat. which is well supplied and frequented.

Fairs.] Sat. after Feb. 1, and between Feb. 13, Sat. before May 1, Wed. before June 22, and after Aug. 26, Sat. before Oct. 10, and before Dec. 12.

Inn.] The George.

Coaches.] To Barnstaple pass through this t.

Gentleman's Seat.] Near Southmoulton is Satterleigh House, (H. Byne, esq.)

Dist. from London, by Bridgewater 176½ m. by Taunton 184 m. from Tiverton 18½ m. and Barnstaple 12½ m.

SOUTH PETHERTON, (Som.) a vil. which was antiently a place of some note, though now greatly reduced. Its original name is said to be Pedred's Town, from its situation on the river Pedred or Parret, over which there is a stone bridge of 3 arches. Population 1867. Of this place the late Rev. Dr. Coke was curate many years ago, so well known for his active labours in promoting missions to America, the West Indies, and East Indies. This village has one fair on July 5th. The mar. is on Tues.

Dist. from London 129½ m. and 10 m. E. from Ilminster.

SOUTHWARK, a town of Surrey, which may be considered as part of the metropolis, being seated on the opposite side of the Thames, and under the jurisdiction of the Lord Mayor, who is its bailiff, with a steward and deputy bailiff under him. Southwark is also one of the city wards, named Bridge Ward without, and is governed by the senior alderman. It is called the *Borough*, by way of distinction, and is a large and populous place, participating considerably in the commerce and opulence of London. The bishop of Winchester had formerly a palace here, with a park; when there were 18 brothels along the bank side, licensed by that prelate, under certain regulations confirmed by parliament. The prostitutes kept here were commonly called *Winchester Geese*. Southwark is divided into 2 parts, the *Borough Liberty*, governed by the Lord Mayor, and the *Clink*, or manor of Southwark, under the jurisdiction of the bishop of Winchester, who by his steward keeps a court leet and a court of Record on the bank side. A court of Conscience is established here as well as in London. Southwark contains 6 parishes, a new Romish chapel, many places of worship for the Dissenters of various denominations, several charitable foundations, particularly those two noble endowments, St. Thomas's hospital and Guy's hospital; together with the Magdalen hospital, the Asylum for Female Orphans, the Freemason's School, a lately erected building for the same purpose, the Philanthropic Reform, &c. Besides the King's Bench and Marshalsea Prisons,

and the county bridewell, a new county jail, with a Sessions House adjoining, has been lately built. The court house at St. Margaret's hill has been also rebuilt. Southwark sends 2 members to parliament. A new bridge is erecting from Southwark over the Thames to Queen-street, Cheapside. Population 72,119.

Market Days.] Mon. Wed. and Fri.

SOUTHWELL, (Nottinghamsh.) a m. t. situated on a rising ground, in the midst of an amphitheatre of hills, on a stream called the Greef, a branch of the river Trent, at the distance of about 10 m. from the town of Nottingham NE. The surrounding country is fertile, well wooded, and extremely picturesque; the soil is a rich clay, the water remarkably good, and the air (Southwell being in the vicinity of the rapid river Trent) very salubrious. Southwell is noted for its church, which is both parochial and collegiate, (the only one that is so in England, except that of Rippon) it is called a minster, and is supposed to have been founded in the year 630, by Paulinus, the first Archbishop of York, and is reputed the mother church of the town and county of Nottingham. The middle of the western part of the cathedral is of Saxon architecture, with windows circular at the top, small and ornamented. The spires are of Norman construction. To this church belong sixteen prebendaries or canons, 6 vicars choral, an organist, six singing men, six choristers, besides 6 boys who attend as probationers, a registrar to the chapter, a treasurer, an auditor, a verger, and other officers. The chapter has a peculiar jurisdiction over 28 parishes, to most of which it has the right of presentation, as well as to other parishes in Lincolnsh. and Yorksh. The jurisdiction is exercised by a commissary or Vicar General, who is chosen by the chapter out of their own body, and holds visitations twice a year. Here are 2 annual synods, at which all the clergy of Nottingham attend; and a certain number of the prebendaries of the church and other clergymen are, by the Archbishop of York, appointed commissioners to preside at these synods. The civil government here is distinct from that of the county, and is called the Soke of Southwell, with Scroby a town near Blythe. There are about 20 towns subject to this jurisdiction. The *custos rotulorum* and justices of the peace for it are nominated by the Archbishop of York, and constituted or authorized to act, by a

commission under the Great Seal. Adjoining to the church is a free school under the care of the chapter. There was formerly a magnificent palace here which belonged to the Archbishops of York. Near the N. side of the church yard, the parade, a most commodious promenade or public walk, planted on each side with trees, and extending the whole length of the church yard, was made in 1784. Population 2674.

Market Day and Fair.] Mar. day, Sat. Fair Whit Mon.

Post.] Letters are dispatched every day except Mon.

Bankers.] Messrs. Wyld and Co. draw on Labbock and Co.

Principal Inn.] Saracen's Head; this house is an object of considerable curiosity to travellers from retaining the room, with its original wainscot and other appendages in which king Charles I. resided for some days previously to his delivering himself up to the Scots army.

Gentlemen's Seats.] On the right is Norwood Park, Sir Richard Sutton, bart. and on the l. dist. 8 m. is Thurgarton Priory, J. G. Cooper, esq.

Dist. from London by Newark, 128 m. and by Nottingham 138 m.

SOUTHWOLD, (Suffolk) a m. t. situated on a peninsula formed by the river Blythe, which passes by it upon the W. and the sea upon the E. and S. This town was incorporated by Henry VII. and is governed by 2 bailiffs and other officers. Southwold is a member of the port of Yarmouth, and has a considerable trade in salt and old beer, in herrings and sprats. Here is a large strong built church and a draw bridge over the river Blythe. Population 1369.

Market Day and Fairs.] Mar. day Thurs.—Fairs, Mon. after Trinity Sun. and Aug. 24.

Post.] This is a post town.

Dist. from London 105 m.

SPALDING, (Lincolnsh.) a m. t. situated in the division of Holland, near the mouth of the river Welland, by which it is surrounded, about 20 m. N. by E. of Peterborough. It is surrounded at a greater distance with lakes, canals, and other bodies of water, so that it resembles a Dutch t. The Welland is navigable through the town, and has a bridge over it, with a small port, to which several barges belong, that are chiefly employed in the carrying of coals and corn. Vessels of 20 or 30 tons may come up here. Here is a spacious old church, a large market place tolerably well built round, a free grammar school, and a charity

school. The town is more neat and populous than could be expected in such a singular situation, and contains 4380 inhabitants.

Market Day.] Tues. a large one for fat cattle produced in the neighbourhood.

Fairs.] April 27th for hemp and flax, horned cattle, sheep, &c. June 29, Aug. 30, Sep. 25, and Dec. 6.

Post.] The post from London comes in every day at 11 o'clock, and returns again at 12.

Inns.] George, and White Hart.

Dist. from London 97 m. On the r. there are turnpike roads to Crowland and Holbeach. Going from Holbeach a cross road on the r. there is a turnpike road to Stamford and Peterborough.—The Boston mail coaches pass through daily.

SPILSBY, (Lincolnsh.) a m. t. seated in a healthy air on the side of a hill, about 14 m. from the sea coast, and 17 N. of Boston. The town consists principally of one street with the market place in the centre. Here is an ancient church, which contains a splendid monument to the memory of the famous Lord Willoughby of Eresby, who in the reign of queen Elizabeth commanded 4000 English that were sent as auxiliaries into France, in aid of Henry IV. king of Navarre: he died in the year 1601, and was buried here. Here is a charity school for boys; also a Sunday charity school, and a good subscription library. The present population of the town is 963.

Market Day.] Monday, well frequented.

Fair.] Mon. before Whitsunday, ditto after Whitsunday, and Mon. fortnight after Whitsunday, (if it happen in May, otherwise there is no fair) and the 2d Mon. in July.

Post.] The post from London comes in every evening except Mon. The office closes at 10 night, and the post goes out for London at 5 mo.

Principal Inns.] The White Hart and the George.

Bankers.] The banking houses are the firm of Messrs. Sheath, Son, and Smith, who draw upon Veres and Co. London, Messrs. Gee and Clarke, who draw on Roberts, Curtis and Co. and Garfit and Co. on Masterman and Co.

Coaches and Waggon.] A coach sets out from Snowhill London, and arrives here twice a week, and proceeds forward to Great Grimsby. A waggon sets out from the Horse-shoe in Goswell-street, every Sat. and Wed. and arrives at Spilsby, on Mon. morn.

Gentlemen's Seats.] At Scremby, dist.

3 m. is the seat of Charles Brackenbury, esq. and Raithby, the seat of Robert Carr Brackenbury, esq.

Dist. from London 130 m. a T. R. from hence to Boston.

STAFFORD, (Staffordsh.) 3 m. and the county town, situated on the river Sow. In Domesday Book, this town is called a city, but it does not appear to have been incorporated before the reign of King John; whose charter both Edward VI. and Queen Elizabeth confirmed and enlarged, and by virtue of a statute of the latter not only the county assizes but the quarter sessions are always to be held here. The situation of the town is low, but the streets are well paved, and the houses generally built of stone, and covered with slate. Stafford contains 2 churches, though only one parish, and has besides a free school, an hospital for 12 poor persons, and a fine square market place, in which is a handsome county hall, and under it the market house. The custom of Borough English still prevails here. The corporation consists of a mayor, recorder, 12 aldermen, 20 common councilmen, &c. Stafford is an ancient borough, and sends 2 members to parliament. Number of voters about 400. The town has greatly increased of late, both in population and wealth, by the manufacture of cloth and shoes. Near the river is a navigable canal which extends through several counties. Population 4868.

Market Day and Fairs.] Mar. day Sat.—Fairs, Feb. 10, May 14, June 27, Sept. 16, 17, and 18, Oct. 2d and Dec. 4.

Post.] The London mail arrives here about 5 in the even. and the N. mail comes in about 6 in the morn. Letters are dispatched for London soon after 6 in the morn. and for the N. soon after 5 in the even. The cross post sets out every day, between 8 and 9 in the morn. and returns about $\frac{1}{2}$ p. 3 in the afternoon.

Bankers.] Messrs. Stevenson and Co. who draw on W. Stevenson and Co. London, and Birch and Co. on Spooner and Co. London.

Inns.] George, Swan and Star.

Coaches and Waggon.] A Coach to London every Sun. Tues. and Thurs. at 4 in the aftern. one for Chester on Mon. Wed. and Fri. at 1 in the morn. A coach to Birmingham and Manchester on Sun. Mon. Wed. and Fri. one to Liverpool on Tues. Thurs. and Sat. A waggon for London every Thurs. arrives there on Tues. and returns the same even. A cart for Birmingham every Sun. and returns on Mon.

Gentleman's Seat.] On the l. dist.

Q q

2 mile is Creswell Hall, (T. Whitby, esq.)

Stafford is dist. from London 141 m. Near the Sow river, on the l. are turnpike roads which branch off to Wolverhampton and Newport.

STAFFORDSHIRE, an inland co. having to the W. the counties of Chester and Salop, to the E. those of Derby and Warwick, and to the S. Worcestershire. The rivers Dove and Trent form its natural boundaries on the Derbyshire side; on the other sides it has no remarkable limits. It is a long or rather oval tract of country ending in a point at the northern and southern extremities. In length it extends about 55 m. and its extreme breadth does not exceed 24.

Air, Soil, Natural Productions, &c.]

The air of Staffordshire is in general pure and healthy, but in the mountainous parts, it is sharp and cold, which lie N. W. of the town of Stone. Both the arable and pasture lands are reckoned excellent, and even the mountainous parts will frequently produce considerable crops of corn, although sometimes they are chiefly remarkable for yielding a short and sweet grass, which renders the cattle as fine and tender as those of Lancashire. On the banks of the Trent and the Dove, the meadows are as rich as any in England, and maintain great dairies which supply various markets with vast quantities of butter and cheese. The middle and southern parts of the co. are, in general, agreeably diversified with wood, pasture, and arable. The great forest of Cank or Cannock in the centre, has long been little better than a wide naked tract. The Moorlands in the N. are also a wild, hilly country. The southern boundaries of this co. are well known for the more romantic beauties which they possess. In this tract the counties of Stafford, Worcester, and Salop are strangely intermixed. Coal is abundant in various parts of this co. and the northern and southern parts contain much iron ore. There are also quarries of stone, alabaster, and limestone. Staffordshire has long been particularly famous for its potteries, which, by means of the Trent and its artificial communications, may be sent to Hull, Gainsborough, Chester and even Bristol. In the southern parts of the co. are various branches of the hardware manufacture, and some of the japanned ware. The internal commerce of Staffordshire is assisted, in a peculiar manner, by the grand system of canal navigation, of which it is as it were the centre, and which is carried

through its whole length. The Grand Trunk, as it is called, enters the N. of the co. from Cheshire, and after piercing Harecastle Hill by a subterraneous passage, not less than a mile and a half in length, passes through the country of the potteries, and thence southwards across the Trent almost to Litchfield, from whence it turns short over the Trent again and over the Dove, in its way to mix with the Trent at Wilden Ferry. From the town of Stafford, or its neighbourhood, it sends off a branch which runs directly southwards by Penkridge, and near Wolverhampton, to join the Severn near Kinderminster. With this a canal from Birmingham communicates, as also does another from Stourbridge.

Rivers.] Of these the principal is the Trent, which issuing from 3 several springs between Congleton and Leek, flows southwards through the midst of the co. continually augmented by rills from the same region; and at length, having received the Tame from the S. takes a new direction, and with a north-easterly course, penetrates into Derbyshire soon after its junction with the Dove. This last river, rising also in the Moorlands, runs between the co. of Derby and Stafford, to the place where it meets the Trent, having received from the N. of Staffordshire the Manyfold, the Churnet, and several other streams south of the Trent. The principal rivers are the Sow, running parallel with and near to that river, till it falls into it below Stafford; and the Penk flowing by Penkridge to join the Sow, through the southern the Stour runs angle of the co. in its course to meet the Severn in Worcestershire.

Divisions, Market Towns, Diocese, &c.] Staffordshire in the time of the antient Britons, was inhabited by the Cornavii; under the Romans it was a part of the district called *Flavia Caesariensis*; during the Saxon Heptarchy it belonged to the kingdom of Mercia. Staffordshire is now divided into 5 hundreds, in which are one city, Litchfield, 21 market towns, and 181 parishes, containing 29,153 inhabitants. It sends 10 members to parliament, viz. for the co. the city of Litchfield, the towns of Newcastle under Line, Stafford, and Tamworth, and pays or lately paid, 7 parts of the land-tax; the other towns are Abbots-Bromley, Betley, Brewood, Burnlem, Burton upon Trent, Cannock, Cheadle, Eccleshall, Leek, Longnor, Penkridge, Rudley, Stone, Tamworth, Tutbury, Uttoxeter, Walsall, Wednesbury, and Wolverhampton.

STAINES, (Middlesex,) a m. t. situated on the banks of the river Thames, about 17 m. W. by S. of London. It was so called from its being the antient boundary, to the jurisdiction of the city of London, on the river. There is now above the bridge at Coln Ditch, a stone set up for this purpose called London mark stone, which bears the date of the year 1280. Staines is a lordship of the crown, and is governed by 9 constables, with 4 head-boroughs, appointed by the king's stewards. An iron bridge was thrown across the river here, which was opened September 3d 1803; but some defect having been found in the foundation of it, it has been taken down and a new stone bridge erected. The Thames is here about 80 feet broad. The town has been much improved of late years.

Market Day and Fairs.] Mar. day Fri.—Fairs, May 11, and Sep. 10.

Mail] The London mail is dispatched at $\frac{1}{2}$ p. 3 in the m. and the country mail at $\frac{1}{2}$ p. 10 at night.

Bankers.] Messrs. Ashby and Son, who draw on Roberts and Co. Ashby and Co. on Brown and Co. and Cogan and Co. on Ramsbottom and Co.

Coaches.] To Salisbury, Southampton, Exeter, &c. &c. pass through this town almost every hour in the day.

Principal Inn.] Bush. Entering Staines, on the l. there is a T. R. to Kingston.

STALBRIDGE, (Dorsetsh.) a m. t. situated at or near the banks of the river Stour, on the N. side of the co. bordering on Somersetsh. This small town and most of the parish, which is large, is situated upon a rocky soil, which supplies the neighbourhood with stone for building and other purposes. It is also remarkable for a manufacture of stockings. The number of houses in the parish is about 135 and of inhabitants 890. Here is a large antient church and a charity school. In the centre of the town is a neat cross, which, including the base, is 30 feet high. At the top is a square block, with 4 niches; those on the E. and W. fronts have figures representing the crucifixion, with the Virgin and St. John. On this block stood a cross, and from the top of the free stone of the pyramid to the hole in which this cross was fixed is 10 feet. At the bottom of this block are several coats of arms. The pyramid itself is 12 feet high, and all the angles are fluted. On one side of it is a defaced figure of our Saviour with a lamb at his feet. The 4 sides of the base are adorned

with bass reliefs, one of which seems to represent the resurrection of Christ, who holds a cross in his hand. The whole stands on 3 octagon flights of steps, each diminishing in the ascent. The Honourable Robert Boyle resided and studied here in the early part of his life, and his fine chymical experiments were made at the manor house here in the year 1646-7. The manor, advowson, and lands belonged to his father, Richard Boyle, Earl of Corke, who left them to this his youngest son. Mr. Robert Boyle by his will bequeathed the sum of 300*l.* to the poor of this parish.

Market Days and Fairs.] Mar. day Mon.—Fairs, May 6, and Sep. 4.

Post.] Stalbridge is no post t. the letters being in the delivery of Shaftesbury.

Gentlemen's Seats.] At or near the t. is Stalbridge Park, the seat of the Earl of Uxbridge. Also dist. about 2 m. is Thornhill, once the seat of Sir James Thornhill, the celebrated painter, who erected an obelisk on his grounds, in memory of King George I. which may be seen many miles round.

Dist. from London 115 m.

STAMFORD, (Lincolnsh.) 3 m. t. situated on the river Welland, at the southern extremity of the co. and bordering on the co. of Northampton and Rutland. It is a large town, well built, the houses being for the most part of free stone and covered with slate. Here are 3 churches, but 6 parishes, including that of St. Martin in Stamford Baron; a part of the town, which though not in the liberty, and in another co. yet the whole bears the general name of Stamford, and Stamford Baron is rated with the town in all assessments and taxes. Several of the churches are adorned with lofty spires, and give the idea of a cathedral, (some of the spires being near together) and the town itself may seem to pass for a city. A new row of commodious butchers shambles has been erected within these few years. Besides the churches, here are a handsome towu hail, 6 hospitals, besides 1 in St. Martin's, a good theatre, the building of which cost 800*l.* a free grammar school, and a charity school for 30 more or less children. A narrow stone bridge thrown across the Welland leads to Stamford Baron; in the church of St. Martin, in this part, is a splendid monument of the famous William Cecil, Lord Burleigh. There is a stone bridge, but a very narrow one over the river. Stamford appears to have been a place of considerable antiquity, and had for-

merly, (according to common fame) 2 colleges; some remains of which are still in being, particularly the gate of Brazen Nose, on which there is a brazen nose perforated with a ring. The other college is reported to have been called Black Hall. The diversion of bull-baiting has been long in vogue here, and is still repeated annually on the 19th of November, as the butchers of the town hold certain contiguous lands on condition of baiting a bull, for the purpose of public diversion, and hence arose the proverb of "as mad as the baiting bull of Stamford." The town is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, and 24 burgesses, and returns 2 members to parliament; the right of election is vested in all such housekeepers as pay scot and lot, and do not receive alms. The inhabitants possess many peculiar privileges, such as the being exempted from the jurisdiction of the sheriffs, with respect to the being impannelled on juries out of the town, and from the jurisdiction of all lords lieutenants and their musters, the mayor being the king's lord lieutenant, and representing his person, and accounted, within the liberties of the town, the second person in the kingdom. The custom of Borough English prevails here. Population about 6,000.

Market Day and Fairs.] Mar. days Mon. and Fri.—Fairs, Tues. before Feb. 13, Mon. before Midlent, Midlent Mon. Mon. before May 12, June 25, Aug. 3 and Nov. 8.

Post.] The N. mail sets out every day about 3 o'clock, and the S. mail arrives every m. about 8.

Bankers.] Messrs. Johnson and Co. draw on Ramebottom and Co.

Principal Inns.] The George, a large and good one, and the Swan and Talbot.

Coaches.] The old Stamford coach sets out from the Swan and Talbot every even. at 7; it also leaves the George and Blue Boar, Holborn at 7 ev. and arrives daily at Stamford at 10 o'clock.

Waggons.] Hunt's London, Stamford, and Sheffield stage waggons, leave Stamford, on Tu. and Sat. noon, arrive at the Castle and Falcon, Aldersgate-street, Tues. and Fri. noon. Dare and Co's. Stamford waggon sets out from Stamford every Fri. at 6 in the even. and leaves the Three Cups, Aldersgate-street, every Tu. morn. at 9. It may also be observed, as Stamford lies on the great N. road, there are coaches and waggons passing through it daily, to and from York, Edinburgh, Leeds, Newcastle, Leicester, Wake-

feld, Peterborough, Manchester, Northwich, &c.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Dist. about 1 m. Burleigh House, the magnificent seat of the Marquis of Exeter, and formerly the residence of the lord Treasurer Burleigh, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. It stands in Northamptonshire, is built of free stone, and from its extent has more the appearance of a town than a house. The collection of pictures here is reckoned the most valuable in the kingdom. Also Uffington, Sir S. Flodder, dist. 1 m. Carwick, Sir John Trollop, 3 m. and Ketton, Lady Jane Edwards, 4 m.

Stamford is dist. from London 204 m. from Lincoln 46, from Boston, Northampton, and Newark 36, from Grantham 21, and from Peterboro, 14. On the r. there is a turnpike road to Market Deeping, and one on the l. to Uppingham. Through the town on the l. there is a turnpike road to Oakham.

STEPNEY, (Middlesex,) a very ancient village near Mile End, and almost adjoining the recent buildings of London. This parish was formerly of such vast extent, that in subsequent times the following parishes have been produced out of it, viz. St. Mary Stratford, at Bow, St. Mary Whitechapel, St. Anne's Lincolne, St. John's at Wapping, St. Paul's Shadwell, St. George, Ratcliffe Highway, Christ Church Spitalfields, and St. Matthew's Bethnal Green, all which have been separated from it, and yet it still remains one of the largest parishes within the bills of mortality. It contains the hamlets of Mile End, Old and New Towns, Ratcliffe, and Poplar. Stepney once belonged to the bishops of London, who had here a palace or mansion house till it was alienated by bishop Ridley, who gave it to king Edward VI. It had formerly the grant of a market, since transferred to Whitechapel, under the reign of William. In the time of the Conqueror the manor of Stepney is mentioned by the name of Stibenede or Stiben's Heath. Besides the ancient church here is a large meeting house for the Independents, and other places of religious worship: the number of houses about 6000, that of inhabitants is about 37,000.

STEVENAGE, (Herts.) a m. t. seated on a dry sandy hill, in the great north road. It was antiently called Stigenhaght, and contains a church, a free grammar school founded in the reign of king Philip and queen Mary, and an alms house founded in the reign of Henry VII. The houses in the town which is small, are but indifferent. A

little to the S. of the town are the apparent remains of an antient camp, consisting of 6 artificial hills; Camden reports them to be such as the Romans were wont to raise over their soldiers that were slain in battle; other writers, however, have ascribed these works to the Danes; and it is certain that there is a place near it still known by the name of *Danes End*. One sided the street was burnt down in July, 1807. Population 1302.

Market Day.] Wed.

Fairs.] Nine days before Easter, ditto before Whitsun week, July 15, and the 1st. Fri. in Sep.

Inn.] Swan.

Post.] Mail arrives at 12 m. and goes out at 13 aft.

Coaches.] Are constantly passing through this t. which lies on the great N. road.

Gentleman's Seat.] Beyond the t. on the l. is Elmwood, the seat of J. Lucas, esq.

Dist. from London 31 m. On the l. there is a T. R. to Hitchin; and in the cross road to it, on the r. is a T. R. to Baldock.

STEYNING, (Sussex,) a m. t. situated in a very healthy air, on the road from Lewes, Brighthelmston, and Shoreham, to Petworth and Midhurst. It is chiefly noted for its church, which is a small but most curious specimen of Saxon architecture. The middle aisle has on each side 4 round arches zig zagged, surmounted with as many round headed small windows. The roof is of rafters; a stone vaulting was neither common nor known at the time of its building. A lofty arch leads into the chancel. The tower is more modern. In this church were buried St. Cuthman and Ethelred king of Wessex, and father of Alfred. The name of Steyning is supposed to have been derived from the Roman way called Steyne-street, or Stone-street, a paved street which runs from Arundel in Sussex, to Dorking in Surrey; which road, as it is supposed, passed through this place. Steyning is a small town, with only 292 families, but it is, however, an antient borough and still sends 2 members to parliament; number of voters about 100. Returning officer, the constable, who is chief magistrate, is annually chosen at the court leet. Population 1,210. Brighton coaches are continually passing through this town.

Post.] Mail arrives at 7 m. and goes out about 4 aft.

Market Day.] Wed.

Fairs.] June 9, Sep. 19, and Oct. 10, the last is the greatest.

Inns.] Chequers, and White Horse. *Gentlemen's Seat.*] Dist. 1 m. on the r. is Wiston Park, the seat of C. Goring, esq.

Dist. from London 51 m.

STILTON, (Hunts.) a village long celebrated for its admirable cheese: bring in the vicinity of the depot for French prisoners at Norman's Cross, the inhabitants carried on a brisk trade with them. The return of peace is sensibly felt on this account. Population 663. Here is one inn, the Bell.

Dist. from London 75 m.

STOCKBRIDGE, (Hants.) a m. t. situated on the E. side of the river Test, on the road from Winchester to Salisbury; from the former of which cities it is dist. about 9 m. N. W. The town chiefly consists of a range of houses, scattered along each side of the highway. The inhabitants possess but little trade of their own, and are principally supported by the benefit which accrues from the passage of travellers; this being a considerable thoroughfare. The government of the town is vested in a bailiff, constable, and serjeant at mace. Stockbridge is a borough by prescription, the right of election is possessed by all who pay church and poor rates. Number of voters about 57. Number of inhabitants 663. A new bridge was built here over the river a few years ago.

Market Day.] Thurs.

Fairs.] Holy Thursday, July 10, and Oct. 27.

Post.] The post goes to London on Tues. Th. and Sun. aft. at 4 o'clock, and comes in on Sun. Wed. and Fri. at 4 aft.

Inns.] King's Head, and Swan.

Gentlemen's Seats.] About 5 m. on the l. is Norman Court, the seat of Colonel Wheat. Dist. about 2 m. is Somborne House, W. P. Powlett, esq. and about the same distance is Houghton, the Hon. G. Pitt, and Houghton lodge, J. P. Campbell, esq.

Dist. from London 66 m. On the l. there is a turnpike road to Winchester and Romsey; across the Anton river, and on the r. there is a turnpike road to Andover.

STOCKPORT, (Chesh.) a very irregularly built, but flourishing manufacturing town, containing 17,545 inhabitants, who are exclusively employed in the cotton trade, which they have carried to the highest degree of improvement; so that their manufactures hold a principal rank in all the markets in the country. The market place is commodious, but difficult of access, being situated on a hill, and the few streets leading to it, steep and

narrow. Here is a Sunday School, founded and conducted upon the most liberal plan, it is, in fact, unequalled in the kingdom. The town contains 2 churches; the old one, called the Red Church, is founded on a rock and has a square tower with 6 bells and an organ; the new church, St. Peter's was built with bricks in the year 1766. This place was once incorporated, but by some accident the charter has been lost. Stockport (sometimes called Stopford) is governed by a high constable. Over the Mersey there is a stone bridge into Lancashire. In or near the town there is a mineral spring. The river here communicates with all the late extensive inland navigations.

Market Day and Fairs.] Mar. is on Fri. where more corn, cheese, &c. is sold, than at any other mar. in the county—Fairs, March 4 and 25, and Oct. 24 and 25, chiefly for cattle.

Post.] The South mail goes out every m. at 4 past 2, and the north, every m. at 4 past 12.

Coaches.] To all parts of the kingdom daily pass through this t.

Inns.] The Castle, Red Lion, Unicorn, Warren Bulkley Arms, and White Lion.

Gentlemen's Seats.] On the r. of Stockport moor, dist. 1 m. is Offerton Hall, late the seat of — Wright, esq. From the town dist. 1 m. on the r. is Bramall Hall, W. Davenport, esq. ditto 2 miles, is Arden Hall — Arden, esq.

Stockport is dist. from London by Leek 179 m. and by Matlock 180 m. On the r. there is a T. K. to Barnsley and Huddersfield.

STOCKTON, (Durham) a m. t. situated upon the left bank of the river Tees, which at this place separates the co. of Durham and York, at the dist. of about 2 miles from its mouth. It is a neat well paved, clean, and airy town; the houses are generally built of brick, and covered with tiles or slates. The principal street, which lies on a moderate ascent from the river, stretches in a direction nearly N. and S. being in length rather more than half a mile, and the greater part of it upwards of 60 yards in breadth. Other streets of small dimensions branch off to the E. (leading to the Quays) as well as to the W. the whole exhibiting an appearance which the stranger cannot help admiring, this being one of the handsomest market towns in the north of England. The public buildings are a town hall, with a lofty cupola and spire, which stands in the centre of the main street, and contains an elegant assembly room;

and also a coffee room, where most of the London and several of the Provincial Newspapers (from the adjoining co.) are taken in; under these rooms are warehouses, shops, &c. with a piazza. The church also is a neat modern structure; the foundation was laid in the year 1710; it is carried up with bricks, having stone quoins, and is covered with slates; the windows and doors are cased with stone. The pulpit and reading desk are of oak; and the steeple or tower is about 80 feet high. Here are also chapels, a newly erected one for the Roman Catholics, Presbyterians, Quakers, and Methodists. The custom house is a plain but convenient building near the water side. The shambles are built with brick, inclosed, and covered with blue tiles, and the theatre is a neat finished building. In the centre of the market place is a handsome stone column of the Doric order, 35 feet high. Here is also a charity school for 20 boys and 20 girls, a school of industry for girls, with 2 sunday schools, a dispensary, and alms houses for 15 poor families belonging to the parish. Benevolent societies are also established and supported for the relief of the distressed and sick poor of all denominations. A book club has been established here since the year 1776. There is also a library, opened in 1792, and 4 circulating libraries kept by different booksellers; in addition to these is a good library in the vestry room of the church, and another belonging to the Presbyterian chapel. The general appearance of the town, and its approaches, has been much improved of late years, waste and obnoxious pieces of ground have been inclosed, fenced in, and planted with shrubberies, forest trees, &c. and an agreeable promenade, or handsome gravel walk, about half a mile in length, has been formed, railed in, and planted on the sides with trees from the south end of the town to the bridge over the Tees. The bridge is an elegant structure consisting of 3 arches; the centre arch is 72 feet wide and 23 feet high from low water mark; the foundation stone of this structure was laid in the year 1764, and the work was completed in 1771. Passengers over it are liable to pay toll. Stockton is governed by a mayor, who is justice of peace within the borough, 19 aldermen, a recorder, town serjeant, &c. The recorder holds a court of pleas, &c. for the borough twice a year. The bishop of Durham, who is lord of the manor of Stockton, holds a court also twice a year (by his steward) to receive quit rents, pass surrenders, try suits of

trespass, debts under 40s. &c. In the town are 2 manufactories of sail cloth, and a considerable one of damask, diaper, and huckaback linens, 2 breweries, a soap house, a rope walk, a large dry dock, 2 ship yards, where vessels of large dimensions are built for the East and West India trades, and others for the coasting and river trades; also 2 iron foundries, chiefly for mill work, and a manufactory of patent agricultural machines. Large imports are made from the Baltic, Ham-burgh, Norway, and Holland, (in times of peace) of hemp, flax, iron, timber, linen-yarn, sheetings, hides, bark, smalts, seeds, geneva, &c. The exports are chiefly of lead (in pigs), hams, butter, pork, cheese, leather, grain, flour, sailcloth, huckabacks, plain linens, tammies, and various other articles, chiefly to the London and northern markets. The prospect from the quays here is strikingly beautiful; the bridge and considerable parts of that fertile district called Cleveland, in Yorkshire, appear to great advantage. In the year 1661 there were but 180 dwelling houses in Stockton, and none of them built of brick. In 1782 the number of houses here charged with the duty on windows were 478, besides cottages not rated. In 1794 the number of inhabitants amounted to 3164. The population in 1801 was 4409, and in 1811, 4929.

Market Days and Fairs.] Mar. days, Wed. and Sat.—Fairs, one annual fair on July 18, Shows, of horses, cattle, sheep, &c. on the last Wed. in Jan. Wed. before May 13, Wed. after Oct. 6, and Wed. before Nov. 23.

Post.] The post arrives here every day from the S. at 8 o'clock in the morn. and from the N. at 4 in the aft. goes out to the S. at the same hour, and to the N. at 8 o'clock in the morn.

Bankers.] Messrs. Lumley, Wilkinson and Snowdon, who draw on Sykes, Smith and Co. London; also Messrs. Hutchingson, who draw on Down, Thornton and Co.

Principal Inns.] Black Lion and Red Lion, both for families and travellers: also the Stockton Arms, the Greyhound, and the Fleece, for travellers.

Coaches and Waggons.] The Aberdeen mail coach (from Bull and Mouth, Bull and Mouth-street, daily at a 4 past 7 in the even.) passes through the town, besides which the Union coach from Sunderland to Whitby arrives here on Tues. and Sat. about 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and returns to Sunderland about 3 in the afternoon on the same days. Waggons go to Dar-

lington and Richmond every morn. to Barnard Castle, Appleby, Penrith, Kendal, Durham, Newcastle, Sunderland, Gisborough, Whitby, Stokesley and Yarm, 3 days every week.

Of Coasting Vessels.] There are 7 belonging to a company of merchants, that take in goods and passengers to London every 10 days, and unload at Beal's Wharf. Other vessels occasionally take in goods for London at Hayes's Wharf; for Newcastle are 3 regular trading ships; for Leith 2 regular trading sloops; for Hull and Sunderland are 3 regular vessels belonging to Hull, which load there for Stockton and Sunderland, and take in goods here for Hull, via Sunderland. Six brig-rigged vessels belonging to the port are regularly employed in the carrying trade, from the Baltic and Tonningen.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Wynyard dist. 5 m. Sir H. Vane Tempest, bart. who has also a seat at Long Newton; also dist. 5 m. is Norton, J. Hogg, esq. and dist. 3 m. is Elton, G. Sutton, esq.

Stockton is dist. from London 248 m. Near the town on the l. there is a turnpike road to Darlington.

STOKESLEY, (Yorksh. N. R.) a m. t. situated upon the river Wisk, in a fruitful tract called Allertonshire. See North Allerton.

It consists principally of one spacious street, pretty well built, and about $\frac{1}{2}$ a m. in length. Stokesley is a corporate town, but not a borough.—Population 1439.

Market Day.] Sat.

Fairs.] Sat. before Palm Sun. the 1st Sat. after May 4, and once a fortnight till Sat. before Trinity Sun. the 1st Sat. in October and the 2d Sat. in November.

Post.] The post comes in on Mon. Wed. Thurs. and Sat. at 8 o'clock in the morn. and returns at 1 the same days.

Inns.] George and Dragon, Black Bull, Black Swan, and Golden Lion.

Stokesley is 250 m. from London, 8 from Guisborough, and Yarm, 10 from Stockton on Tees, 16 from North Allerton, and Helmsley, 20 from Thirsk, and 44 from York.

STONE, (Staffordsh.) a m. t. situated on the N. bank of the river Trent, in the great road from London to Chester. Its church is a noble structure with a square tower, 6 bells, and a clock. In the town is also a free grammar school. This place communicates with all the late inland navigations, in consequence of which its trade and opulence have considerably increased. Population, 2314.

Bankers.] Messrs. Brett and Co. draw on Sansom and Co.

Market Day and Fairs.] Mar. day, Tues.—Fairs, Shrove Tues. Whit Tues. and Aug. 5.

Post.] The London mail is dispatched at a $\frac{1}{2}$ past 7 in the morn. and arrives from London at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 4 in the aftern. The N. mail is dispatched about 5 in the aftern. The cross post sets out at 8 in the morn. and returns at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 3 in the aftern.

Coches.] are constantly passing, as Stone lies in the great North road.

Principal Inn.] Crown.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Beyond the t. dist. 1 m. on the r. is Meaford Hall, the seat of W. Jarvis, esq. and on the l. Darlston, l. Jarvis, esq. dist. from which about 2 m. also on the l. is Summerton Hall, Basil Fitzherbert, esq.

Dist. from London 140 m. On the r. there is a turnpike road to Cheadle and Leek, and on the l. to Stafford and Eccleshall.

STONEHOUSE, (Devon) a m. t. situated between the populous towns of Plymouth and Plymouth Dock, being about 1 mile from either, and from the increasing number of houses built within the last few years, bids fair to join the town of Plymouth, a street and road having been begun for the purpose, through a marsh which divides them. Here are capital barracks for the Royal Marine corps, and also one for 1000 regulars or militia. Here is also the Royal Naval Hospital for men who are sent from all ships coming into Plymouth harbour, under the superintendence of governor Stewart, agent, physician, &c. A public school has just been erected for poor children, upon the plan of Dr. Bell, capable of educating 150 boys and girls.

Stonehouse contains 2 episcopal chapels, and 2 for dissenters. The present population, exclusive of the marines and militia, is about 6000.

All civil decisions are dependant upon the will of the magistrates of Plymouth Dock; but the increase of the town will, it is hoped, induce the lieutenant of the county to appoint a magistrate within its own jurisdiction for the better regulation of its inhabitants, who are indebted to the parish officers for their activity in preserving the parish in order.

Market Days and Fairs.] Mar. Tues. and Sat.—Fairs in Spring and Autumn.

Post.] Mail goes out at 6 in the even. Coaches and waggon are the same as for Plymouth, which article see.

Dist. from London 217 m.

STOURBRIDGE, (Worcestersh.) a m. t. situated on a gentle declivity on the little river Stour, in the parish of Old Swinford, but since made parochial, and in Halfshire Hundred. The Stour is a narrow stream, which has many iron works on its banks, exclusive of those which have been constructed on its tributary rivulets.—From a bridge over this river the town derives its name. The general appearance is handsome, although the streets are laid out in irregular directions.—The principal street is of considerable length, and contains many good houses. The edifices for public worship are a chapel erected about the year 1733, and licensed according to the rites of the church of England; this is a neat good building; several chapels for the dissenters, as the Quakers founded in 1680, the Presbyterians in 1698, (but now occupied by a society of Independents), the Presbyterians erected in 1788, reckoned an elegant structure; the Methodists in 1805. A theatre was erected here in 1790. The manufactures are various and considerable in glass, iron, cloth, and bricks. The glass manufactory was established in the neighbourhood in 1657, when it was first introduced into England from Lorrain, and is now carried on here to a considerable extent. Here are about 10 glass houses where they manufacture drinking glasses, bottles, and window glass, together with fine stone pots and crucibles of superior excellence. Manufactures of broad and narrow cloth are also of long standing here. Numerous iron works on a large scale are interspersed through great part of the neighbourhood, and many of the more minute branches of the iron trade, as the making of nails, agricultural implements, &c. are successfully carried on here. General meetings of traders in the iron branch are held quarterly at Wolverhampton, Birmingham, and Stourbridge, on their respective market days. In the neighbourhood there are mines which produce coal, iron, stone, and clay, the last of which for its excellence and use in the manufacture of glass is said to be unequalled in the world. This clay, called Stourbridge clay, is found about 150 feet below the surface, under 3 strata of coal, in the space of about 200 acres, 48 of which contain an article of superior quality to the rest; 4000 tons are annually raised of it. Clay of an inferior quality is also found suited to many important purposes. Stourbridge communicates with all the late inland navigations, which

greatly increase its trade and riches. Population, 4078.

Market Days and Fairs.] Mar. day, Fri.—Fairs, Jan. 8, lately established, March 29, during the week previous to it, a very large meeting annually for the sale of horses, also Sep. 8 for horses, cattle, &c. Population of the liberty 3451 individuals.

Post.] The post from London, and the N. arrives here at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and goes out at 10 in the morn. The post from Bristol and the S. arrives at 10 in the morn. and goes out at 3 in the aftern. The post office opens for receiving letters from London, and Liverpool, &c. at 4 o'clock in the aftern. and shuts at 8 next morn. Opens for receiving letters for Kidderminster, Bewdley, Bristol, and all westerly parts at 9 in the morn. and shuts at 9.

Principal Inns.] The Talbot, and the Crown, both for families and travellers.

Bankers.] Messrs. Pemberton & Co. who draw on Down and Co. London; and Messrs. Rufford and Biggs, who draw on Esdaile, Spooner and Co.

Coaches and Waggons.] The Birmingham coach, by way of Dudley, goes from the George and Blue Boar, Holborn, Sun. Mon. Wed. and Fri. A coach from Kidderminster to Birmingham, through Hales Owen, goes through Stourbridge and returns on the same days 3 times in each week. Rufford's and Bung's waggons, set out for London and return 3 days in a week, and once a week go to Bridgenorth and places adjacent, Bewdley, and Walsall. Anderton's Sheffield waggon passes through this t. from Kidderminster to the N. on Mondays. Twiss's waggon passes through on Wed. and returns to the N. on Thurs. Conveyances to Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and other neighbouring towns are likewise established.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Dist. 3 m. is Hagley, Lord Lyttleton; the classic disposition of the grounds forms a lasting monument to the taste of the late George, Lord Lyttleton. Distant 6 mile is Enville, Earl of Stamford, also celebrated for its Sylvan beauties. Distant 5 miles the Leasowes, the birth place, paternal estate, and residence of the poet Shenstone, remarkable for their rural simplicity, now the property of — Hamilton, esq. and at 6 m. Kimley, Lord Dudley and Ward. Numerous other villas adorn the country in several directions.

Stourbridge is dist. from London 140 m. from Birmingham 12, from Kidderminster 7, from Stourport 10, Wol-

verhampton 10, Dudley 5, and from Worcester 23.

STOURPORT, (so called from the circumstances of the river Stour falling into the Severn on the South side of the town, and from the Staffordshire and Worcestershire canal also joining the same river) is a town pleasantly situated upon the eastern banks of the Severn, in the parish of Kidderminster, and hundred of Halfshire, Worcestershire. The houses are built with brick, and covered with tiles or Welch slates, and the principal streets are well paved. It is a new colony, having risen out of fields since the year 1770, to a considerable river port and centre of inland water-carriage. Extensive basins admit barges and trows from Worcester, Gloucester, and Bristol, in the S. which here unlade into numerous warehouses, built upon the margins of the basins; smaller vessels arrive from Coalbrookdale, Shrewsbury, and Welchpool, which deposit their goods here; these are forwarded, with other goods from Kidderminster, Stourbridge, Wolverhampton, Dudley, and Birmingham, to the Staffordshire potteries, Liverpool, Manchester, Chester, and places adjacent; also to Derby and Shardlow, whence goods are forwarded to Nottingham, Newark, Gainsborough, Hull, and all parts of the eastern coast.—Goods are also forwarded through the medium of this place, by agents from Chester, Manchester, Liverpool, the Staffordshire potteries, Derby, and Shardlow, to Birmingham, Wolverhampton, Dudley, Stourbridge, and Kidderminster, from whence goods are forwarded to all places contiguous to the river Severn, particularly Bewdley, Bridgnorth, Broseley, Coalbrookdale, Shrewsbury, Ludlow, Leominster, Hereford, Ludbery, Worcester, Upton, Tewkesbury, Gloucester, Monmouth, Cheltenham, Cirencester, Stroud, Bath, Bristol, Bridgwater, and Exeter. The various trows and barges on the Severn, here meet the carriers upon the canals, from Staffordsh. Cheshire, Lancashire, Yorksh. Liverpool, Manchester, and all parts of the North, also from Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire, Lincolnshire, Gainsborough, Hull, and the eastern coast.—Goods are daily forwarded by canal to and from London, and intermediate places. There is a very extensive trade carried on here in coals, from the Staffordshire and Worcestershire collieries; it takes the lead of every other place in this part of the kingdom, as a market for hops and apples in their seasons. It is beginning to assume considerable

importance as a corn market, and much business is done in the timber trade. Indeed, the central situation of this place renders it peculiarly advantageous for carrying on any extensive business. In 1811 the population was 2352, and the number of houses 464. It contains no public building of any considerable magnitude, except a handsome chapel of ease, in which is a good organ. The market-place is a pitiful structure, evincing an absence of unanimity and public spirit. Notwithstanding this instance, however, many things of public utility have been effected; particularly a handsome town clock, which was erected in the year 1815, upon one of the warehouses near the centre of the basins. This place contains no charitable institution except the workhouse of the ancient village and township of Mitton, which now forms the suburbs of Stourport. A handsome iron bridge, of a single arch, the span or chord of which is 156 feet, was thrown across the Severn in 1806.

Market Days.] are on Wed. and Sat. *Fairs.*] For cattle, &c. are only beginning to be established.

Bankers.] Messrs. Wakeman, Farley and Turner, who drawn on Roberts; and Messrs. Fereday, Smith and Wagstaff, who draw on Sir John Perrings, bart. Shaw, Barber, and Co.

Post.] arrives from London and the North at the hour of 7 at night, letters for these parts are put into the office each night before 9, which go out early the following morning; letters from Worcester, Bristol, and the South, arrive about 7 in the morning; letters for this post to be put into the office before 5 in the even.

Principal Inns.] The Stourport for families, the Swan, Hop-pole, and Crown and Anchor for travellers.

Conveyances.] The ready and expeditious conveyances, in every direction by water, which this place affords, nearly supersedes the necessity of any other mode; yet a diligence sets out every Mon. Wed. and Sat. morn. at 8, to Worcester, and returns the same even. A wherry passes down the Severn, on the same days at noon, from Bewdley, and returns the following days. There is a caravan from the Swan Inn to Bewdley, Kidderminster and Birmingham, at 11 in the foren. on Wed. and Sat.

Gentlemen's Seats.] The principal seats in the neighbourhood are Hartlebury Castle, the seat of the Lord Bishop of Worcester, 2 m. E. Whitley Court, the seat of Lord Foley, 7 m. S. W.; Glashampton House, the Rev.

D. J. J. Cookes, 2 m. S. W.; Winterdyne, W. M. Mosley, esq. $\frac{2}{3}$ m. N.; Ribblesford, — Praddington, esq. on the W. bank of the Severn, 2 m.; formerly a castellated mansion, belonging to the Herbert family, now wretchedly transformed and modernised. Ombersley Court, the seat of Lady Downshire, 6 m. S.; the Lickhill House, John Folliott, esq.; on the E. Bank of the Severn 1 m. N.; a little nearer the town is a newly built elegant house, Jonathan Worthington, esq.; near the bridge, on the western side of the town, Arley House, Colonel Otley.

The dist. from Stourport to London is 124 miles S. E. to Worcester 11 m. S. Kidderminster, 4 m. N. N. E. Stourbridge, 10 m. N. N. E. Dudley, 16 m. N. E. Hagley, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. E. Bromsgrove, 10 m. E. Birmingham, 22 m. N. E. Bewdley, 3 m. N. W. Cleobury, 11 m. W. N. W. Hundred House, 5 m. S. W. Teabury, 17 m. W. S. W. Ludlow, 26 m. W. Bromyard, 17 m. S. S. W. Leominster, 26 m. S. S. W. Bridgnorth, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. W. Shrewsbury, 37 m. N. N. E. Droitwich 24 m. N. W. Wolverhampton, 194 m. N. N. E.

STOW-MARKET, (Suffolk) a m. t. situated on the river Orwell, almost in the centre of the co. The town is large, and has a spacious beautiful church with a lofty spire 120 feet high, also a charity school. Here the co. meetings are chiefly held. The house of industry for the hundred, the cost of which in building amounted to near 10,000*l.* stands about a m. from the t. and is a respectable building, having more the appearance of a gentleman's mansion than of a workhouse. At present there is a manufacture here of sacking, ropes, twist, &c. which has succeeded to that of stuffs and bombazeens. The trade of the place is much increased by the river which has been made navigable from Ipswich.—The environs abound in plantations of hops. Population 2006.

Market Day and Fairs.] Mar. day, Thurs.—Fairs, Whit. Fri. June 29, and August 1, the last chiefly for lambs.

Principal Inns.] King's Head and White Hart.

Post.] Mail arrives about 9 in the morn. and goes out at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 6 in the afternoon.

Bankers.] Messrs. Oakes and Son, draw on Spooner and Co Messrs. Sparrow and Son, on Barclay and Co. and Willett and Son, on Perring and Co. London.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Between Stowmarket and Mendlesham is Gipping Hall, the seat of Edmund Tyrrell, esq.

Near the town is Finborough Hall, R. Pettywood, esq.

Dist. from London 73 m. On the r. there is a turnpike road to Ipswich, and one on the l. to Bury.

STOW ON THE WOLD, (Gloucestersh.) a m. t. situated on the summit of a high hill, the base of which is about 5 miles in diameter. It is dist. from Gloucester 26 m. from Campden 10, from Burford 9, Northleach 9, and from London 82 m. The church is a strong and well built edifice, apparently the workmanship of different periods, during the 14th and 15th centuries; and from its lofty situation constituting a principal object of view through a circumference of many miles. The interior contains several monuments to the memory of the Chamberlaynes, a family of Norman extraction which settled in the vicinity in the time of Queen Elizabeth. On the S. side of the church yard are the free school and an alms house.—The houses in the town, which are mostly low and built with stone, have generally a very ancient appearance. Stow, from its elevated situation, is generally said to want 3 elements out of the 4; air it possesses in plenty, which, though very keen and bleak, is reputed to be very healthy; but there is neither wood, common, field, nor water belonging to the town. The parish, which is governed by 2 bailiffs, appointed annually, is about 12 m. in circumference. The principal manufacture is that of shoes. Population, 1189.

Market Day.] Thurs.

Fairs.] May 12, and Oct. 24, for hops, cheese, sheep, &c.

Post.] A cross post, under the Burford office, goes out and comes in daily.

Conveyances.] The Worcester coaches pass through this town daily.

Principal Inn.] Unicorn; here are also the King's Arms, and White Hart.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Near Stow are the following seats, viz. Mangersbury, E. J. Chamberlayne, esq. (to whom the manor now belongs) Broadwell, J. Reade, esq. Wickhill, Sir C. Pole, bart. and Spring Hill, Earl of Coventry.

On the r. there is a turnpike road to Moreton in the Marsh, Worcester, and Tewkesbury; and one on the l. to Burford and North Leach.

STOWEY, or **NETHER STOWEY**, (Som.) a small and pleasantly situated m. t. It has a handsome church, and a population of 620 inhabitants. Near the church is a spring, whence issues a small stream, into which pieces of

wood, &c. being thrown, speedily appear as if encrusted with stone.

Market day.] Tuesday.

Fairs.] Sep. 7.

STRAFORD-PENNY, (Bucks) a m. t. situated on the rising of a hill about 12 m. E. of Buckingham. Its name of Penny is derived from the low situation of the surrounding lands. The N. town is in the parish of Simpson, and the W. in the parish of Blechley. The houses are disposed into 2 streets, one is on the main road or Watling Street, and the other on the cross road leading to Aylesbury. The chapel, which stands in the parish of Blechley, was rebuilt and endowed at the expense of Browne Willis, the antiquary, assisted by his friends. The townsmen derive their chief support from the manufacture of white thread lace. The S. E. entrance to the town has been lately improved by a new road, and the trade of the inhabitants increased by the proximity of the Grand Junction Canal. The soil of the contiguous lands is reckoned excellent for all sorts of grain, as also for grazing; the hamlet has been inclosed by virtue of an act of parliament passed in 1790. A small stream called Lowfield, which runs at bottom of the town, which is well supplied with fish. It is remarkable that the Swan Inn in this town had the same name in the year 1474. Population 481.

Market.] Discontinued.

Fairs.] It has 4 annual Fairs, viz. April 19, July 18, Oct. 10, and Nov. 28.

STRAFORD-STONEY, (Bucks) a m. t. built on the antient Roman road called Watling-street, and upon the river Ouse which here divides the co. of Northampton and Bucks, is about 6 m. N. W. of Penny Stratford. The houses are for the most part built of stone. The Watling-street enters the co. near Brick-hill, and crosses it in a direct line. The houses for the most part extend about a mile on each side of the road. Near the church of St. Giles is a neat market place; here was also another church dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, which was burnt down by a dreadful fire in 1742, and has never been since rebuilt though the tower is yet standing, and the town is still comprised within the 2 parishes. The principal employment of the female inhabitants is lace-making, but the chief trade of the town arises from the influx of travellers, being a great thoroughfare on the road from London to Northampton. The inhabitants are divided into several religious denominations, but the greatest number are Dissenters and chiefly Anabaptists,

who have a meeting house in the town. The Independents have a place of worship at the neighbouring village of Potters Pury. There is no resident magistrate, but 2 of the neighbouring magistrates hold their meetings here on the first Fri. in every month. Two large Sunday schools have been opened, at which upwards of 300 children are taught the rudiments of education.—There are several charities belonging to the town, particularly one of 70*l.* per annum for the apprenticing of children. Number of inhabitants on the E. side parish 520; ditto on the W. side 968.

Market Day.] Fri. a large one for butchers' meat and corn, although the latter is mostly bought and sold by the farmers in samples at the public houses.

Fairs.] August 2, Fri. before Oct. 10 for hiring servants, and Nov. 12 for cattle.

Post.] Letters are forwarded for London every day in the week Sat. excepted at 9 ev. and arrive from London every day Mon. excepted at 5 morn. From hence they are forwarded for Chester, Liverpool, and Ireland; every day Mon. excepted.

Post.] Cock, which is also the post office, and Bull, the Excise office.

Conveyances.] The coaches and waggon to the north are daily passing this town.

Gentlemen's Seats] On the right is Wolverton, the seat of T. Harrison, esq. and on the l. Thornton Hall, T. Shepherd, esq.

Stratford is dist. from London 53 m.

STRAFORD, is the first village in Essex that we meet with, after crossing Bowbridge—it is situated in the parish of West Ham; at the distance of 3½ m. from London. It is greatly increased of late years in houses and inhabitants, particularly on the forest side of the town, viz. Maryland Point and the Gravel Pits, one facing the road to Woodford and Epping, and the other that to Ilford. As for the higher part it is almost joined to Bow, notwithstanding the intervention of canals, rivers, and marshy grounds. Stratford lies about 1 m. N. of West Ham.

STRAFORD LE BOW. See BOW.

STRAFORD, (Warwicksh.) a m. t. situated in the southern part of the county bordering upon Warwicksh. at the distance of 96 m. from London by way of Buckingham. and 94 m. by way of Oxford. It is a large, populous, and well built town, and is commonly called Stratford upon Avon, to distinguish it from several other towns in England of the same name. It has

one parish church, which was formerly collegiate, and a chapel of ease. The church is thought to be nearly as old as the time of the Norman invasion; but parts of it have been at different times rebuilt. Here are also a free grammar school and an alms house. Stratford is a corporation, governed by a mayor, recorder, high steward, 12 aldermen, and 12 capital burgesses. The town has a great trade in corn and malt, the river being navigable up to the town for barges. Over the river is a handsome stone bridge with 13 great and 6 small arches, and a long causeway at the W. end of it, walled on both sides. Stratford is memorable as the birth place of Shakespeare, our immortal dramatic poet, who was interred in the year 1564, in one of the aisles on the N. side of the church. In the wall over the grave there is a bust of him in marble. In September, 1796, David Garrick, esq. celebrated a jubilee or grand musical festival in honour of him. The jubilee lasted 3 days, during which time entertainments of oratorios, concerts, pageants, fireworks, &c. were presented to a very numerous and brilliant company, among whom were many persons of high rank and consideration of both sexes, and of approved taste. Population 2,842.

Market Day.] Thurs.

Fairs.] Thurs. after Lady Day, May 14, Sept. 23, and Thurs. se'nnight after Sept. 25.

Post.] The London mail is dispatched from hence every night except Sat. at 6 o'clock, and arrives here from London at 9 in the morn. it is dispatched to Warwick about $\frac{1}{2}$ past 9 in the morn. and arrives from thence at 5 in the even. The N. mail is dispatched at half past 9 in the morn. a cross post is dispatched to Alcester at the same time, and arrives from thence at 5 in the even.

Bankers.] Messrs. Battersbee & Co. who draw upon Esdaile and Co. London. Whitehead and Co. draw on Glyn and Co. and Oldaker and Co. on Spooner and Co.

Principal Inn.] White Lion. This is the inn represented and alluded to in the theatrical entertainment of the jubilee.

Coaches and Waggon.] A coach sets out for Stratford from the Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill daily, Sun. excepted, at 6 in the morn. and a waggon from the George, Smithfield, daily at noon.

Gentleman's Seat.] Near Stafford on the r. is the seat of Edward Higgins, esq.

Stratford is dist. from London by

Buckingham 95 m. and by Oxford 93 m. On the l. there is a turnpike road to Alcester. On the r. are turnpike roads to Warwick and Birmingham.

STRATTON, (Cornw.) a small m. t. situated in a low cold country, capable of great improvement by draining. In the neighbourhood of this town a memorable victory was obtained May 16th, 1642, by a comparatively small body of King Charles 1's. forces, commanded by Lord Hoptown over 4,400 of the parliament army, under the Earl of Stamford. The latter were very advantageously posted on a steep hill with 13 pieces of cannon, but were totally defeated with the loss of their camp, baggage, ammunition, and cannon. The population of Stratton is 1,094 inhabitants.

Market Day.] Tues.

Fairs.] May 19, Nov. 8, Dec. 11.

Dist. from London, 221 m. 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ from Hatherleigh, and 7 from Holsworthy.

STREATHAM, a village of Surrey, dist. about 5 m. from London. It contains a newly built church and a charity school, but has little else to distinguish it, except several handsome seats that are scattered about the parish, as on the l. that of Lord William Russel, and on the r. one of W. Borrodale, esq. On Streatham Common is the seat of William Wilkinson, esq. Near the common is Mount Noel, the seat of William Adams, esq. Population 2785.

Coaches.] Go daily, from the George and Gate, Gracechurch-street, at 9 morn. and from the Ship, Charing Cross at 10 morn.

STROUD, (Gloucestersh.) a m. t. situated almost in the centre of the county, on a gentle ascent, at the foot of which runs the Frome at its confluence with the Slade, here called Stroud Water, a small stream which is very clear and particularly celebrated as a menstruum for dyeing scarlet broad cloth, and all other grain colours. On this account the manufacture of white cloth was established here, and many clothiers who live on the banks of this river for nearly 90 miles together, have erected many fulling mills on it. Some of the manufacturers are computed to make 3000 cloths a year to their own share. A navigable canal accompanies the progress of this river to the Severn, into which it falls about 5 m. below Gloucester. This canal has been lately extended to join the Thames at Letch-lade. The church is built in the cathedral or conventual style: at the W. end it has a lofty spire steeple, besides a lower in the middle. Here is also a good free school and several charity

schools. The church was formerly a chapel of ease to Bisley, but is now a perpetual curacy. The Independents and Wesleyan Methodists have commodious chapels. Population 5,321.

Market Day and Fairs.] Mar. day, Fri.—Fairs, May 12 and Aug. 21.

Bankers.] Messrs. B. and J. Grazebrook, who draw on Lubbock and Co. London, and Messrs. Martin and Co. who draw on Down and Co.

Post.] Comes in by way of Oxford and Cirencester daily at noon, and returns at the same time.

Inns.] King's Arms, New Inn, and Golden Hart.

Coaches.] Daily from the Bull and Mouth Inn, Bull and Mouth-street; at 3 a.m. and from New Inn, Old Bailey, Wed. Fri. at 2 a.m.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Near the town are Pagan Hill, (R. Cooke, esq.) and Brown's Hill House, (Mrs. Caruthers); Stratford House, (Sir Sam. Wathen); 2 m. from Stroud towards Bisley up a steep hill, is Lypiatt Park, (Sir Paul Baghott). The grounds have lately been very much improved: the house contains some fine old tapestry, and has received several alterations and improvements under the direction of the celebrated architect Wyatt.

Dist. from London, 101 m. from Cirencester 13, and from Minching Hampton 3 m.

STURMINSTER, (Dorsetsh.) a m. t. situated on the river Stour between 3 and 4 m. S. E. of Stalbridge. It is joined of 2 townships that stretch along each side of the river, and which communicate with each other by means of a causeway, and a bridge consisting of 6 arches. The buildings are rather low, and mostly covered with thatch; there are however, several good houses in the market place covered with tiles. The market house is a lofty oblong building, the upper part of which is used as a warehouse, and the under part serves for butchers' shambles. The church, which is a very antient one, is a lofty spacious piece of architecture. Population 1461.

Market Day.] Thurs.

Fairs.] May 12, and Oct. 24.

Post.] Here is a regular post, letters being brought from and carried to Blandford 3 times a week.

Inn.] Swan.

Dist. from London 109 m. and 8 from Shaftesbury.

SUDBURY, (Suffolk) a m. t. situated on the river Stour by which it is almost surrounded, about 14 m. S. S. E. of St. Edmundsbury. It was antiently called Southburgh from its situation with respect to Norwich. Sudbury was

one of the first seats of the Flemings, who were brought over by Edward III. to teach the English the art of manufacturing their own wool. It became of consequence very populous and opulent. Its trade, however, is now diverted in a great part into other channels; though many kinds of thin stuffs are still made here, such as says, perpetuanas, bunting for ship's colours, burial crape, &c. The river was made navigable from this place to Manningtree many years ago. It contains 3 large handsome churches, and is an ancient corporation, governed by a mayor and 7 aldermen. The town has sent members to parliament ever since the reign of Edward IV. Number of voters about 725. The buildings here are tolerably good, but the streets are very dirty in bad weather. Population 3,471. Of this place the celebrated painter, Gainsborough, was a native.

Market day and Fairs.] Mar. day, Sat.—Fairs, March 12, and July 10.

Post.] Mail arrives at 7 morn. departs 4 a.m.

Coaches.] To and from Norwich pass through daily.

Bankers.] Messrs. Fenn and Co. who draw on R. Fuller and Co. London.

Inns.] Rose and Crown, and Swan.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Between Sudbury and Long Melford on the l. is Listen Hall, the seat of William Campbell, esq. and 1 m. on r. is Acton Place, (—Jennings, esq.)

Dist. from London, by Halsted 54½ m. by Castle Hedingham, 56 m. 8 from Halstead, and 16½ from Bury St. Edmunds.

SUFFOLK, a maritime county bounded by Norfolk on the N. by the German ocean on the E. by Essex on the S. and by Cambridgesh. on the W.

Boundaries.] The rivers Waveney and Little Ouse form its northern limits, and the Stour runs along almost the whole of its southern boundary. It is in general a level country, and on the NW. is bounded by the Lark and another small stream. In its figure, Suffolk somewhat resembles a crescent, being hollowed in the middle of its northern side by Norfolk. Its diameter from N. to S. is about 30 m. and from E. to W. 58 m.

Air, Soil, Natural Productions, &c.] The air is pure and healthy, even to the sea shore, and the soil various. Mr. Young in his agricultural survey, divides this county into the following proportions of fen land, worth 2s. 6d. an acre 30,000 acres; of rich loam valued at 14s. 4s. 6d.; of sand at 10s. per

acre, 166, 66; of sand at 1s. per acre, 13, 334; and of strong loam at 15s. per acre, 453, 334; making in the whole 800,000 acres. The cows of Suffolk have been long celebrated for giving a great quantity of milk; the breed is commonly without horns, and their size small. Great quantities of car-raps are cultivated on the sandy soils of this county. The soil has in many parts been much improved by shell-marle (called here *brag*) of which vast beds have been discovered, particularly in the neighbourhood of Woodbridge. About Orfordness there are various salt water creeks and inlets, which form extensive marshes. Much butter and cheese are made in the internal parts, where the soil is frequently a strong clayey loam, fertile in all the demands and objects of husbandry. The culture of turnips prevails here almost as much as in Norfolk. On the whole this is one of the most thriving counties with respect to agriculture, and the farmers are at once opulent and skilful.

Rivers.] The principal rivers are the Little Ouse, the Waveney, the Stour, the Deben, the Orwell, and the Lark. The Stour rises in Cambridgeshire, a few miles N. from Haverhill, and after separating the county of Essex from Suffolk, runs into the German ocean at Harwich. The Deben rises near Mendlesham, and passing by Debenham and Woodbridge, runs into the sea about 7 m. N. E. from Harwich. The Orwell or Gipping rises also near Mendlesham, passes by Ipswich, and falls into the Stour at or near its mouth. The Lark rises in the S. W. part of the county, and running by Bury becomes navigable about a m. below that town; and passing by Mel-dishall, empties itself into the Great Ouse, near the N. W. angle of the county.

Divisions, Diocese, &c.] Among the antient Britons, Suffolk was inhabited by the Icenii; under the Romans it made a part of the province of Flavia Cesariensis, and during the Saxon heptarchy, it belonged to the kingdom of the East Angles. At present this co. is divided into 92 hundreds, which contain 29 towns, 75 parishes, and 234,211 inhabitants. It should, however, be observed that the most general division of the county is into 2 parts, viz. the Franchise or liberty of St. Edmund, which comprehends the western part of the county, and that which is called the Geldable Land, being the eastern part; each of these divisions furnishes a distinct Grand Jury at the county assizes. There are likewise 2 other general divisions of this county, viz. high

and low. The county of Suffolk sends 16 members to parliament, including 2 for the county. It is now included in the Norfolk circuit, is in the province of Canterbury, and in the diocese of Norwich.

SUNDERLAND, (Durham) a m. t. and sea port situated on the S. side of the river Wear, by which it is almost surrounded at high water. The town is large, populous, thriving, and well built, and is considered as a borough, although it sends no members to parliament. Sunderland contains three churches, a large and elegant chapel of ease, four large chapels for the Wesleyan Methodists, 1 for the Methodists of the New Itinerancy, (all of which are numerously attended,) 1 baptist meeting, one for the Unitarians, and 1 Roman Catholic chapel, a hospital for old seamen or their widows, another for 8 poor women, a dispensary, lying-in society, benevolent society, and other pious endowments. Its inhabitants, with those of the adjacent hamlets of Bishops Wearmouth and Monk Wearmouth, in 1811 were returned at 25,180. Coal is the staple commodity, of which about 280,000 chaldrons, Newcastle measure, are exported annually. The river is navigable six miles for ships of burthen, and considerably further for keels or lighters, which convey the coals to the ships. Several of the colliers being 6 or 7 m. dist. from the banks of the river, the coals are first brought in waggon on rail ways to the straits or wharfs, whence they are taken on board the keels, and thence to the ships, which carry them to all parts of the kingdom. This town also carries on a considerable trade with Holland and other foreign countries; and in the last 12 months (ending the 30th Nov. 1814) not less than 8000 vessels cleared out and to foreign parts, being an increase of upwards of 2400 ships within the last 23 years.

On the river Wear, there are manufactures of flint and bottle glass, earthen ware, copperas, coal tar, patent ropes, &c. and ship building is carried on to a very great extent; a larger number of vessels having, of late years, been launched here than at any other port in the kingdom. About 350,000 chaldrons of coals, Sunderland measure (equivalent to 700,000 chaldrons Winchester measure) are annually sold. Here is a charity school for boys on the Lancasterian plan, and at Bishops Wearmouth is another on Dr. Bell's or the Madras system for boys, and a large school for girls. The exchange at Sunderland is a handsome building;

here also is an excellent public library, and a neat theatre. Within the last 3 years, the general appearance of this town has greatly been improved, the streets are also lighted during the winter, and have been widened and repaired under an act of parliament. This town, together with that of Bishops Wearmouth, bordering on its western extremity, and to which it is immediately attached, comprehend a space of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. in length, and a $\frac{1}{2}$ of a m. in breadth. The main street, and particularly the central part of it rising in a considerable ascent, which connects the two towns, is spacious and tolerably handsome; but most of the other streets, which branch off from it, are narrow and dirty. For a long time the navigation of this port was much impeded, from the want of a sufficient depth of water to admit ships of burden to put to sea with their whole lading, to remedy which such vessels were obliged to take in part of the cargo in the open road, and the keelmen who bring down the coals were often exposed in sudden storms to great danger by venturing out to sea with the remainder of their lading. This inconvenience is now very much remedied by recent improvements in the harbour, and particularly by the addition of a north pier, by which the ebbing tide gains greater force to scour away the sand which forms a bar at the entrance of the harbour: so that the tide now flows 16 feet, and admits vessels of 3 or 400 tons burden. The bridge built a few years ago across the river Wear, is justly considered as one of the greatest wonders of modern mechanism. It is formed of small segments of cast iron, joined in such a manner as to form a complete arch which spans 236 feet, and rises at its centre 100 feet above high water mark, so that large vessels (even of 400 tons burden) can sail under it by only striking their top gallant masts. The seamen of this port are reckoned among the colliers the best in the kingdom. Sunderland is a member to the port of Newcastle: the houses are mostly well built with brick or stone. The inhabitants are well supplied with good water. The bishop of Durham is lord of the manor.

Market Day and Fairs. Mar. day, Fri.—Fairs (but of little note) are May 13 and 14, and Oct. 12 and 13 for toys.

Post. Arrives about 1 o'clock a ft. and goes out at 5 aft.

Bankers. Messrs. Goodchild and Co. (Wear Bank) draw on Jackson and Co. Messrs. Cooke and Co. on Bruce

and Co. and Messrs. Goodchild and Co. on Lubbock and Co. London.

Principal Inns. At Sunderland the Golden Lion, at Bis. op's Wearmouth the Bridge inn.

Coaches. The mail goes from the Bridge inn for London daily at 10 am. running through Stockton, York, &c. and returns to the same inn daily about 12 or 1 aft. and proceeds thence to Shields. There are also two daily coaches between Sunderland and Durham; which serve these places respectively at 8 mo. and both return at 4 aft. There are likewise 3 or 4 coaches constantly running between Newcastle and Sunderland, and between Shields and Sunderland, besides caravans.

Waggons. Davidson's waggon goes hence to Durham Mon. Wed. Fri. and returns early on the same morn. Two carriers go to and return from Newcastle on Tu. Th. Sat. besides other caravans, &c.

Gentlemen's Seats. Thornhill, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Bishop's Wearmouth (— Reed, esq.) by whom it has lately been purchased of—Thornhill, esq. Low Barnes (R. Pemberton, esq.) dist from Bishop's Wearmouth about 1 m. and High Barnes, (Rev. Mr. Ethick); $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. dist. East Henrington (Wm. Beckwith, esq.) 4 m. from Wearmouth, West Henrington Hall, (belonging to the family of Lambton); Hilton Castle, (Thomas Wade, esq.) but belonging to the family of Hilton, 3 m. up the river Wear on the N. side. Cleaden, (B. Abbs, esq.) 3 m. N. of Monk Wearmouth Whitsun, Lady Williamson; Rock Lodge, (Wm. Rudd, esq.) 3 m. N. of Monk Wearmouth and Seaham, Sir Ralph Milbanke, bart. for many years the worthy representative of the county of Durham in parliament.

Dist. from London by Durham 268 m. by Stockton on Tees, 265 m. 35 from Yarm, 27 from Stockton, 13 from Durham, and 8 m. from Shields.

SURREY, an inland county bounded on the N. by Middlesex, and part of Buckinghamsh. from both which it is separated by the Thames, by Berksh. and Hampsh. on the W. by Sussex on the S. and Kent on the E. Its figure is that of a very pretty regular oblong; except the northern side, which is deeply indented by the windings of the Thames. Its greatest length is about 27 m. and greatest breadth 37.

Air, Soil, Natural Production, &c. Surrey is in general a healthy, pleasant county, and the value of estates in it has advanced of late years beyond any other part of England. Both the air

and soil are very different in the extreme parts, from that in the middle, whence it has been compared to a coarse cloth with a fine border; for the edge of the county on all sides has a rich soil, extremely fruitful in corn and grass, particularly in Holmsdale, and on the N. and W. parts towards the Thames, but it is far otherwise in the heart of the county, where are wide tracts of sandy ground and barren heaths, and in some places long ridges of hills, with warrens of rabbits, and parks for deer. However we meet here and there some pleasant spots interspersed in the middle of Surrey, and it is not to be doubted that a great deal of the waste ground might, by proper management, be greatly improved. The Banstead Downs in the Eastern parts are noted for feeding the sweetest mutton. The White Downs, so called from their chalky soil, are pretty nearly in the centre of the county of Surrey, and produce corn, box-wood, walnuts, hops, and fuller's earth; and near Dorking grows a wild black cherry, of which a very pleasant wine is made, little inferior to French brandy. The southern skirt of the county is well watered, and finely varied with woods, intermixed with arable and pasture lands. On the whole the proportion of waste land in Surrey is large, amounting at least to one sixth part of the county. The manufactures in starch, tobacco, gunpowder, paper, vinegar, calico-printing, leather dressing, potteries, hatters, wax-bleaching, &c. are considerable.

Rivers.] The principal river of this county, next to the Thames is the Wey, which rises near Alton in Hampshire, and running eastward enters this county at Farnham, from whence it passes on to Godalming, Guildford, Woking, &c. &c. and falls into the Thames at Weybridge. The Mole rises near Oakley, S.W. of Dorking, and is supposed to run under ground from Boxhill, (whence its modern name, being called Emley in antient records) till it appears again near Leatherhead. It is thought, however, to be rather absorbed, especially in dry seasons, by a tract of soft ground, called the Swallows, near 2 m. in length, and by caverns in the sides of the banks; yet not so far as to prevent a constant stream from taking its course in an open channel above ground, winding in the valley from Dorking to Leatherhead; except in a very dry summer, and in such seasons at Burford bridge, beyond Mickleham, its channel is sometimes dry. The Mole afterwards passes by Cobham (where it has been made 4 of

5 times broader than it is naturally,) and enters the Thames at Moulsey, opposite to Hampton Court. The Wandle rises near Croydon, and falls into the Thames near Wandsworth.

Divisions, Diocese, &c.] At the landing of Julius Cæsar this county was inhabited by the Regni, and under the Romans made a part of the province of Britannia Prima. During the Saxon heptarchy, it belonged to the kingdom of the South Saxons. At present it is divided into 13 hundreds, which contain 14 towns, 140 parishes, and 325,85 inhabitants. It sends 14 members to parliament, including 2 for the county. Surrey is now included in the Home Circuit, is in the province of Canterbury, and diocese of Winchester.

SUSSEX, a maritime county bounded on the N. by Surrey, on the N. E. and E. by Kent, on the south by the English channel, and on the W. by Hampshire. This county, which forms a long tract of land, ranging along the sea coast, measures full 70 m. from E. to W. about 20 in its mean, and 28 in its extreme breadth from N. to S.

Air, Soil, Natural Productions, &c.] The air of this county is very various; along the sea shore it is thought agreeable, but it has much greater effect on strangers than on the natives, who are generally very healthful. In the Weald, which is a rich deep soil, the air is apt to be foggy; yet not unwholesome. The soil is likewise various; that of the Downs and thence to the sea is very fertile, both in corn and grass; the latter feeding large flocks of sheep, whose wool is remarkably fine. The middle of the county abounds with meadows, and rich arable lands, and the N. is shaded with extensive woods, which used formerly to supply fuel for the iron works, when they were in a flourishing state. This plentiful county therefore, supplies numerous commodities, the chief of which are corn, malt, cattle, wool, wood, iron, chalk, glass, fish and fowl. Generally speaking the soil is clayey, but intermixed with sandy waters. A ridge of hills, running through the county in a north westerly direction, is composed of grit-stone, lime-stone, and iron ore.

Rivers.] The principal rivers are, the Ouse, the Adur, the Arun, and the Rother. The Ouse rises near Cuckfield, passes by Lewes, and falls into the English channel below the town of Newhaven. The Adur, called also the Breeding, rises near the centre of the county, and empties itself into the sea at or near Shoreham. The Arun rises near Horsham, passes by Arundel, and

runs into the English channel at Little Hampton; not one of these rivers will admit a vessel of 500 tons burden. The Rother separates Sussex from Kent, and at its estuary or mouth forms Rye Harbour. Other less considerable rivers are the Lavant, the Cuckmeer, the Ashburn, and the Asten.

Divisions, Diocese, &c.] In the time of the Britons this county was inhabited by the Regni; under the Romans it was comprised in the province of Britannia Prima; and under the Saxon heptarchy, belonged to the kingdom of the South Saxons (whence the name of Sussex is derived). It is now divided into 6 rapes or lathes, and subdivided into 65 hundreds, in which are one city and 18 towns, and 190,033 inhabitants. Sussex sends 98 members to parliament, including 2 for the county. It is now included in the Home Circuit, is in the province of Canterbury, and the diocese of Chichester.

SUTTON COLDFIELD, (Warwicks.) a m. t. situated in the NW. angle of the county among pleasant woods, near a chace or forest as it was formerly called, about 7 m. N. N. E. of Birmingham. The additional name of Coldfield is supposed to be derived from a remarkably bleak and barren common (if not lately inclosed) which lies directly W. of it. The town contains about 860 houses, and the inhabitants are reckoned at 2955. It is a large parish; the church, the side isles of which were built in the reign of Henry VIII. by John Herman, *alias* Vesey, bishop of Exeter, who was a native of Sutton Coldfield, has a handsome square tower, with a clock and chimes. Here is also a grammar school founded by bishop Vesey, and well endowed. The school house was rebuilt in an elegant manner in the year 1722. This town was incorporated by King Henry VIII. and is governed by a Warden (who is also coroner within the corporation) and a guild or society consisting of 24 members, a clerk of the market, a steward, and serjeant at mace. The town has the manor and lordship of the parish, which is extensive. Although the soil hereabouts is reckoned barren, the air is excellent.

Market Day and Fairs.]—Fairs, Trin. Mon. and Nov. 8.

Coach.] The Liverpool and Kendal coach (from Saracen's Head, Snowhill, daily at 5 ev.) passes through this town.

Post.] The Litchfield post is dispatched from this place every day at 10 o'clock, and arrives here from thence every morn. at 6. A two-penny

post goes to Birmingham every day except Mon. at 10 in the morn. and returns at 7 in the ev.

Inns.] Principal inn, Three Tuns.

Gentleman's Seat.] On the l. of Sutton Coldfield Heath, is Four Oaks Hall, the seat of Sir Edmund C. Harpott, bart. distant from London 111 m. On the l. there is a turnpike road to Litchfield, and going thereto on the r. there is one to Tamworth.

SWAFFHAM, (Norfolk) a m. town situated on a hill, in an air which has been highly commended by physicians. It is a populous, genteel, well built place, and contains a very splendid church, built in the form of a cathedral; also a Quakers Meeting House, and a new assembly room, erected on the W. side of the market hill. The Buttermarket, which was formerly kept at Dereham, has been of late years removed to this place. Swaffham has many respectable shopkeepers, and contains 2950 inhabitants.

Market Day and Fairs.] Mar. day Sat. Fairs May 13, July 21, and Nov. Here is a regular post.

Bankers.] Messrs. Day and Co. who draw on Lubbock and Co. London.

Principal Inns.] (Besides several others) are the Crown and the White Hart.

Coach.] Goes from the Bull, Bishopsgate-street, on Tues. Thurs. and Sat. at half past 6 ev. (Sun. at half past 5) and from the Golden Cross, Charing Cross, daily at 6 ev. (Sun. at 5).

Gentlemen's Seats.] On the l. dist. about 2 m. is the seat of J. R. Dashwood, esq. and on the r. dist. 3 m. is Necton, W. Mason, esq. on the l. dist. about 5 m. are Narford Hall, B. Fountains, esq. and West Acre, A. Hammond, esq. Dist. about 1 m. further is Narborough Hall, late S. Tyssen, esq.

Dist. from London 93 m. On the r. there is a turnpike road to Norwich, and one on the l. to Lynn.

SWANSEA, (Glamorgansh.) a m. t. situated in a bay of the Severn Sea, on an angle between 2 hills on the river Towy, which runs through the town, and is navigable for vessels of considerable burden; for 2 m. above the town. Of late years the harbour has been improved by virtue of an act of parliament to make the entrance safer and deeper. Swansea has always been a place of trade, and its traffick has greatly increased within a few years past, the inhabitants having some foreign trade, even to the Baltic and the West Indies. Near 2000 vessels are cleared out annually from this port, the ex-

port of coals alone exceeding 100,000 chaldrons. From the immense mines of coal, lime, and iron, in the neighbourhood, a great number of manufactories in iron, copper, brass, spelter, tin, and earthenware, have been erected on the banks of the river, and more recently an extensive brewery: a dry dock has also been established here. Few places in this kingdom have had so great and rapid an increase of trade and commerce as Swansea. A light-house on the outer Mumble rock has been some time completed, it is about 5 m. south from the town. Swansea is governed by a Portreeve, aldermen, recorder, &c. and in conjunction with Cowbridge, Aberavon, &c. sends one member to parliament. Here is also an elegant chapel for the Calvinistic Methodists. Many ships are built here, and this place is now much resorted to for sea bathing, and numerous elegant buildings have been erected for the accommodation of the visitors. The theatre though small, is commodious. There are several good circulating libraries. Pop. 9,196. The quay forms a very busy scene: The Burrows command a fine view of the bay and shipping, and are the fashionable promenade. The celebrated Beau Nash, of Bath, was a native of this town.

Market Days and Fairs.] Mar. days Wed. and Sat.—Fairs, 2d Sat. in May; July 2, Aug. 15, and Oct. 1.

Principal Inns.] Mackworth Arms, Ivy Bush, and Wheat Sheaf.

Bankers.] Messrs. Williams and Co. draw on Praeds and Co. Pocklington and Co. on Masterman and Co. and Gibbons and Co. on Lubbock and Co. London.

Post.] Mail arrives about 3 morn and goes out at 8 night.

Coach.] Goes from the Bolt in Tun, Tu. Th. Sat. at 6 morn.

Packet Boats.] Sail regularly to Dublin, Waterford and Cork, and also to Ilfracombe in Devonshire, every Wed. and Sat. Dist. from London 205 m. On the l. going to Caermarthen there is a turnpike road to Rosilly, dist. about 17 m. and one on the r. to Llandillo Vaur.

Gentleman's Seat.] Near the town is Heathfield Lodge, (Sir Gabriel Powell.)

Swansea is dist. from London, by Gloucester, 204 m. by Bristol 205 m. 26 from Caermarthen, and 9 from Neath.

SWINDON, (Wilts.) a large m. t. pleasantly situated on a rising ground, and commanding a delightful prospect over several parts of Berkshire. The houses are, for the most part, well built of stone. Population 1341.

Market Day.] Mon.

Fairs.] April 4, May 23, Sep. 19, and Dec. 2.

Principal Inns.] Bell, and Crown.

Bankers.] Messrs. Strange and Co. draw on Masterman and Co.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Swindon House (Ambrose Goddard, esq.) and a seat of the Rev. Dr. Vilett.

SWINESHEAD, (Linc.) a small neat m. t. containing 1561 inhabitants. According to tradition, King John was poisoned at the abbey of this town by a monk.

Market Day and Fairs.] Mar. is on Thurs. Fairs, 2d Thurs. in June, and Oct. 2, for cheese, &c.

Dist. from London, 109 m. 7 from Boston, and 3 from Donnington.

TAD

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TADCASTER, (Yorksh. W. R.) a m. t. situated almost in the centre of the county, on the S. side of the river Wharfe. It is an antient town, and supposed by some to have been the *Calcaria* of the Romans, although others are of opinion that Newton Kyme, situated about 1 m. to the N. was the Roman station. Tadcaster however stands on the military way that runs through Helensford. The name *Calcaria* is evidently derived from the

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lime-stone hereabouts, lime being what the Romans called *calx*. Many coins of the Roman Emperors have been found here, and quite round the town. There are or were the marks of a trench, besides the platform of an old castle, out of the ruins whereof a fine stone bridge was built over the river in the 17th century a few miles before it glides into the Ouse. Besides the antient church, here is also an hospital for 12 persons, and a free school, both

founded by Dr. Oglethorp, bishop of Carlisle, who, as there was no Protestant Bishop, set the crown on the head of Queen Elizabeth, but was afterwards deprived of his bishoprick for refusing to change his religion. These endowments are called, the School and Hospital of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ of Tadcaster. Population 1483. Of late years a substantial building has been erected here for the sole use of the Sunday Schools.

Market Day and Fairs.] Mar. day, Thurs.—Fairs last Wed. in April, do. in May, do. in Sep. and do. in Oct.

Inns.] Rose and Crown, and White Horse.

Post.] Mail arrives about 10 night, and goes out at 1 mo.

Coaches.] To York, Edinburgh, &c. pass to and from daily.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Near the town on the r. is Mount Pleasant, the seat of P. Dealtry, esq. and beyond at about 5 m. is Nun Appleton, Sir Wm. M. Milner, bart. Through Tadcaster, on the l. is Helaugh manor, W. Brooks-bank, esq. beyond which are Wighill, Stapleton Chetwynd, esq. and Bilton Hall, H. Plumers, esq.

Dist. from London 185 m. and 9 from York; going to York on the l. there is a turnpike road to Leeds and Harewood.

TAMWORTH, (Staffordsh.) a m. t. situated at the S.E. angle of the co. at the confluence of the rivers Tame and Anker, near the grand navigable canal about 8 m. S. E. of Litchfield. One half of the town stands upon the western bank of the Tame in Staffordshire, and the other half on the E. bank in Warwickshire. In the Staffordshire part of the town there is a church, containing some antique monuments; it has 2 great Saxon arches and was formerly collegiate. Here is also a grammar school, and a fine hospital, founded by Mr. Guy, who was the founder of that noble hospital that bears his name in the borough of Southwark. Considerable printing calico works are carried on here; superfine narrow woollens are also manufactured, besides tan works of considerable magnitude. The corporation consists of 2 bailiffs, one for each co. with 24 principal burgesses, one of whom is the town clerk. Tamworth returns 2 members to parliament, one for each part of the town; the right of election is vested in all such inhabitants being house holders as pay scot and lot, and do not receive alms. Number of voters about 250. The t. is large, and in general well built. Tamworth was antiently the seat of the Mercian kings.

Market Day.] Tues. formerly Sat.

Fairs.] May 4, July 26, and October 24.

Post.] Tamworth is a post t.

Bankers.] Messrs. Harding and Co. who draw on Dorrien and Co. London, and Messrs. Paget and Co. who draw on Spooner and Co.

Inns.] Castle, and King's Arms.

Coaches and Waggon.] The Chester mail coach arrives here daily, and the Chester coach comes in on Mon. Wed. and Fri. Coaches also arrive here from the Golden Cross, Charing Cross, &c. London. The London waggon sets out from the White Horse, Tamworth, every Sat. aftern. to the George, Smith; field.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Near the t. are Drayton Park, Sir R. Peele, bart. Middleton Hall, Lady Middleton; Amington Hall, C. Reppington, esq. and Statfold Hall, S.W. Wolpertson, esq.

Dist. from London, by Atherstone and Wilnecote, 116½ m. by Atherstone and Grendon 118 m. 8 m. from Atherstone and Litchfield, and 15½ from Rugby.

TARPORLEY. (Cheshire,) a small but pleasant market town in Edisbury hundred, situated on the high road, from London through Nantwich to Chester, and within one mile of the Nantwich and Chester canal. The t. stands on a gentle slope, and is tolerably clean and well built, and has a handsome church, in which are several fine monuments. This town is chiefly noted, as being the place where the principal gentlemen of the county meet at an annual hunt, Delamere forest, in the vicinity being very favorable for that diversion. Two miles to the south of this place, are the extensive, and celebrated ruins of Beeston castle, which on account of its elevated situation, is seen from the extreme parts of this, as well as some of the adjoining counties. The impregnable strength of this castle was once proverbial; it being a very common saying in the neighbourhood, when referring to any thing very strong or secure, "As strong as Beeston castle" The rock on which these ruins stand is nearly 400 feet high, and is perpendicular on one side, but on the other it slopes gradually to the level of the adjacent country. The perpendicular side of this rock has a tremendous appearance, and is haunted by birds, who build their nests, and hatch their young in its clefts. The well which antiently supplied this place with water, was nearly 400 feet in depth, being sunk to the level of the brook which runs at the foot of the rock. A few miles to the N. of this

place, on Delamere forest, it is said, was once a town called Eadesburgh, which has now lost its antient name, is become a heap of ruins, and now called, the chamber in the forest. Camden mentions the ruins of another called Tinbarrow, about 2 miles from the former. Population 701. Delamere Forest, said to contain not less than 30,000 acres, is about to be inclosed, some part of it is already inclosed.

Market Day.] Thurs.

Fairs.] May 1, Mon. after St. Bartholomew, Aug. 24, and Dec. 10, for cattle, small wares, &c.

Principal Inn.] The Swan.

Gentleman's Seat.] About 3 miles East, is Oulton Hall, J. Egerton, esq. Oulton Park is well stocked with deer.

Tarporley is 10 m. from Northwich, 10 m. from Nantwich, 10 m. from Chester, and 172 m. from London. It is a place of no trade.

TARVIN, (Cheshire,) a pleasant village, situated on the high road from Nantwich to Chester, and upon the verge of the forest of Delamere. It had formerly a market, which was granted to Sir John Savage, lord of this manor, in the reign of queen Elizabeth. Population 921. Here is a well built stone church, in which is erected a monument to the memory of Mr. John Thomasine, who was master of the grammar school here thirty-six years, and who was remarkable for his unrivalled abilities in the art of penmanship. The most beautiful and inimitable performance perhaps ever seen, was a manuscript prayer book, which he transcribed and presented to the hand of royalty. It is said specimens of his ingenuity are treasured up in the cabinets of the curious and the public libraries throughout the kingdom. He had the honor to transcribe for her majesty queen Anne, the Icon Basilike of her royal grandfather. Invaluable copies also, of Pindar, Anacreon, Theocritus, Epictetus, Hippocrates' Aphorisms, and that finished piece, the Shield of Achilles, are among the productions of his celebrated pen. Two cross pens are delineated on his tomb, typical of his peculiar excellence. The market has been long discontinued.

Tarvin is 5 m. from Chester, 12 from Northwich, 15 from Nantwich, and 176 from London.

TATTERSHALL, (Lincolnsh.) a m. t. situated in a marshy country on the river Bain, which is navigable by boats to the Witham, near its confluence with the latter, about 12 m. NW. of

Boston. This place was given by William the conqueror to one of his barons, named Eudo, who built a strong castle here chiefly of brick, and whose descendants were summoned to parliament as barons of Tattershall. Ralph Cromwell, who was owner of the castle in the reign of Henry VI. built and founded here an alms house and a noble college. The church tower is 900 feet high, and to this day exhibits the venerable remains of antient industry. But the choir is in a ruinous state, and the other parts totally destroyed. Two Roman encampments have been lately discovered near the fens, in what is called Tattershall Park. The t. is now small and much decayed. Population 508.

Market day.] Friday.

Fairs.] May 15, and Sep. 25.

Post.] Tattershall is not a post t.

Inn.] Angel.

Dist. from London 125 m. and 9 from Horncastle.

TAUNTON, (Somersetsh.) a m. t. situated on the river Tone (which rises about 6 m. NW. of Wiveliscombe, and empties itself into the Parrot between Langport and Bridgewater,) in a fertile and extensive plain, at the distance of about 32 m. from Wells, in a SW. direction. This is a populous t. and one of the largest in the co. and, according to Mr. Collinson, may vie with most cities in the kingdom in point of size, buildings, and the respectability of its inhabitants. Taunton extends about a m. in length (from E. to W.) and chiefly consists of 4 principal streets which are spacious and airy, and contain many well built houses. The market place, which stands nearly in the centre of the town, is large and handsome, and has a very commodious market house with a Town Hall over it, built in the year 1773. Here are 2 churches, St. James's, an old building, with square tower, and St. Mary's a lofty structure, with a beautiful tower, 8 bells, and a clock and chimes. In the interior of this last is an epitaph on a taylor, who, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, invented ruffs. Here are also several Protestant Dissenters meeting houses, and an academy to train up students for their ministry. Here are likewise a well-endowed grammar school, and an hospital with several alms houses endowed and un-endowed. Pop. 6997. Taunton has long been the principal seat of the manufacture of coarse woollen goods, such as serges, corduroys, sagathies, druggets, shalloons, &c. although somewhat decayed of late years, or

translated perhaps to the neighbouring town of Wellington. A silk manufacture was introduced here in the year 1780. Large quantities of malt liquor are also sent from this t. to Bristol for exportation. The corporation here are said to have neither land, houses, nor joint stock, consisting of a mayor, 2 aldermen, 24 burgesses, with a recorder, &c. their last charter precluding them from holding such possessions. The election of members of parliament for this borough is very singular; every *pot walloper*, or inhabitant who dresses his own victuals, is intitled to vote; so that the innates or lodgers, to qualify themselves a little before the election come on, make a fire in the street, and there boil their victuals. The mode of succession in the manor of Taunton is also singular; for estates descend to the widow of the last possessor, and a younger son inherits before the elder. The assize hall at Taunton forms part of the antient castle, originally erected by William Giffard who was lord of the t. in the time of Henry I. This castle is now in a ruinous state, having been dismantled after the restoration by order of king Charles II. Taunton Dean, or the Vale of Taunton, a tract extending 90 or 30 m. in length, is of such remarkable fertility and produce, that with the sun and soil alone, according to the vale saying, it needs no manure. It is divided into 5 hundreds, which are subdivided into 10 collections, each whereof has a Reeve to collect the bishop of Winchester's rents. The river Thone is navigable hence to the Parret, and so to Bridgewater; from which place, coals, having been brought thither from Swansea, are carried by barges to Taunton, as are heavy goods and merchandise from Bristol, and so are transported over all these parts.

Market days and Fairs.] Market days Wed. and Sat. are very considerable.—Fairs, June 17 and July 7, 8, and 9.

Post.] The London mail arrives from the W. at half past 8 in the morn. is dispatched for London at 9 through Bath, and arrives from thence at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 5 in the even. A cross post to Crewkerne on Mon. Thurs. and Sat. and returns the same days—Also a cross post to Minehead Sun. Wed. and Fri. and returns from thence before the London mail sets out; ditto to Somerton every day at 6 in the morn.

Bankers.] Messrs. Brickdale and Co. who draw on Lefevre and Co. London; Messrs. Woodford and Co. who draw on Esdaile and Co. and Messrs. J. and J. Badcock who draws on Ransom and Co.

Principal Inns.] London Inn, and Castle.

Coaches and Waggon.] A mail coach sets out from the London Inn, Taunton, for London every morn. at half past 9, and one comes in every even. at 6. Also one for Exeter every night at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 6, and arrives from Exeter at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 8 in the morn. A light coach to Bristol every day except Sun. at 10 in the morn. ditto to Exeter at 9. A Barnstaple coach every Wed. and Fri. at 5 o'clock in the aft. Waggon set out from hence to London every Thurs. and Sat. and return every Wed. and Sat. Waggon to Bristol every Mon. and Thurs. ditto to Bath every Thurs. One to Minehead on Wed. One to Exeter on Tues. and Thurs. A cart to Bristol and Plymouth on Mon. returns on Sat.

Taunton is dist. from London by Wincanton 141 m. and by Ilminster 148 m. On the r. there is a turnpike road to Minehead and Wiveliscombe, and one on the l. to Chard and Honiton.

TAVISTOCK, (Devonsh.) a m. t. situated near the left side of the river Tamar. It is one of the Stannary t. is large, populous, and well built, and sends 2 members to parliament, being an antient borough, governed by a portreeve, but not incorporated. In the t. is a handsome church, with 2 almshouses. Here are some remains of an antient abbey of Benedictines (the abbot of which was mitred and sat in parliament); of this structure is generally reckoned part of the buttments of the arch of a bridge over the Tavy, which the inhabitants call the Guile or Guild Bridge. At the general suppression of the monasteries, King Henry VIII. by letters patent (dated July 4, 1539,) gave to John Lord Russell, afterwards created Earl of Bedford the site of the above-mentioned monastery, together with the borough, and t. of Tavistock, and burgage thereof, with the rectory and advowson of the vicarage, in which family it has ever since continued, and it is now possessed by the present Duke of Bedford. The right of electing members to parliament is vested in the freeholders, about 110 in number. Here is a chalybeate mineral water. Population 4723.

Market Day.] Fri.

Fairs.] Jan. 17, May 6, Sept. 9, Oct. 10, and Dec. 11.

Post.] The post comes in about 11 in the morn. and goes out at 3 in the aft.

Bankers.] Messrs. Gill and Co. who draw on Hoare and Co. London.

Principal Inns.] Bedford and London.

Dist. from London by Moreton-Hampstead 904 m. and by Oakhampton 912 m. On the r. are turnpike roads to Oakhampton, Launceston, and Callington.

TEIGNMOUTH, (Devonsh.) a m. t. situated on the English channel at the mouth of the river Teign, about 12 m. nearly S. of Exeter. The t. is divided into 2 parishes, viz. East and West Teignmouth, separated from each other by the rivulet above-mentioned. East Teignmouth was once a borough, with considerable privileges, a prison, &c. and a market, now discontinued. The church of West Teignmouth stands near the centre of the town; its roof is curiously supported by the ramifications of a wooden pillar that runs up the middle. E. Teignmouth church stands near the beach, and is a venerable pile, bearing evident marks either of Saxon or very early Norman architecture. The chief commerce of the t. consists in the exportation of pipe or potters clay to Staffordshire, Liverpool, &c. This port likewise sends some vessels to the Newfoundland fishery. The vessels employed in the transportation of commodities are built here. Teignmouth is now become a fashionable watering place; the public rooms and theatre are seated in E. Teignmouth. They are very commodious: and the surrounding country is very beautiful.

Market Day.] Sat.

Fairs.] Third Tues. in Jan. last Thurs. in Feb. and Sep. 29.

Inns.] - Globe, and Hubbard's Hotel.

Gentlemen's Seats.] At or near the t. at Teignmouth House, the seat of C. Baring esq. and the Cottage, of Mrs. Boscawen.

Dist. from London 187 m.

TENBURY, (Worcestersh.) a m. t. situated in the westernmost angle of the co. on the right bank of the river Temd, which separates it from Shropshire, and over which it has a stone bridge of 6 arches. The parish is 3 and a $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in length, and nearly the same in breadth. The t. is populous and well-built, but has nothing in it remarkable, unless we may except its church, which has a square tower with 6 bells and chimes. Here are annual horse races. Population 1562.

Market Day.] Tues.

Fairs.] April 28, July 18, and September 26.

Post.] Letters are dispatched for London every Sun. Wed. and Fri. about 9 in the morn. and arrive the same even, at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 8.

Inns.] Swan, and the Crown; this last is the Excise office.

Dist. from London 133 m. On the r. there is a turnpike r. to Cleobly-Mortimer, and one on the l. to Leominster and Bromyard.

TENBY, (Pembrokesh. S.W.) a m. t. situated near the mouth of the Severn-sea on the declivity of a hill, about 7 m. E. of Pembroke. It is a neat, agreeable, well built town, having a convenient harbour or road for shipping, with a good quay, and a considerable coasting trade to Ireland and Bristol. The church is a large, handsome edifice, of very antiq. appearance, with a lofty spire and 3 broad aisles, and has a carved ceiling formed, (in a singular manner,) of wood, ornamented with various armorial bearings, and supported by human figures surmounted on pillars of wood: in the interior are several fine and well preserved old monuments. The main street of Tenby is situated on the top of the steep declivity above mentioned. The municipal government is conducted by a mayor and bailiff. Here are some remains of an antient castle, and in particular a spacious hall of 102 feet by 90, above and under which are noble apartments, with extensive offices: these venerable ruins are now the property of Lord Milford. Of late years, Tenby has become a very fashionable place for sea bathing. The season usually commences in May, and closes about the latter end of October. A picturesque view of the town, but deficient of trees, is afforded from the bay. The accommodations for the visitors are elegant and commodious. Here are weekly assemblies, a theatre, billiard rooms, and a circulating library. Tenby, in conjunction with Pembroke and Whiston, returns one member to parliament. The public baths, erected by the munificence of Sir William Paxton, are splendid and convenient. The trade of Tenby consists in coal and culm, and the oyster and trawle fisheries. Population 1176.

Market Days.] Wed. and Sat.

Fairs.] Whit. Tu. May 4, July 31, Oct. 20, and Dec. 4.

Principal Inns.] Shaw's and Jenkins's Hotels, Lion, Ball.

Post.] Arrives at 4 aft. and goes out at 8 m.

Bankers.] Messrs. Dunn and Co. draw on Stephenson and Co. London.

Conveyances.] The only public conveyance from London is the Milford Haven mail coach, through Narberth, dist. from Tenby 10 m. every day about 2 aft. There is also a coach

through Gloucester and Bæcon as far as Caermarthen thrice a week.

Dist. from London 246½ m. and 10 from Pembroke, and 28 from Caermarthen.

TENTERDEN, (Kent,) a m. t. situated near the river Rother, about 6 m. N. from the edge of Romney Marsh, and about 24 m. from Canterbury in a S.W. direction. Its church is remarkable for a lofty steeple, and has 8 good bells, and chimes that play 5 tunes. Here are several genteel houses, and many families of Dissenters; also an excellent free grammar school. Tenterden was one of the first places in which the woollen manufacture was established in the reign of Edward III. This is a corporation &c. being governed by a mayor, 12 jurats, 12 common council men, a chamberlain and town clerk, its jurisdiction being entirely exclusive from that of the justices of the county. Population 2786.

Market Day.] Fri.

Fair.] First Mon. in May.

Post.] The London post comes in every Sun. Wed. and Fri. about 9 in the morning, and returns at 3 in the afternoon.

Bankers.] Messrs. Maos and Co. who draw on Weston and Co. London.

Inns.] Woolpack, and White Lion.

Coaches.] A coach from Blossom's inn, Lawrence-lane, Tu. Th. and Sat. at 6 m. and from the George Inn, Borough, Sun. Tu. and Th. at 7 m.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Near the t. are Tenterden Place, the seat of Sir Edward Hales, bart. and Westwell, Thomas Blackmore, esq.

Dist. from London 56 m. On the r. there is a T. R. to Rye.

TETBURY, (Gloucestersh.) a m. t. situated on a rising ground, and in a healthy air on the eastern side of the co. bordering on Wiltsh. and near the source of the river Avon, which afterwards runs by Bath and Bristol into the Severn sea or Bristol Channel, 10 m. S.W. of Cirencester. The church has been rebuilt of late years (having been undermined by a flood in the year 1770, when the roof fell in, and much damage was otherwise done to the body of the structure); it was opened again for service in the same year. Roman coins have been dug up several times in and near the town, and on the east side of the town was formerly a camp, but levelled of late years, where many arrows and spearheads, spurs, and coins of Edward the confessor, Stephen, and Henry III. were found, besides several Roman coins and other antiquities. Besides

the church here is also a free school and an almshouse for 8 poor persons. The houses are mostly well built with stone. It is a considerable and pretty populous place, and has a manufacture of woollen cloth. The direct road from Bath and Bristol to Chencester passes through the town, as does also the road from Gloucester and Stroud to Bath, Devizes, Salisbury, and Southampton, which renders it a considerable thoroughfare. To the N. of the t. there is a petrifying spring. Population 2553.

Market Day.] Wed. the chief article is yarn, which is sold in a large market house in the middle of the town; cheese, butter, and other commodities are sold at a smaller market house.

Fairs.] Ash Wed. and July 22.

Post.] The post comes in and out daily.

Bankers.] Messrs. Wood and Co. who draw on Edalle and Co. London.

Inns.] Three Cups, and White Hart.

Coaches and Waggon.] To London and Gloucester every Tues. Thurs. and Sat. and to Bath every Mon. Wed. and Fri. A waggon goes every day to Bristol, almost daily to Gloucester, every Tues. to Bath, and once a week to Salisbury. The Stroud coach (from Bath and Mouth-street, at 3 aft. daily,) runs also to Tetbury.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Dist. from Tetbury about ½ a m. is Estcourt House, the seat of Thomas Estcourt, esq. and dist. about 1 m. are Chevinage House, Mrs. Stephens, esq. and Highgrove House, J. Paul, esq.

Dist. from London 98 m. Going the direct road to Dursley, on the right there is a turnpike road to Gloucester, and one on the left to Malmsbury and Bath.

TEWKESBURY, (Gloucestershire,) a m. t. situated in the hundred of the same name, in a delightful and fertile vale, (watered by 4 rivers, the Severn, the Avon, the Carron, and the Swilgate) in the direct road from Bristol to Birmingham, and distant about 10 miles from Gloucester, and 15 from Worcester. The rivers Severn and Avon are adapted for vessels of considerable burden, while the two smaller tributary streams, the Caron and the Swilgate, add to the general amenity and fertilization of this luxuriant district. Tewkesbury was formerly famous for its monastery, built by 2 brothers, named Odo and Dodo, who were then dukes of great opulence, and high consideration in the kingdom of Mercia. The Abbot was mitred, and sat

in parliament. The abbey church is still standing, and is now used as the parish church. It is a large noble structure, with a stately tower, &c. the interior fitted up of late years in a style of singular elegance, is adorned with the funeral monuments of Prince Edward, son of Edward IV. of the Duke of Clarence, brother to Edward IV. as also of several of the antient Earls of Gloucester and Warwick. In the town are also several meeting houses of Independents, Baptists, Quakers, and Methodists, a neat modern built town hall and market house, and a free school and an hospital, both well endowed. The town is pretty large, handsome and populous; it consists, for the most part of 3 principal streets, well paved and lighted, from which several lanes and alleys branch off. The High Street is of great length, very spacious and elegant, and leads from the centre of the town towards Worcester. Church Street, which is little inferior to the High Street, in respect to beauty or extent, lies towards the Gloucester and Cheltenham roads; and Barton Street, which is the 3d, points towards Evesham. The chief lanes or by streets are known by the names of Quay-lane and St. Mary's lane. These, as well as the alleys, are full of inhabitants, in 1801 had 1146 families, and 4199 inhabitants. The houses in Tewksbury are chiefly composed of brick, stone being a scarce material in this neighbourhood. Most of the old wooden habitations have been pulled down, and modern edifices erected in their room; some specimens, however, of the antient mode of architecture still remain. In the year 1786 an act of parliament was obtained for paving and lighting the streets, and for removing certain nuisances and incroachments; in consequence of these a spirit of improvement has been gradually infused into the inhabitants, and this is constantly displaying itself more and more. To the east of the town ran the antient Roman way called the Ikenild Street (as appears from Leland) but no traces of that stupendous work are now visible. The soil in the environs is chiefly a deep rich loam. The access to the town (which is almost surrounded by water) is by 3 bridges. That over the Avon is a stone structure, of considerable length. The Swilgate and Carron have also commodious bridges over their streams. Tewksbury was formerly famous for its manufactures; it had once a considerable share in the clothing business; but that trade has long since been lost.

It was likewise remarkable for its mustard balls, which being very pungent gave rise to the proverb, "He looks as if he lived on Tewksbury mustard," and Shakespeare, speaking of one with a sad, severe countenance, uses the simile, "As thick as Tewksbury mustard." The chief manufacture carried on in the town at present is that of stocking frame-work knitting, particularly in the article of cotton; the inhabitants likewise carry on a considerable trade in malting, and some nailing business is transacted here. Tewksbury is an antient borough, governed by 24 principal burgesses, who, with 24 assistants, have an internal government, independent of the controul of the justices for the co. From these are annually elected 2 bailiffs and 4 justices, who, with the recorder, are the ruling magistrates of this corporation. The 2 members sent to parliament are chosen by the freemen and proprietors of freehold houses, who at this time amount to about 500. Near the town is the house of Industry, a large brick building, well adapted for its destination. Population 4820.

Market Day.] Sat.

Fairs.] March 7, first Wed. in April, O. S. May 14, June 22, Sep. 4, and Oct. 10.

Post.] Mail arrives at 1 aft. and goes out at 2 aft.

Bankers.] Messrs. Lechmere and Co. who draw on Roberts and Co. London. Hartland and Co. draw on Barclay and Co.

Principal Inns.] The Swan, the Hop-pole, and the Star and Garter.

Coaches and Waggons.] Go to Bath, Bristol, Birmingham, Worcester, and Gloucester daily. The old Gloucester coach, (from Bull and Mouth Street, at 1 aft. daily,) also passes through this town. Waggons go to London, Birmingham, and Bristol, weekly. Trows to Bristol every spring tide; to Evesham and Stratford weekly. Market boats to Gloucester and Worcester every Sat.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Near the town is Overhury, the seat of James Martin, esq. and beyond on the r. dist. 1 m. is Mythe Hall, W. Buckle, esq. and a little further on the left, the seat of J. Wakeman, esq. and on the right of — Jackson, esq.

Distant from London 103½ m: On the right are turnpike roads to Stow, Pershore, and Evesham.

THAME or TAME, (Oxfordsh.) a m. t. situated on a river of the same name, which is navigable for barges, and runs into the Thames at Dorches.

ter in this county. Here is a large and handsome church, and here were formerly an hospital and a small monastery, both which are now destroyed, but a charity school and alms houses are yet in being. The great North road was made to pass through the town in the reign of Henry III. by Henry bishop of Lincoln. Population 2328.

Market Day and Fairs.] Mar. day Tues.—Fairs, Easter Tues. and Old Michaelmas day. Here is a regular post.

Inn.] Red Lion.

Coach.] Goes from the Bull, Holborn, Tu. Th, Sat. at 8 m.

Gentlemen's Seat.] Near the town is Thame Park, the seat of Lord Viscount Oxmantown.

Dist. about 2 m. is Ricot Park, Earl of Abingdon.

Dist. from London 44 m.

THANET, (Isle of) is part of the county of Kent, situated on the shore south of the Thames. It is supposed to derive its name from the British word Tan, or Fire; for as the eastern coast of Britain, although of difficult access, was, from its situation, exposed to the predatory excursions of the Danes; beacons were erected upon the highest places of the island, which, in time of war, might give notice of the approach of the enemy, that the inhabitants might secure themselves from the depredations of the hostile intruders; and, in peace, might light the friendly sailor through the numerous sands and shoals, with which the sea in these parts is every when interspersed. Caves may yet be seen by the curious antiquarian, in almost every parish in the island, where the natives are supposed to have concealed their families from the ravages of the northern pirates. The length of the isle of Thanet, from east to west, extending from the North Foreland to Sarre, is 11 miles; and its breadth, from north to south, about 9; it contains within its limits 10 parishes, but only 7 churches have withstood the ravages of time; three sacred monuments of the piety and devotion of former ages at Woodchurch, Sarre, and Stoner, being long ago buried in their own ruins. The island is divided into the manors of Mynatre and Monkton, by St. Mildred's Lynch, a narrow slip of land left unploughed; which, extending across Thanet from Westgate, by Woodchurch and Cleve Court, to mark the boundaries, terminates at Sheriff's Court. Separated from the sea by a perpendicular cliff of chalk, the soil of this island is dry,

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and the air remarkably pure and bracing. As Thanet lies open on the east and north to a considerable extent of ocean, it is cooled during the heat of summer by perpetual breezes, and is hence a most desirable retirement from the metropolis, and the inland part of England, in that sultry season. The country is open, and its surface level, the eye of the visitant being at once delighted and charmed with the novel appearance of extensive fields, beautified with the brilliant blossoms of the sanfoin, whose vivid colours are relieved by the variegated verdure of the corn. The natives are, in general, long lived; and such as continue their antient habits, uncontaminated by the luxury and dissipation of modern times, are frequently seen, at the age of ninety, in all the activity and bustle of apparent health. The temperate islander grows old, indeed, over his frugal meal, nor can the famed elixir, which promises to prolong life to a thousand years, secure him from the stroke of mortality. He is, however, seldom incommoded by corpulence; and, if he escapes no other injury of time, his moderation, at least, preserves him from sinking under the burden of himself. The roads are good, and the stranger from other parts of England finds every advantage in travelling, which can be desired from an excellent turnpike between Ramsgate and Canterbury; and also between Margate, Ramsgate and Sandwich. The bottom being chalky, a level way is made with little labour; and beach being easily brought from the shore, a compact road is formed with the cost only of labour and carriage. It may, with truth, be affirmed, that the excursions about this island are as agreeable as in any part of England; and the farmers scarcely admitting the use of fences, when the harvest is got in, the whole country may be passed over at pleasure. The views on the land and sea are fine. In the cultivation of the island, besides deriving assistance from common manure, the farmer enriches his soil by the addition of sea weed, whose fertilizing salts, after a proper exposure on his mixen, amply reward his labours by a large increase at harvest. The deficiency of pasture land, in the upper part of the island, is in some measure, supplied with turnips, clover, sanfoin, lucerne, trefoil, and every other artificial grass, with the nature and uses of which our ingenious and industrious cultivators are well acquainted. Canary grass, hemp and flax are also grown here in great

plenty; and the London seedsmen receive their principal supply of the seeds of radish, spinach, cabbage, mustard, and of all the esculent plants from Thanet. The farms are in general large, and their occupiers, being many of them owners, are wealthy, hospitable, and intelligent; the tenants also of the smaller ones live very comfortably;—the corn is partly exported by the boats to London, and sold for ready money at Mark-lane; and the remainder disposed of to the millers in the island, for the use of its numerous inhabitants. The instruments of husbandry used here formerly, were different from those employed in other parts of England, yet no spot in the united kingdom can boast of greater skill in agriculture; and the industrious inhabitants have lately introduced, in their practice of this necessary art, all the useful improvements in modern cultivation. The inhabitants are healthy, able-bodied people; and every observant traveller will readily confess, that the vigour and activity of the men is, if possible, exceeded by the delicacy of the softer sex, the female countenance, in this island, displaying very unusual charms. Some idea may be formed of the public spirit, loyalty, and patriotism of the natives of Thanet, when it is to their honor told, that, during the late war with France, upon an alarm of invasion, a troop of cavalry, six companies of infantry, and three of artillery, under the command of such of the principal inhabitants whose kindness and esteem they had been accustomed to reverence, bravely enrolled themselves to repel the expected attack of our hostile and restless neighbours. For these particulars we are indebted to Dr. Hunters account of the Isle of Thanet. This island contains 10 parishes, and the much frequented bathing places of Ramsgate, Margate, and broadstairs. Its collective population, in 1811, was 16,356 inhabitants.

THAXTED, (Essex,) a m. t. situated in a gravelly soil upon an eminence, near the source of the river Chelmer, at the distance of about 6 m. from Dunmow. The buildings of this place form a figure similar to Hogarth's Line of Beauty. There is but little trade here, and the town is chiefly remarkable for its parish church, a noble Gothic building, reckoned by some to be the finest in the co. and perhaps inferior to very few, either in the kingdom, or on the continent. It is built with the greatest symmetry, in the manner of a cathedral, with a noble tower and spire at the W. end.

From the style of architecture, it appears to have been partly built, in the time of Henry III. and the arms of William de Burgh, Earl of Ulster, indicate him to have been the builder of other parts; and his son in law Lionel, Duke of Clarence, is justly supposed to have assisted in the work, as well as his successor, Edmund Mortimer, Earl of March, from the period of 1340 to that of 1390. The north porch is supposed to have been erected by Edward IV. from the circumstance of the arms of France, England, and the house of York, appearing in 2 large escutcheons over the entrance. The chancel was built by the house of March, and finished by Edward IV. as is evident from several cognizances, which are painted and carved in different parts, and from his arms which are seen in the windows of the N. aisle. Here are also a neat Dissenting meeting house, and a Quaker's meeting. A court leet is held at the Moat Hall, &c. Various Roman coins have been found at different times in this parish. Formerly the cutlery business was carried on here to a great extent; but as fuel became scarce and expensive the manufacturers removed into the co. where coals and firing were cheaper. In Thaxted is a charity school, supported from an estate left as a benefaction to the town, by Thomas Yardley, in the 21st year of Henry VI. Thaxted was formerly a corporate town, having been chartered by Philip and Mary; and its government was vested in a mayor, bailiffs, &c. This charter was confirmed by Queen Elizabeth; but a quo warranto being issued in the reign of James II. they retired from office. Population 1733.

Market Day and Fairs.] Mar. day Fri.—Fairs, Mon. before Whit. Sun. and Aug. 10. A daily bye post at 9 o'clock in the m. Mon. excepted to Dunmow, is supported at the charge of the inhabitants.

Coaches.] A coach from the Sun inn at 7 in the m. to the Saracen's Head inn, Aldgate, on Mon. Wed. and Fri. returns on Tues. Thurs. and Sat. A common carriage every Fri. m. to the Four Swans, Bishopsgate-street.

Gentlemen's Seat.] At or near the t. is the seat of the Rev. Mr. Brock.

Dist. from London 43 m.

THETFORD, a m. t. situated on 2 navigable rivers, the Lesser Ouse and the Thet. The latter of which runs through it, partly in the county of Norfolk, and partly in that of Suffolk. During the Saxon Heptarchy in this place was the metropolis of the kingdom of the East Angles, and in the 12th century was the see of a bishop,

which see was afterwards translated to Norwich. In the reign of Edward the IIIrd. Thetford had 80 churches, 5 markets, 24 streets, besides lanes, 6 hospitals, and 8 monasteries, most of which are now in ruins; and of all the churches, only 2 now remain on the Norfolk side, and 1 on the Suffolk side of the town. The Suffolk side now contains only a few houses, but on the Norfolk side are several streets of considerable extent, in which are many well built houses. Of late years the town has been much improved in its general appearance. The guildhall, where the Lent assizes for the county are held, is a handsome building. Here are a county jail, a bridewell, and a workhouse, also a free grammar school, and an hospital sufficiently endowed for the maintenance of a preacher, schoolmaster, usher, &c. also almshouses, and many other charities or charitable donations of beef, bread, cloth, &c. The principal street, named Bridge-street, is in the direct road from London to Norwich. In the t. are a great number of corn merchants, 3 capital breweries, a printing office, circulating library, a paper mill, and a large iron and machine manufactory. The many ruins of antiquity still visible in and about the town, will readily recall to the spectator's mind the once flourishing state of the antient city. On the E. side of the town are the remains of a famous hill, called the Castle hill, on which there was probably once a castle, and which appears to have been fortified with a double rampart, and surrounded with a deep ditch, which formerly extended nearly to the river. The lesser Ouse separates the co. of Norfolk and Suffolk, and is navigable from hence by barges to Lynn. Thetford is a corporate town, and sends 12 members to parliament. Population 2450.

Market Day and Fairs.] Mar. day Sat.—Fairs, May 14, August 2, and September 25.

Inns.] The Bell and the George. At the former, the mail breakfasts on its way to Norwich, and returns at 7 in the even. on the road to London: at the latter, the Expedition coach breakfasts on the road to Norwich, and returns at 7 in the even. on its way to London.

Post.] The mail coach from London to Norwich, passes through the town every m. at about 7 o'clock, and returns at the same hour in the even.

Bankers.] Messrs. Willett and Sons, who draw on Langston and Co. London.

Coaches and Waggon.] A diligence

4 3 2

from Norwich to London passes thro' here every even. at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 6 o'clock, and returns at $\frac{3}{4}$ past 5 in the m. A carrier to Bury sets out every Wed. and Sat. m. and returns the same ev. the Norwich mails pass through daily, as above mentioned.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Dist. about 3 m. is Easton-hall, the noble mansion of the Duke of Grafton; dist. 4 m. Elvedon, the Earl of Albemarle; dist. 5 m. Santon Downham, Earl Cadogan; dist. 6 m. Wretham-hall, Lord Paget; dist. 4 m. Shadwell lodge, Sir Robert J. Buxton.

Thetford is dist. from London 80 m. from Norwich 28, from Bury 12, and from Brandon 6. On the r. by Newmarket way, there is a T. R. to Bury, and one on the l. to Lynn; and by way of Bury, there is a T. R. on the r. to Norwich and one on the l. to Newmarket.

THIRSK, (Yorksh. N. R.) a m. t. situated on the great post road from London to Edinburgh, and on a small river called the Coo, which divides it into 2 parts, usually denominated the Old and New town, the communication between them being effected by means of 2 small, but handsome bridges. That part which is called the New Town is in general well built, full of inhabitants, and improving, and stands mostly upon the ground which was once the site of a large castle, belonging to the antient family of the Moubrays. Here is a fine old church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen; it is much admired both for its external structure and interior ornaments; here are also a Quakers' meeting house and a Methodist chapel, a plain, neat octagonal building. The adjacent country is pleasant and fertile; and, though a continued plain for several miles round about, enjoys a salubrious air, and is remarkably healthy. Thirsk is governed by a bailiff, who is chosen by the burghage holders, and sworn in by the steward of the lord of the manor, for whom he holds a court leet twice a year, viz. at Lady day, and at Michaelmas. The privilege of electing 2 members is vested nominally in the burghage tenures, but in fact 49 out of the 50 owners of the burghage houses really belong to Sir Thomas Frankland, as he receives the rents and profits. The manufactures, which are inconsiderable, consist chiefly of coarse linens, white and black hardens, sucking, &c. Here is also a neat meeting house for the Independents, and a Sunday charity school, where are educated about one hundred boys and girls, in reading, writing, &c. chiefly

scription library, supported by the principal gentry in the neighbourhood. The librarian, Mr. George Hurst, bookseller, in the market place; in the neighbourhood are a number of good villages, particularly Sowerby, chiefly inhabited by gentry, there is also a good classical seminary, very ably conducted by the Rev. Samuel Neale. Population 2155.

Market Day and Fairs.] Mar. day Mon.—Fairs, 1st. Mon. before Lent, April 5, Aug. 5, Oct. 20, and 1st. Tues. after St. Andrew's day.

Post.] The mail from the S. arrives at the post office here about 4 in the morn. and from the N. about 7 in the even. The post office for the S. shuts at 5 in the even. in summer, and 6 in winter, and for the N. at 10 in the even.

Bankers.] The Thirsk bank is a branch of the Darlington bank, Messrs. Mowbray and Co. who draw on Everett and Co. the Ripon and York banks have also agents here.

Principal Inns.] Principal inns, the New Three Tuns, Empson's posting house for families and commercial gentlemen; this house has been lately much enlarged, entirely new furnished, and esteemed one of the best inns on the north road. The Golden Fleece for families and travellers; there are also a number of smaller inns, where good accommodations may be had.

Coches and Waggons.] The Shields mail arrives about 4 o'clock in the morning and returns about 6 o'clock in the evening; stops to change horses at the New Three Tuns and Golden Fleece, alternately. The High-flyer post coach every day from London, arrives about 11 o'clock and returns about 7 o'clock in the evening, stops to change horses at the Golden Fleece, and the Royal Charlotte, also passes through this town. A waggon sets out from hence to Newcastle every Wed. morn. and arrives there on Fri. returns to Darlington on Sat. even. and arrives at Thirsk on Mon. even. A waggon to Carlisle every Wed. morn. arrives there on Sat. and returns on Thurs. by way of Penrith, Appleby, Barnard castle, and Richmond. A waggon to Leeds every Sat. and returns on Tues. even. Also one to York twice a week on Mon. and Fri. m. and returns on Tu. and Sat. ev.

Gentlemen's Seats.] The principal seats in the environs are on the left. Wood End, the beautiful seat of Samuel Crompton, esq. about 3 m. on the right Brawith Hall, (Warcopp Consett, esq.) on the north road, Thirkley Park, (Sir Thomas Frankland, bart.) on the south road about

3 miles, Sion Hill, (Edward D'Oyley, esq.) 4 m. Crosby Hall, (Rev. Wm. Dent,) 7 m. Thimbleby Lodge, (B. W. C. Pierre, esq.) 8 m. Camp Hill, (Col. Serjeantson,) 6 m. Thirsk, (John Bell, esq.) Sowerby, (Robert Bell Livezey, esq.) 1 m.

Dist. from London, by Boroughbridge 214 m. by York 218½ m. 9 from Northallerton, 10 from Easingwold, 11 from Rippon and Boroughbridge, 14 from Bedale and Helmsley, and 23 from York.

Thirsk is distant from London 233 m. on the r. there is a T. R. to Stokesley, and one on the l. to Boroughbridge and Rippon.

THORNBURY (Gloucestersh.) a m. t. situated in the hundred which it gives name to, and in the lower part of the Vale to Gloucester about 2 m. from the eastern bank of the Severn, and on a rivulet that runs into it. The t. principally consists of 3 streets, disposed in the form of the Roman letter Y, "having one longe strete," says Leland, "and 2 hornes goyne owt of it." The church dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is spacious and handsome, in the form of a cathedral; at the W. end the tower is lofty, and ornamented with rich, open-worked battlements. Here are also 4 alms houses, and a free school. The situation of the t. is low, but healthy; the buildings in general are old. Thornbury is a borough by prescription, governed by a mayor and assistants, but the power of these officers is much limited by disuse. This place was given by William the Conqueror, to the famous Fitz Hammon: but it is chiefly noted for the remains of the Palatial castle, the building of which was begun by Edward Stafford, duke of Buckingham, but never finished (as was also a large navigable canal, intended to communicate with the river Severn) in consequence of his attainder and death, being beheaded in the 15th year of king Henry VIII. The beautiful arched gate-way, which forms the principal entrance into the castle, remains entire. Population 1083.

Market Day and Fairs.] Mar. day Sat.—Fairs, Easter Mon. Aug. 15, and Mon. before St. Thomas's day.

Post.] This is a cross post to Bristol.

Bankers.] Messrs Ralph and Co. draw on Price and Co. London.

Inn.] Swan.

Dist. from London 124 m.

THORNE, (Yorksh. W. R.) a m. t. situated on the banks of the river Don, within the marshes, called Marshland Island; for this tract is in a manner encompassed by the rivers Don, Aire, Ouse and another small river which

at the expence of the Independents, also a book society or private sub-
 parts it from the Isle of Axholme, on
 the edge of Lincolnsh. so that these
 two river islands are contiguous. The
 marshes hereabouts have been much
 drained of late years, and the fen com-
 mons in the neighbourhood inclosed
 and improved. The t. is tolerably well
 built, and the streets are paved, but
 from its low situation they are dirty in
 wet weather. In consequence of the
 improvements made in the roads, to-
 gether with the navigable canals in the
 vicinity, Thorne has of late years im-
 proved in its appearance. Besides a
 neat church, there are 2 chapels for
 the methodists, and a meeting for the
 Quakers. Here is a large waste called
 Thorne Moor, which extends several
 miles, from which the inhabitants cut
 large quantities of peat or turf: this
 turf earth, which is several feet in thick-
 ness, is a wet, soft, spongy vegetable
 substance, which by some means or
 other has over-run the natural soil,
 where it has been growing for ages, and
 some of the old inhabitants affirm,
 that it has grown considerable higher
 in their time. This turf is cut out with
 sharp spades, into the shape of bricks,
 but larger, and when they are com-
 pletely dry and hard, are conveyed
 away. The whole depth of turf earth,
 is cut up clear before them, so as to
 leave the natural soil bare, which, as
 soon as it is cleared and dry, if plowed
 and sown produces excellent crops
 of corn, &c. The method of convey-
 ing the turf from the moor to the t.
 is very curious, the water which is con-
 tinually draining from the soft boggy
 earth, is carefully conveyed into small
 channels to a drain which is cut in the
 form of a canal, and is furnished with
 small locks to keep the water up to a
 proper level, so that it may be said to
 be a navigable canal in miniature;
 small boats are provided suited to the
 canal, in which the turf is conveyed to
 the t. &c. where it is laid up in large
 stacks or piles, part of this is used for
 fuel in the neighbourhood, and large
 quantities are conveyed by the river,
 &c. to several parts of England where
 it is used for fuel, &c. About 1 m. from
 Thorne is Thorne quay: here are 2 or
 3 inns, and a large dock yard, where
 ships of considerable burden are built;
 and though the Don is a small river,
 the tide rises several feet, these vessels
 are launched during the high spring
 tides, with which they fall down to
 Hull, where they are finished off and
 rigged. The reason assigned for build-
 ing large ships in this remote place,
 is, that both materials and labour are

considerably cheaper here than at
 Hull. The population of Thorne is
 2715.

Market Day.] Wed.

Fairs.] First Mon. and Tues. after
 June 11, and Oct. 11.

Post.] Mail arrives at 7 morn. and
 goes out at 3 aft.

Principal Inns.] White Hart, Red
 Lion, Granby's Head, and Royal Oak.

Coaches.] The Leeds Coach (from
 Saracens Head, Snowhill, at 8 morn.)
 and Hull coach (from White Horse,
 Fetter Lane, at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 6 morn.) pass
 daily through this t.

Gentlemen's Seat.] Near Thorne is
 the seat of J. Ellison, esq.

Dist. from London 163 m., 6 from
 Crowle (Linc.) 10 from Epworth (Linc.)
 12 from Doncaster, 14 from Bawtry,
 and 20 from York.

THRAPSTON, originally named
 THORPSTOWN, (Northamptonsh.) a
 m. t. situated in a pleasant valley,
 upon the river Nen, over which it has
 a good bridge, about 9 m. from Ketter-
 ing, 9 from Oundle, and 21 from Nor-
 thampton. This is a small place,
 "but not to be passed by," (as Mor-
 ton remarks in his History of Nor-
 thamptonsh.) "without observation;
 not for its trade and buildings, but for
 this, that it is surrounded with a most
 pleasant country, where they have wa-
 ter, air, and soil, that are exceeded by
 none. It is at due distance from the
 woods, and in a word, enjoys all the
 natural advantages that can well be
 wished for by any gentleman, who is
 pleased to entertain himself with the
 innocent delights of a country life.
 The north east, east, south, and north
 west tracts or divisions of the circum-
 jacent country are open, and exhibit a
 charming view to the eye of the curious
 traveller. On an eminence about half
 a mile to the S. E. of the t. at a single
 coup d'œil, or comprehensive glance,
 36 church spires may be pretty dis-
 tinctly seen; for every village here, is
 mostly a distinct parish, and almost all
 of them have handsome and lofty
 spires. Here is an annual court leet,
 and court baron, which appoint a con-
 stable, breau weighers, &c. The inha-
 bitants have a considerable trade in
 corn. Population 708.

Market day.] Tues. and a large mar-
 the first Tues. after Michaelmas.

Fairs.] 1st First Tues. in May, and
 Aug. 5.

Post.] Comes in every day except
 Mon. about 11 in the morn. and returns
 in 2 hours.

Coach.] Goes from 3 cups, Alders-
 gate-st. Tu, Thurs, and Sat. at $\frac{1}{2}$ past
 5 morn.

Inns.] George and White Hart.
Gentlemen's Seats.] Dist. about 2 m. is Drayton House, Lord Sackville, beyond which is Sudborough, Sir W. Pultney, bart.

Dist. from London, 75 m.

TICHFIELD, (Hants.) a m. t. situated near the Tichfield, about 3 m. westward from Fareham. It has a bridge over the river Aire, and a good road below, called Tichfield Bay. The church is a spacious fabric, the workmanship of different ages; the S. side is the most ancient. Here is a charity school. Though small, the t. is inhabited by many respectable families. Number of inhabitants 3227.

Market day.] Sat.

Fairs.] March 5, May 14, Sep. 25, and Dec. 3.

Inns.] Bugle.

Gentlemen's Seat.] Near the t. on the N. side, are the ruins of Tichfield House, the antient seat of the Wriothesleys, Earls of Southampton; the old stables yet remaining, are worthy the notice of the curious. In Tichfield House, Charles I. was concealed after his escape from Hampton Court, in the year 1647, previously to his again resigning himself to Colonel Hammond, who conducted him to the Isle of Wight.

TITCHFIELD. See **TICHFIELD**.

Dist. from London about 70 m.

TICKHILL, (Yorksh. W. R.) a m. t. situated in a healthy air about 5 m. S. of Doncaster. It contains a large handsome church, a charity school, and an hospital, but has nothing else in it worthy of notice. Adjoining to almost every old house there is a malt-kiln; which induces an opinion that the t. must have been formerly a great place for malsters. Tickhill appears to have been once fortified, and defended by a castle, the remains of which latter structure are considerable, and exhibit a specimen of the early Norman architecture. Population 1508.

Market day.] Fri.

Fair.] Aug. 21.

Post.] The post comes to Tickhill on Tues. and Thurs.

Inns.] Red Lion.

Gentleman's Seat.] Tickhill Castle, (Hon. F. Lumley).

Dist. from London 152 m.

TIDESWELL, (Derbysh.) a m. t. situated on a small clear stream which runs through the t. at the distance of about 23 m. NW. of Derby. The t. consists in general of rather meanly built houses (except 2 or 3) but it has a large handsome church built in the year 1536, and a free school. Tideswell

has been long noted for a spring that ebbs and flows, at uncertain times, twice or thrice an hour after great rains, but in dry summers it entirely ceases. This well is reckoned one of the wonders of the Peak. It is about a yard deep, and the same in breadth; the water rises and falls about 3 quarters of a yard, and gushes from several cavities at once for the space of five minutes. Some attribute this curious circumstance (which has been the subject of several philosophical enquiries) to the confined air, and it is judged that if the narrow cavities were dug into and vent were given to the air that Tideswell spring would soon be turned into an ordinary stream. Population 1219.

Market day.] Wed.

Fairs.] May 30, Oct. 18, and 1st Wed. in Sep.

Post.] Here is a regular post.

Inns.] New George and Old George.

Gentlemen's Seat.] Dist. about 2 m. is Weston Had, S. H. Wilmot, esq. Dist from London 160 m.

TIVERTON, (Devonsh.) a m. t. situated on a little hill or slope, gently rising towards the N. triangularly formed by the courses of 2 small streams about 14 m. N. of Exeter. Tiverton was formerly named Twyford t. and Twoford t. from its situation between the rivers Exe and Loman. It has suffered greatly by fire, having been almost burnt down several times, particularly in June 1731, when 298 of the best houses were destroyed. About the year 1770 the inhabitants were nearly 9000 less in number than they were 40 years before. The number of houses as returned under the late act is 1522, and of inhabitants 6505. The greatest length of the t. at present is nearly 1 m. and its breadth is pretty exactly 6 fur. The four principal streets form a quadrangle, inclosing an area of gardens, in the centre of which is a fine bowling green. Most of the houses are of red brick or stone, and are generally covered with blue slate. The principal buildings are the castle, now falling rapidly to decay; the church, a very handsome structure, situated on an eminence at the NW. end of the t. near the castle; and the free grammar school, a very fine building, situated near the Loman, at the E. end of the t. and extending to the length of 170 ft. its N. front is neatly cased with purbeck stone, and the interior contains apartments for the master and usher, 2 spacious school rooms that will hold 150 boys, a dining room, hall, kitchen, and numerous lodging

rooms. This school is endowed with lands sufficient for the maintenance of 3 scholars in each of the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, to be chosen out of the school agreeably to the will of Mr. Peter Bluddell, clothier of Tiverton, who founded the school in the year 1604, and the 34th year of his age. Here are also a charity school and an English school. The town hall is a spacious building, divided into many apartments. The mar. house, for the standing and sale of corn, is a large quadrangular fabric, supported on rows of strong wooden pillars. Besides which there are also certain alms houses; and the poor house, a regular brick structure, completed about the year 1704, contains various workshops for the employment of such individuals as indigence or misfortune may oblige to enter it. The parish of Tiverton is nearly 9 m. in length, and about 8 in breadth. The t. has long been famous for its wollen manufactories, especially of kerseys. The trade at present, however, consists chiefly in the manufacture of serges, druggets, duroys, sagatees, drapers, &c. Population 6732.

Market Day.] Tues. a small one on Sat.

Fairs.] Tues. forth. after Whit Sun. and Sep. 29; should the last mentioned day fall on Sun. the fair is held on Tues. after.

Post.] The post comes in every day at 8 in the morn. and goes out every even. at 6.

Bankers.] Messrs. Dickinson and Co. who draw on Down and Co. London.

Inns.] Angel, and Three Tuns.

Coaches and Waggons.] A stage coach from Barnstaple to London comes through Tiverton every Sun. and Thurs. and goes down every Wed. and Fri. A stage waggon from Barnstaple to London comes through Tiverton every Thurs. and goes down every Mon. from Gerrard's Hall, Basing-lane, London. Another stage waggon from Bristol to Tiverton sets out every Wed. and comes to Tiverton every Fri. returns from thence every Sat. and arrives at Bristol every Tues. A stage waggon to and from Tiverton and Exeter every Tues. Thurs. and Sat.

Gentlemen's Seats.] In the t. are the ruins of the Tiverton castle, which formerly belonged to the antient Earls of Devonshire, but now to Sir Thomas Carew, bart. Near the t. is the seat of T. Phillips, esq. also the Lodge, P. Blundell, esq. and the seats of I. Worth and I. Nagle, esqrs.

Tiverton is dist. from London 165

m. Going to Barnstaple on the r. there is a T. R. to Bampton; and on the left to Exeter.

TOPSHAM, (Devonsh.) a m. t. situated at the confluence of the rivers Clyst and Exe, by which it is almost surrounded about 5 m. SSE. of Exeter. Topsham (which Leland calls Apsham) consists principally of one long street, extending to the N. and S. and of irregular breadth and of several minor ones. Many of the houses are handsome, but the greatest number have rather a mean appearance. The southern extremity, called the Strand, is the most pleasant, the river flowing within a short distance of the houses; it is chiefly inhabited by families of independent fortune. The view from it is extensive and beautiful. The quay is spacious and convenient, and now belongs to the chamber of Exeter, who purchased it about 30 years ago. Most of the inhabitants are employed in the shipping business; the total number residing in the parish, as returned under the late act, was 2748, number of houses 477. The church stands near the centre of the t. on a high cliff, commanding a beautiful perspective of "distant shipping, churches glimmering through groups of trees, a fertile vale, and a fine range of mountains, &c. &c." Topsham is, properly speaking, the port t. of Exeter, where all the large ships lie, are unloaded, and take in their lading; and here the captains, shipwrights, &c. with the officers of the customs reside. Population 2871.

Market Day.] Sat.

Fair.] St. Margaret's day.

Post.] A cross post to Exeter every day in the week except one.

Principal Inn.] Globe.

Dist from London 170 m. The road between Topsham and Exeter is remarkably pleasant, and many gentlemen's seats adjoin thereto.

TORRINGTON GREAT (Devonsh.) a m. t. situated partly on the summit and partly on the declivity of a noble eminence, which forms the eastern bank of the river Torridge, over which it has a stone bridge of 4 arches about 11 m. S. by W. of Barnstaple. It is a place of considerable antiquity, denominated in old works, "Cheping Toriton, so named," says Risdon, "doubtless of the ancient market there kept, for *chapau* in the Saxon tongue is as much as *to buy*." The t. principally consists of one long street indifferently beautified with buildings, very populous, and flourishing with merchants and men of trade. The chief employment of the inhabitants arises

from the woollen manufacture. In Torrington are two churches, one the most antient furnished with a library, also some antient alms houses, and a charity school for 32 boys. The petty sessions and other meetings of the justices are generally held here. The town is governed by a mayor, aldermen, and 16 burgesses, but has sent no members to parliament since the reign of Edward III. Population 2151.

Market Days and Fairs.] Mar. day Sat.—Fairs, May 4, Whit. Teus. July 5, and Oct. 10.

Post.] A cross post from Biddeford comes in every day about twelve o'clock and goes out at two.

Bankers.] Messrs Cooke and Co. draw on Ramsbottom and Co.

Inns.] Globe (the excise office,) Boot, Ship, &c. not for post horses.

Dist. from London 193 m.

TOTNESS, (Devonsh.) a m. t. situated on the right bank of the river Dart, about 7 or 8 m. from the sea. The t. consists chiefly of one broad street about $\frac{1}{2}$ of a m. in length, standing on the side of a rocky hill, declining to the r. terminated on the E. by a bridge over the Dart. The church is a handsome structure having a well proportioned tower at the W. end. Here was formerly a castle, the outer walls of which are still standing. Here are likewise a town hall and a school house. The town was formerly walled round, and had 4 gates, but only the S. gate and some small parts of the E. and N. gateway are now remaining. The number of inhabitants is about 2725, many of the labouring class derive employment from the woollen trade, which is now rapidly increasing, and the town on the whole is in a very improving state. Some new roads are making in different directions about the town, for which the concurrence of the legislature has been lately obtained. Benjamin Kennicott, D. D. and canon of Christ church, the celebrated collector of Hebrew MSS. was a native of Totness. The corporation here is vested in a mayor, recorder, 13 burgo-masters and 20 common councilmen. The right of sending representatives to parliament, is vested in the corporation.

Market Day.] Sat.

Fairs.] Easter Tues. May 12, July 25, and Oct. 28

Post.] Totness is a post town.

Bankers.] Messrs. Wise and Co. and Messrs. Prideaux and Co. both draw on Down and Co. London.

Inns.] Seven Stars

Gentlemen's Seats.] Near Totness is a seat of Dr. Baker. On the l. dist.

about 1 m. is Bowden House, W. Adams esq. Also on the l. dist. 3 m. on the banks of the Dart is Sharpham House, E. Bastard, esq. and beyond it dist. 3 m. is Sandwell, T. Lear, esquire.

Dist. from London 195 m. Going to Modbury about $\frac{1}{2}$ a m. beyond the t. on the r. there is a T. R to Ashburton, and Plymouth by Ivy bridge.

TOTTENHAM, (Middlesex) a village dist. about 5 m. from London W. of the river Lea, in the road leading to Ware. This parish is divided into 4 wards, 1. Nether Ward where stands the parsonage and vicarage, 2. Middle Ward, comprehending Marsh Street and Church End, 3. High Cross Ward, containing the Hall, the Mill, Page Green, and the High Cross, 4. Wood Green Ward, comprehending all the rest of the parish and much larger than all the other wards. At Tottenham High Cross, dist. from London 4 m. the corpse of Queen Eleanor was rested, when it was brought from Lincolnsh. where she died, to London. This cross was formerly a column of wood raised upon a little hillock, whence the village took the name of High Cross. It was taken down about 200 years ago, and the present structure of brick was erected in its stead by Dean Wood, which is also very fast approaching to ruin. The church is situated on an eminence almost surrounded by the Mosel, a rivulet which rises on Muswell hill. Here is also a Quakers' Meeting house, and many genteel families of that persuasion reside here. Besides one alms-house for poor widows, there is another founded, in the year 1596, by Balthazar Sanchez, a Spainard and confectioner to Philip II, of Spain, with whom he came over to England and was the first that exercised that art in this country; he became a Protestant, and died in the year 1607. Here is also a third alms house and a free school, number of inhabitants 4572.

Gentleman's Seat.] On the l. of Tottenham near the church is Bruce Castle, the seat of R. Lee, esq. formerly belonging to David Bruce, king of Scotland and Earl of Huntingdon. The present building is partly antient and partly modern, in the house is a deep well, over which is an antient brick tower, the upper part of which serves as a dairy.

TOWCESTER, (Northamptonsh.) a m. t. situated on 2 streams into which the little r. Tove or Wedon is divided (which encompasses the t. and over which it has 3 bridges on the great road to Chester, and about 9 m. S. W.

of Northampton. It is an antient, populous, and handsome town, chiefly consisting of one long and very broad street. Here was formerly a college or chantry, and an hospital founded in the reign of Henry VI. by William Sponde, rector of the parish, who was buried in the church, which is a large handsome edifice. Many Roman coins have been dug here at different periods, and the famous military way, called Watling Street, runs through the t. and appears very plainly in the road to Stoney Stratford. The inhabitants of all ages are employed in the manufacture of lace and of silk.

Market day.] Tues.

Fairs.] Shrove Tues. May 12, and October 29.

Post.] Towcester is a post town.

Inns.] White Horse, and Saracen's Head.

Coaches and Waggon.] A post coach sets out for Towcester, from the Swan with 2 Necks, daily, Sun. excepted, at 7 in the even, and a waggon sets out from the Golden Lion, St. John's Street, on Mon. and Thurs. at 10 in the morn.

Gentlemen's Seats.] On the r. is Easton Neston, the seat of the Earl of Pomfret, on the l. dist. about 2 m. is Braddon, Cornelius Ives, esq.

Towcester is dist. from London 61 m. Going to Daventry, on ther. there is a T. R. to Northampton, and one on l. to Brackley. Going the cross road to Northampton, on the l. there is a T. R. to Daventry, Coventry, Leicester, and Market Harboro'.

TOWYN, (Merionethsh.) A small t. commanding a fine view of the sea and neighbouring country, of late years it has been much frequented as a bathing place. The church contains some good monuments. A fair is held annually on May 15. Population 1941. One m. on the r. is Ynysmaengwyn, the seat of Edw. Corbet, esq.

Dist. from London 218 m. and 12 from Machynlleth.

TREGARON, (Cardig.) A poor straggling, and ill built t. which has a mar. on Tues. and fairs on the 15th, 16th and 17th of March annually. Population, 1133.

Dist. from London, 209 m.

TREGONY, (Cornwall) a m. t. situated on the river Fale, or a branch of it, about 14 m. NNE. of Falmouth. It is an antient place, and there seems good reason to believe that it was the Roman Cenio, as the harbour was unquestionably named Cenius. Some small traces of Roman workmanship may still be found, but the more prominent characteristics, of a military

Roman station, are now obliterated. Tregony was formerly a place of some consequence, but fell to decay when Truro began to flourish. In the reign of Edward I. Henry de Pomeroy lord of this town, certified his right to a market, fair, and other privileges. From the charter granted in the 19th year of James I. it appears to have been antiently governed by a portreeve, it was then incorporated under a mayor, and 8 burgesses. The right of electing members to parliament is vested in all such house-holders as boil a pot; but the number of voters has been decreasing of late years, and at present does not exceed 100. The houses, which are about 150 in number, (poorly built) are chiefly disposed in one long street. Of the castle mentioned by Leland, and belonging to the Pomeroy's, scarcely the slightest vestige now remains. The chief manufacture here is that of serge. The river Fale is navigable to Tregony, by boats from Falmouth. Population, 921.

Market day.] Sat. but inconsiderable.

Fair.] Shrove Tues. May 3, July 23, September 1. and November 6

Post.] The post days here are Sun. Tues. and Fri. the mail arrives at 7 morn. and goes out at 5 aft.

Inn.] Here is an inn, but not for post horses.

Dist. from London 262 m. On the r. there is a T. R. to Truro.

TREMADOC, (Caerm.) a small t. recently built, chiefly through the enterprising efforts of W. A. Madocks, esq. who having obtained a grant from the crown, has recovered vast tracts of land from the sea. There is a neat market house, and a small church, with a chapel for protestant dissenters. Dist. from Caernarvon, 20 m. Harlech, 10 m. and Beddgelert, 7 m.

Inn.] The Tremadoc Arms.

TRING, (Herts) a m. t. situated on the borders of Buckinghamsh. near the Braunstone canal, about 22 m. nearly W. of Hertford. This was antiently a considerable town, and gave name to the Hundred. Here is a handsome church, lately repaired, beautified, and wainscoted, and a charity school. At Little Tring, a neighbouring village in this parish, rises one of the heads or branches of the Thames, which leaving the co. at Puttenham, runs by Aylesbury to Thame. Population, 1847.

Market day.] Fri. a good one for corn, of which here are large granaries.

Fairs.] June 23, (much neglected,) and Sept. 29.

Post.] Mail arrives at 3 morn. departs at 9 evening.

Inn.] Rose and Crown.

Coach.] Goes in 5 hours from the Bell and Crown, Holborn, Tues. Thurs. and Sat. at 11 morning.

Gentlemen's Seats.] On the r. is the Grove, the seat of the late Mrs. Seare, and on the l. Tring Park, the seat of Drummond Smith, esq. Within 1 m. on the r. is Penley Hall, Col. Warren. Beyond, dist. about 1 m. on the l. is Terrett House, Wm. Holland, esq. Dist. from London 31 m.

TROWBRIDGE, (Wiltsh.) a m. t. situated on the side of a rocky hill, by the river Were, (which runs into the Avon near Bradford,) and over which it has a stone bridge, about 10 m. from Devizes, and 10 SE. of Bath. It is a populous town, and has long been considerable for the manufacture of broad cloth, and kerseymeres. The church has a lofty steeple and 6 bells. Trowbridge, originally Trolebridge, had antiently a castle with 7 towers; at first it belonged to the Earls of Salisbury, and afterwards to the Dukes of Lancaster, but in Leland's time, to the Earl of Hertford; at present no remains of it are to be seen. A court for the Duchy of Lancaster, is now held here annually, about Michaelmas. The houses are in general irregular, and ill built, except such as have been lately erected. Pop. 6075. The dissenters and methodists, who are numerous, have chapels here.

Market Day.] Sat.

Fair.] Aug. 5.

Post.] The post arrives from London every day except Mon. at 10 o'clock, and returns for London every day except Sat. at 4 afternoon.

Inns.] George and Woolpack, (exchange office.)

Bankers.] Messrs. Ludlow and Co. draw on Curries and Co.

Coaches and Waggon.] A coach sets out from the Woolpack Inn, Trowbridge, to London every Tues. Thurs. and Sun. at 4 in the aft. ditto to Frome, every Tues. Thurs. and Sat. at ½ past 1. aft. from the Bolt in Tun, Fleet Street. A waggon sets out for London, every Mon. and returns on Tues. ditto to Wells every Fri. morn. and returns on Sat. ditto to Bristol 3 times a week. A caravan to Bath every Mon. Wed. and Friday.

Gentlemen's Seats.] On the r. is the seat of E. H. Mortimer, esq. and dist. about 4 m. are the seats of J. Houlton, and T. Lane, esqrs.

Dist. from London by Devizes, 96½ m. and by Andover 100½. Going to Frome on the r. there is a T. R. to

Bath, and over the bridge on the l. ditto to Bradford, Bath, and Bristol.

TRURO, (Cornwall) a m. t. situated in the Poudre Hundred, in a valley at the conflux of 2 small streams called the Kenwyn and St. Allen, which wash each side of the t. and at their union empty themselves into a branch of Falmouth Haven; at every spring tide forming a fine lake or body of water, about 2 m. in length, and of sufficient depth for vessels of 100 tons. This advantage of situation has doubtless, been a principal cause of its rapid progress. Truro is one of the original coinage towns, and here only and at Penzance, (with the exception of a few times at Helstone, for the convenience of the merchants,) have the coinages of late years taken place. Most of the tin is coined here, and more is exported from hence, than from any other port in the co. The blocks lie in heaps about the streets, as their great weight renders it almost impossible to remove them without immediate detection. Here is also a manufactory for converting block tin into bars and ingots; the weight of the former is from 8 ounces to one pound, that of the latter from 60 to 70 pounds each. The bars are exported to the Baltic and Mediterranean, from a large commodious wharf or quay, and the ingots are sent to the East Indies. Considerable quantities of copper ore are exported from Truro to South Wales. In addition to the different articles of trade connected with the mines, a new source of business was established here about 20 years ago, viz. a manufactory for carpets, which is now carried on with considerable success. The improvements made in Truro of late years, have been very considerable, and particularly since the lighting and paving act was passed in 1794. The principal street was formerly very narrow, and disfigured by a row of houses, that stretched along the middle of it, from the coinage hall to the market-place. These have been removed, and a spacious opening formed, from which a new street is now building, diverging from the other at right angles; through this proceeds the road from Falmouth. A theatre and assembly room have been erected in that part of the town, which is called The High Cross, and the co. Infirmary, a new and spacious stone building, was opened in Kenwyn parish on the 12th of August 1799, under the patronage of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The government of Truro is vested in a mayor, 4 aldermen, and 20 capital burgesses. The right of return-

members to parliament, is in these persons only, although the number of inhabitants in the 3 parishes, as returned under the late act, is 2482. The houses were enumerated at 775. The parliamentary interest of the borough is now wholly possessed by Lord Almouth. On the election of a mayor, the town mace, by the custom of the borough, must be delivered to the lord of the manor, who retains it till 1. has been paid him for every house, as an acknowledgment. In general, from the improved and improving state of the town; from its central situation with respect to the commerce, and chief products of the county, the regularity of the streets, and handsome appearance of the buildings, Truro, though of no very remote antiquity, may now be denominated the metropolis of Cornwall. The church is a spacious fabric, of that elegant kind of architecture, which flourished in England, about the reign of Henry VII. Here are also chapels for the Presbyterians, Methodists, &c. A literary society, and a library have been established here, ever since the year 1792. The late Samuel Foote, esq. was a native of this place; its name of Truro is derived from Truru, three streets, as the word in Cornish signifies.

Market Days.] Wed. and Sat. the last very large.

Fairs.] Midlent Wed. Whit. Wed. Nov. 19, Dec. 8.

Post.] The post comes down about 4 aft. and goes up at 5 in the m.

Bankers.] Messrs. Praed and Co. who draw on Praeds and Co. Fleet-street, Daniell and Co. (Miners bank,) on Lubbock and Co. Mansion House-street, and Turner and Co. (Commercial bank,) on Glyn and Co. Birchin-lane.

Coach.] The Falmouth mail, (from the Swan with Two Necks, Lad-lane, daily, at a $\frac{1}{2}$ past 7) passes through this town.

Waggon.] A London waggon up and down once a week.

Principal Inns.] King's Arms and Red Lion.

Dist. from London 257 m. Going to Penryn on the l. there is a T. R. to Grem-pound and Tregony, and on the r. one to Redruth.

TUNBRIDGE, (Kent,) a m. t. situated on the little river Tun, and 4 other small streams of the Medway, about 14 m. SSW. of Maidstone. At there is a stone bridge over each of these rivers, this place has been called the Town of Bridges. The present church is a modern built structure.

The houses are mostly ill built, and the streets but indifferently paved; the principal street, however, is broad and airy. Here is a famous free school, founded by Sir Andrew Judd, Lord Mayor of London, in the reign of Henry VI. The Wells or chalybeate springs, are about 5 miles S. of the town, but for the most part within the parish, at the foot of 3 hills, called Mount Sinai, Mount Ephraim, and Mount Pleasant, in which are scattered houses, orchards, and gardens, and the country being naturally wild, the effect of the whole is romantic and picturesque. Here are the buildings requisite for the accommodation of the visitants, with a plentiful market, and its shops are noted for their elegant turnery ware. About a mile and a half from the Wells are stupendous rocks, in some parts 75 feet high, and on a mean height 40; their appearance being like the hulks of large men of war, ranged close together. Surprising cliffs, and chasms, are interspersed with narrow gloomy passages, that lead through the midst of them. The water is a great de-obstruent and a tonic, operating by urine and perspiration, and is efficacious in cold, chronical distempers, weak nerves, and bad digestion. The water is impregnated with shelly particles, and marine salts, and its weight is seven ounces and a quarter, four grains lighter than the German Spa, and 10 grains lighter than common water. The springs were first discovered in the year 1606, by Dudley Lord North, who retired to the neighbourhood, in a consumption, for the benefit of the air. On returning home, hopeless, in passing through a wood, he observed these springs, and carried some of the water to a London physician. On their being analysed, they were recommended to his lordship's drinking, who soon found in them a perfect cure. The first buildings were erected here in the year 1736. Population 5932.

Market Day.] Fri. for provisions, and the 1st Tues. in every month for live cattle.

Fairs.] Ash Wed. and July 5.

Bankers.] Messrs. Mercer and Co. and Forster and Sons, both draw on Spooner and Co. and Messrs. Noakes and Co. on Perring and Co.

Post.] Mail arrives at 2 m. and goes out at 12 aft.

Inns.] Angel and Rose, and Crown. At the Wells, Angel, 2 Inn and Sussex Tavern.

Coaches and Waggon.] A coach from the Black Lion, Water-lane, on Tu. Th. and Sat. at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 1 aft. A coach

(to Hastings,) from Bolt in Tun, Fleet-street, daily, at 6 morn. Sun. excepted, and from the Golden Cross, Charing Cross, daily, at 8 morn. and $\frac{1}{2}$ past 3 aft. Waggon from the Nag's Head, Talbot, and the White Hart, Southwark, on Tues. and Fri. at 2 in the aftern.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Beyond about 2 m. on the l. is Summer-Hill, H. Woodgate, esq. About 3 m. SW. of Tunbridge is Penshurst, formerly the mansion of the Sydney family, and the scene of Sir Philip Sydney's poetic dreams, since which time the poet Waller here warbled forth the praises of his Saccharissa, an inhabitant of the place, whose picture is still preserved here. It is a noble structure, and retains much of its ancient beauty and magnificence, though the park is greatly diminished by inclosures.

Tunbridge is dist. from London 30 m. In the road to Rye, on the r. there is a T. R. to Tunbridge Wells, and one on the left to Maidstone.

TUTBURY or TUTTESBURY, (Staffordshire,) a m. t. situated on the river Dove, a little before it falls into the Trent, on the borders of Derbyshire, and about 15 miles east of Stafford. It had once a castle, which was very large; the gatehouse and walls about it were built by John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster; at this time it appears as a good old house, walled all round except on the side of the hill, where it is so steep that it needs no fortification; but there it is inclosed with a strong pale. Besides the castle, here was also a little monastery, that stood lower on the same hill. From this hill there is a prospect to the E. over the Dove, and Trent, as far as Nottingham; on the NW. and N. to Uttoxeter and Bowcester, Ashburn and Derby; on the SE. towards Burton, and Ashby de la Zouch, and on the S. and SE. are wood lands, in which are many parks, for the most part belonging to the castle, and honour of Tutbury. The castle was given by William the conqueror, to Henry Ferrers, and afterwards belonged to the Ferrers, Earls of Derby. The town is situated in the valley below both the castle and the monastery. The church has a square tower, 5 bells and a clock, and here are also a house and school, endowed in the year 1730, for 38 poor children, rebuilt in 1789. In the town is a large cotton manufactory, which employs a considerable number of men, women, and children. Over the river there is a stone bridge with 9 arches. Population 1235.

Market.] Discontinued.

Fairs.] February 14, August 15, and December 1.

Post.] Here is no post, nor excise office.

Coaches.] Neither are there any stage coaches or carriers.

Inn.] Dog and Partridge.

Distant from London 128 m.

TUXFORD in the CLAY, (Nottinghamshire,) a m. t. seated in a clayey soil, in the stage road to York, between Newark and Bawtry, about 13 m. N. by W. of Newark. It is chiefly noted for a good old free-school, endowed (by Charles Read of Billinghay in Lincolnshire), with 50*l.* a year for a master and usher, 20*l.* a year for the boarding and teaching 4 ministers' sons, or decayed gentlemen's, and 20*l.* a year more for teaching the poor boys of the town. On the 8th of September 1702, great part of the town was burnt down to the ground. Population 841.

Market Day.] Mon.

Fairs.] Sep. 25, and May 12.

Post.] Tuxford is a regular post town.

Inn.] Red Lion.

TWICKENHAM, (Middlesex,) a village, delightfully situated on the river Thames, between Isleworth and Teddington, at the distance of about 10 m. and a quarter from London. It is adorned with many handsome seats and villas, the principal of which are the celebrated villa of Pope, which in the life time of the bard, was humble and confined, but in veneration for his memory, has since been enlarged in its dimensions. The centre building only was the residence of Pope. Sir William Stanhope, who purchased the house on Mr. Pope's death, added 2 wings, and enlarged the gardens. Mr. Ellis, who married a daughter of Sir Wm. Stanhope, stuccoed the front house and adorned it in an elegant style. The town has been extended, and there stood, till very lately, towards the margin of the river, the 2 weeping willows that were planted by Pope himself. Slips of these were annually transmitted to different parts, and in 1789 the Empress Catharine of Russia had some of them planted in her own garden at St. Petersburg. Population 3757.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Here is also Strawberry Hill, the villa of the late celebrated Horace Walpole, Earl of Orford, now in the possession of the Hon. Mrs. Damer; also York House formerly the seat of Count Stahrenberg, the Austrian ambassador, the new built mansion, late Lady Connollys, and the House of George Peacock, esq. Marble Hall, the seat of C. A. Talk

esq. and the house and grounds of Rev. Owen Cambridge, and Twickenham Park, lord Frederick Cavendish. The church, which was rebuilt some years ago by the contributions of the inhabitants, is a fine Doric building. Here is also a charity school for clothing and educating of 50 boys. Some gunpowder mills also, and oil and flour mills are on the Crane, a branch of the river Colne, which flows into the Thames at Isleworth, dist. about 2 m. after crossing the great Western r. at Cranford bridge, and passing over Twickenham common.

Post.] Letters are sent to London every day at 2 o'clock, and arrive from thence every day, except Mon. at 9 in the morn.

Coaches, &c.] Go from the George Inn, Twickenham, for London every morn. at 8 o'clock, and every aft. at 5; return from the Bolt and Tun, Fleet-st. daily at $\frac{1}{4}$ past 7 in the morn. and $\frac{1}{4}$ past 3 in the aft. in summer, and $\frac{1}{4}$ past 2 in the winter. An errand cart sets off on Mon. Wed. and Fri. at 8 o'clock in the morn. to the Angel Inn behind St. Clement's Church in the Strand; returns the same even. at 7. Boats to London on Mon. Wed. and Fri. and return with the tide.

Principal Inns.] The King's Head, the George, and the Crown.

TYNEMOUTH, (Northumb.) a vil. seated at the mouth of the river Tyne about 9 m. E. of Newcastle. In the t. and neighbourhood are several salt works, but the greatest article of trade is coals, of which upwards of 770,000 chaldrons are annually sent to London only, besides other places. Tyne-

mouth is now much resorted to in the bathing season as a watering place. Near the shore are the Marsden Rocks, often visited by parties of pleasure from hence and the neighbouring villages; these rocks have been so perforated by the waves that several large caverns and passages for boats have been formed in them. Tynemouth has a large and stately castle, seated on a very high rock, inaccessible on the sea side and well mounted with cannon. In this castle was formerly a monastery, of which many fine arches are yet standing, with the gate-way, tower, and the western gate; also several spacious apartments, one of which, from its large chimney, is termed the kitchen. The eastern part of the church is of most excellent workmanship, with carved ornaments on the walls and windows; all which present, on the whole, a crowded appearance of august ruins, strikingly noble and picturesque. There is a bar across the mouth of the river, which is not above 7 feet deep at low water, and some dangerous rocks are near it called the Black Middins; but to guide the ships by night there are light houses set up, and maintained by the Trinity House at Newcastle. The old parish church at Tynemouth being decayed, a new one was built and consecrated in the year 1668, at the distance of about a m. from the t. Population 5834.

Inns.] Salutation, and Star and Garter.

Gentleman's Seat.] On the l. is Tynemouth Lodge, W. Linsell, esq.

Dist. from London 278 m.

UFF

UFFCULM, (Devon.) a m. t. containing 1564 inhabitants. Its mar. are held on Mon. and Wed. Fairs, Wed. before Good Fri. July 6, and Aug. 12.

Dist. from London 100 m. and 3 from Collumpton.

ULEY, (Glouc.) a populous vil. in which the manufacture of broad cloth is carried on to a considerable extent. Number of inhabitants, 1912.

Bankers.] Messrs. Sheppard and Co. draw on Down and Co.

Dist. from London 105 m. and 2 m. from Dursley.

ULV

ULVERSTONE, (Lanc.) commonly called Ouston, is situated in the N. W. part, in a peninsula, formed by the inlets of the sea, which almost separate what is called the Isle of Furness from the other parts of the county. It is near the river Leven, and at high water, vessels of 150 tons burden approach within a short distance of the t. It has a considerable trade in iron ores, pig, and bar iron, limestone, oats, barley, and beans; the latter principally produced in low Furness fells or High Furness, in the neighbourhood

T t

of Hawkshead. They have furnaces for forging various implements of husbandry; and by means of a canal, vessels can come near the t. The church, which has a square tower with 9 bells, stands without the t. and can be seen in a clear day, from Lancaster castle hill. It has some manufactures, as cottons, checks, canvas, and hats. Potatoes have here been so productive, that 450 bushels have been raised from a single acre of ground. Woollen yarn, also, is a principal commodity of commerce, and is said to return more than 4,000*l.* per aun. It has a custom house, with all the proper officers. It is 260½ m. from London, by way of Preston and Lancaster, and over the Lancaster sands to Cartmel, from which last, over the Leven sands, it is 7 m. dist. 21 m. from Lancaster, and 34 m. from Whitehaven. Population 3378.

Market day and Fairs.] The mar. here is on Thurs. as appears by the original charter of 10 Hen. IV. and it has 2 fairs, on Holy Thurs. and the Thurs. after Oct. 23.

Bankers.] Wood and Co. who draw on Stein and Co.

Post.] A mail coach from the Globe to Whitehaven, every Mon. Wed. and Sat. as the tide suits at Esk, and returns every Sun. Tues. and Fri. A post also to and from Lancaster, daily, as the tide suits.

Inns.] Bradyll's Arms, Sun, Globe, and King's Arms.

Coaches.] Besides the mail, a coach from the Globe goes to Lancaster every Mon. Wed. and Fri. and returns next day, as the tide suits. A coach from the King's Arms daily, except Sun.

Waggons.] A fly waggon leaves the White Horse, Cripplegate, every Mon. and Thurs. aft. at 5; from the Saracen's Head, Friday-st. and the Red Lion, Aldersgate-st. every day at 12; and from the Bull and Mouth, St. Martin's le Grand, every aft. at 4. A waggon also goes from Ulverstone to Whitehaven, from the Globe every Fri. and returns on Tues.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Priory (W. Braddyl, esq.) 2 m. on the l. and 2 m. more Bardsey Hall (— Gate, esq.) the family of Bardsey being now extinct; Lowick Hall (the Ambrose family) to the N. but now extinct; and many other families within Furness.

UPPINGHAM (Rutl.) is said to have received its name from its situation on a rising ground, and is a neat and compact little t. though principally consisting of only one street. Population, 1484. Here is an hospital and a free school, both of them erected about

1584. The Brand, a place so named, is noted for horse races; and by a statute of Hen. VII. the standard for weights and measures of the county is kept here. A road diverges here on the left to Leicester, and on the right to Stamford. It is in the S. W. part of the county, dist. 89 m. from London; 22 m. from Peterborough, 19½ from Leicester; 6½ from Oakham; 15 from Melton Mowbray; and 14½ from Kettering.

Market day and Fairs.] The mar. here is on Wed. for cattle and corn, which is well frequented; and there are 2 fairs annually on March 7, and July 7, for horses, cattle, and coarse linen cloth.

Post.] Letters arrive every morn. from the mail coach at Stamford at 10, and are sent off to meet the mail there about noon.

Inns.] The Falcon is the principal house for families, and also for travellers. The post office is at the Unicorn.

Coaches.] A coach from Leicester to Stamford, passes through every Mon. Wed. and Fri.

Waggons.] A fly waggon from the Red Lion, Aldersgate-st. every Mon. and Fri. aft. at 4; from the Castle and Falcon, ditto, every Mon. Wed. and Fri. morn. at 10; from the Ram in Smithfield every Wed. Fri. and Sat. at noon. A waggon also to and from Oakham every Wed.

Gentlemen's Seats.] On the l. of the town are Allexton Hall (Major Crump) Loddington Hall (Cumbin Morris, esq.) Laund Abbey (John Simpson, esq.) and Lyndon hall (J. Barker, esq.) about 4 m. Gluston House (G. Watson, esq.) 2 m. Luffenham House (Thos. Hotchken, esq.) 4 m.

UPPON UPON SEVERN, (Worc.) so called from being situated on the right bank of that river, over which is a stone bridge of 6 arches. On the side of the river is a wharf, with a harbour for barges. The body of the church which is very neat, was built in 1758; and the square tower has 5 bells. Here is a charity school for 16 girls. The place gives name to the hundred; and it has several gentry and gentlemen of the various learned professions. From the Roman coins dug up here, it has evidently been a Roman station. The Malvern hills, which are contiguous to the t. separate this co. on the W. from Herefordshire, being astonishingly high, and piled one upon another for 7 m. on which are 2 medicinal springs, for the eyes and for cancers. Near this t. is an open field, a large cavern was discovered in 1787; but whether natu-

ral or artificial is solely conjectural. It is 109½ m. from London, by way of Tewkesbury, from which it is 5½ m. dist. 10 m. from Worcester, and 15½ from Gloucester. Population 2023.

Market day and Fairs.] The former is on Thurs. and there are 4 of the latter, on the first Thurs. after mid-lent, the Thurs. in Whitsun week, July 10, and the Thurs. before Sep. 21.

Bankers.] Skey, Brockhurst, and Co. who draw on Lubbock and Co. Their hours of doing business are from 10 till 1, and from 3 till 5.

Post.] It goes regularly to Worcester every day at 10½ in the morn. and returns at 6 in the even. and a mail coach goes to Worcester on Tues. and Sat. morning at 10, and returns the same afternoon.

Inn.] The White Lion.

Waggons.] A wagon leaves the Bull and Mouth every Sat. at 10 in the morn. and the Saracen's head, Snowhill, the same day at noon. A vessel also loads goods for the Severn at the New Hambro' Wharf, 3 Cranes.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Severn End, (Edmund Lechmere, esq.) 1 m. Duke's Place, (late Capt. Allen) 2 m. and Dripsall (Sir Cha. Withers) 2½ m.

USKE, (Monm.) in the middle of the co. is situate on the river of the same name, at its junction with the Byrdhin, over which it has a good bridge, but much endangered by the winter floods. The castle on the side of the hill, was used as a Welsh garrison against the incursions of the English; and the remains which are still visible, are mostly clasped with ivy. The church is large and commodious; and the town house is a neat modern building. An ancient inscription here, supposed to relate to some great personage, has hitherto baffled the endeavours of the literati to decipher. At the entrance into it a r. on the l. turns off to Chepstow; and within the t. another r. on the l. goes to the new passage, and one on the r. to Abergavenny. After crossing the river also is another road on the r. to Abergavenny, and on the l. to Carleon. It is 144 m. from London, 13 m. from Monmouth, 6 m. from Pontypool. Population 844.

Market day and Fairs.] Mar. is on Fri.—Fairs, April 20, Trinity Monday, Oct. 29.

Post.] Mail arrives at 11 morn. and goes out at 12 morn.

Inns.] The Three Salmons is the principal; but the George and King's Head afford good accommodations.

Waggons.] A wagon comes either from the King's Head, Old Change, 3 times a week; and another from the

George, Snowhill, every Thurs. and Sat. morn. at 10.

UTTOXETER, (Staf.) or Utcester, is situate on a hill of gentle declivity towards the N. E. part of the county, having a firm stone bridge over the river Dove at the foot of the hill, leading into Derbyshire. It is a pretty large t. and well built since it suffered by fire, and has several good streets, branching from the market place, which is neat and commodious, with a cross in the centre. Much business is transacted here, in cheese, butter, corn, and cattle; the London cheese-mongers having factors here. Above 600 houses are in it, and 3155 inhabitants. The church has a lofty steeple, with 6 bells. Iron manufactories to a considerable extent are carried on here; and the late inland navigations communicate with this river to the Mersey, Hamber, Severn, and the Thames, and the trade is greatly improving. A r. on the l. of the t. goes to Abbots Bromley, and a m. beyond it on the r. is a r. to Ashborn. It is 136½ m. by way of Litchfield from London, and 136½ by Burton on Trent; 17 m. from Litchfield; 18½ m. from Derby; 10 m. from Cheadle; 31 m. from Buxton; 15 m. from Burton; 23½ from Ashby de la Zouch; 11 m. from Ashborn; 20 m. from Worksworth; 30 miles from Alfreton; and 12 m. from Stone.

Market day and Fairs.] The mar. is on Wed. where it is common to sell cheese to 7 or 800l. value in a day, and the other business is in proportion. It has 4 fairs yearly, on May 6, July 31, Sept. 1, and 19.

Bankers.] T. Hart, draws on Williams and Co. and J. Bell on Jones, Lloyd and Co.

Post.] There is no mail coach to and from this t. but bags are carried every Tues. Wed. and Fri. morn. to Litchfield, and return in the even.

Inns.] The White Hart, where the Excise-office is held, the New Star, Black Swan, and many others.

Coaches.] A coach from the White Hart, and the New Star, goes to Birmingham every Tues. Thurs. and Sat. morn. at 4, and returns at 10 on the same days; and from the Black Swan to Newcastle under Line, every Tues. and Thurs. and to Derby every Tues. and Fri. Beside which a Liverpool coach (from Golden Cross, Charing Cross) passes through three times a week.

Waggons.] A fly-wagon sets out every Tu. Th. and Sat. at 2 from Blossom's-inn, Lawrence's Lane, London; from the Old Star on Tu. to

Stafford; from the Black Swan to London on Sun. from the White Lion to Derby on Wed.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Doveridge-house (Lord Waterpark) a small dist. to the l. Sudbury-house, (Lord Vernon) 5 m. to the r. of Sudbury.

UXBRIDGE, (Middlesex) anciently called Waxbridge or Oxbridge, consists mostly of one street, near the W. extremity of which the co. a mile in length. It is not a corporation, but is noted for its large corn market; and is governed by 2 bailiffs, 2 constables, and 4 head-boroughs. About 30 years ago, a new market-house was erected near the church, or rather chapel, being only a parochial hamlet of Hillingdon, the liberties of which extend over nearly one third of the t. the limits being known from being unpaved, whilst the rest of the town is both paved and lighted. The chapel was built in Henry VI's reign, and the cemetery, or burial-ground, is at some distance from it to the S. The river Colne runs into 2 streams at the W. end of the t. the main branch having over it a new stone bridge; parallel to which river, and at a small dist. only, is the canal from Brentford to Braunstone, and contiguous to the canal, is the Treaty House, where the fruitless negotiation, in 1644, between K. Chas. I. and the Parliament was discussed. It is a well inhabited t. and peculiarly famous for its delicate bread; and in its vicinity are the remains of an ancient camp, supposed to be British. Passage boats are established daily from hence to Paddington near London. The parish church of Hillingdon, a mile and a ½

to the E. was destroyed by lightning, on the 24th of June, 1804, and the remarkable yew tree, near 250 years old, in the church yard, demands attention. Uxbridge is 15 m. from London; 14 from High Wycombe; 16½ from West Wycombe; 8½ from Beaconsfield; and 39½ from Oxford. Population 2411.

Market day and Fairs.] The mar. is held on Thurs. and there are 2 fairs on July 31, and Oct. 10.

Banker.] Hull and Co. who draw on Masterman and Co.

Post.] The Oxford mail coach passes through it every even. about 10, and returns early every morn. about 4.

Inns.] The White Horse is the most noted; but there are many others.

Coaches.] Besides the mail coach, all the Oxford coaches, by High Wycombe, pass through daily; and many others daily to and from London.

Waggons.] All the Oxford waggons pass through by way of High Wycombe; and other waggons and carts several times weekly.

Gentlemen's Seats.] At the entrance of the t. on the r. are Hillingdon House, (—Cox, esq.) and Mr. Freeman's; and on the l. of Hillingdon Heath is a new elegant house of the Count de Salis, called Little London; West Drayton (Fysh de Burgh, esq.) 2 m. l. of Hillingdon; also on the l. of Uxbridge is Belmont (T. Harris, esq. of Covent Garden theatre) and at Coley (—Hilliard, esq.) Denham Court (—Hoare, esq.) on the r. almost 2 miles and Denham Place (Mrs. Way) about a m. farther.

WAI

WAINFLEET, (Linc.) which is situated on the ocean at the E. part of the co. near a creek, is a neat compact t. where formerly were 2 churches. William of Wainfleet, bishop of Winchester, who was born here, founded a free grammar school here in 1459; and also erected in the church a very fine alabaster monument, to the memory of his father. He was also the founder of Magdalen College in Oxford. Some small vessels traffic from it. There are 2 churches belonging to this t. both at a small distance from it. This place

WAK

is 128 m. from London through Bosten, from which it is dist. 15 m.

Market day and Fairs.] Its mar. is on Sat. and its fairs are on the 3d. Sat. in May, July 3, and Aug. 14, and on the 24th of Oct. A wagon for this place and neighbourhood, leaves the Ram Inn, Smithfield, every Wed. noon; and a vessel sails from Stanton's Wharf.

WAKEFIELD, (Yorksh. W. R.) is a large, opulent m. t. situate near the centre of that division of this very extensive county. It is a very thriving

and improving t. and many new streets are laid out for building. The river Calder passes it on the S. W. side, which falls into the Air, and loses its name, a few miles below, near Castleford. Their united streams continue by Ferrybridge, until they meet the river Ouse from York, at Booth ferry, and after being joined by the Trent, assume the name of Humber. At the S. E. end of the t. is a noble stone bridge; on which, near the centre of its E. side, is an ancient chapel, built to the memory of the Duke of York, who was slain near it in 1459. This is now used as a warehouse. A gold ring, in Mr. Thoresby's museum, supposed to be his, was found in the supposed field of battle, with the motto, *pour bon amour*, and having on its broad exterior the effigies of 3 saints. White and coloured cloths and worsted goods of various denomination are the principal manufactures. The wool market is considered as the greatest in England, the warehouses being generally open. Its heavy woollen goods are usually sent to the Leeds and Huddersfield markets; but, for the sale of its lighter goods, its elegant hall, on a plan somewhat similar to the mixed cloth hall at Leeds, which has a second story, is regulated much in the same way. Its inhabitants are between 8 and 9000. The collieries in its vicinity are numerous, and their produce carried down the Calder in barges, as far as the Ouse and Humber. Two of these, by means of iron railways, supply the t. and vicinity, with coals at an easy expense. The parish church, in the centre of the t. is a large and beautiful gothic building, with a handsome spire 925 feet high; of late years another church has been built more to the N. and is surrounded with new buildings and streets, among which are several handsome mansions and warehouses. The market cross is a very elegant structure near the church, but greatly crowded with buildings, which very much contract the surrounding area, and incommode the passage round the church; and travellers, especially in carriages, are advised to be particularly careful here, to prevent serious accidents, which have sometimes occurred at and near this very contracted and angular situation, and in various other places of the same dangerous nature. A weekly lecture was also established in the parish church by the Lady Camden, and supported by a liberal endowment of 80*l.* a year. The register office for deeds for the W. riding is also kept here, and a free grammar school, founded by

Queen Elizabeth, has exhibitions for the maintenance of its students at Cambridge. There are 4 dissenting meeting houses in the t. two of which have been lately erected. In a large room over the cross, the meetings for public business are held, and in the t. hall are held the Epiphany quarter sessions of the peace for the W. riding. The Duke of Leeds holds his courts of record here every 3 weeks for the manor of Wakefield, and as lord of the manor, receives tolls for cattle sold at the fortnight and other fairs. It is not a corporation, and is only governed by a chief constable. The house of correction has been rebuilt and improved within little more than 20 years, in an airy situation, with solitary cells, on the improved plan of county prisons. Archbishop Potter, who died in 1747. author of the antiquities of Greece, &c. was a native of this place. Here is a charity school for more than 100 boys and girls, besides schools on the systems of Dr. Bell, and Joseph Lancaster, and many Sunday schools. This t. has been long noted for its horse races on the Outwood, a common, about 3 m. from it; but this has been lately inclosed, and they are since removed to Pontefract park, which is said to be as fine a situation as any in England. A hill above the grand stand, which is capable of seating 40,000 people, commands the whole course. There is a cold bath at Stanley, called St. Swithin's, built of stone, with convenient dressing rooms, by the late Sir Michael Pilkington, bart. and another at Kirthorpe about $\frac{1}{2}$ a m. from Heath. A small pleasant village about 2 m. from Wakefield called Sandall Magna, contains the ruins of a castle; and in that parish is a large artificial hill. About 3 m. from the t. is New Miller Dam, where is a fine sheet of water, contiguous to the seat of Sir Thomas Pilkington, bart. Daw hill is a very high raised hill in the township of Thorne, near to the river Calder, and to the seat of the late James Mines, esq. M. P. now of B. Gaskell, esq. Wakefield is dist from London 182 m. by Doncaster, and 1872 by Sheffield; 9 m. from Leeds and Pontefract; 10 from Barnsley; 5 from Dewsbury; 15 from Huddersfield; 16 from Halifax; 14 from Bradford; 19 from Doncaster; 24 from Sheffield; and 14 from Abberford by the new road over Swillington bridge.

Market Days and Fairs.] On Fri. is a large mar. for corn and other provisions, and on every Wed. fortnight for cattle and sheep, but little inferior to that of Smithfield, in London. Fairs

on July 4, 5, and Nov. 11, for horses and horned cattle, and Nov. 19 a statute fair for hiring servants; but the fair commences on Sat. when the first of these double days happens be on Sun. and the Lent fair is in less repute than heretofore.

Bankers.] There are two banks in this t. one under the firm of Mills and Co. who draw on Messrs. Dennison and Co. the other Wentworth and Co. who draw upon Masterman and Co.

Post.] Letters are put into the post before 4 in the aft. for the N. and E. parts, and for Loudon before 9 in the even.

Inns.] The White Hart, nearly opposite the parish church, and the Stafford Arms, in the market place, both of them for travellers, and both keep chaises. The Bull and Woolpacks, also in Westgate, are two large inns for travellers, and convenient for the spacious corn market. Also the Black Bull, George, and Woolpack.

Coaches.] A post coach, to and from the Angel, in Angel-street, St. Martins-le-Grand, leaves London at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 7 in the morn. and another from the Saracen's Head Snowhill, at 8 morn. and from the White Horse, Fetter lane, at 7 morn. The London mail goes from Wakefield every even. at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 10 from the Stafford Arms; and the True Briton every morn. at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 5. The Cornwallis post coach to Manchester at 6 every morn. Also coaches to Leeds, Doncaster, &c. &c. every day; and carriers to all parts of the kingdom.

Waggons.] A light waggon leaves the Bull-and-Mouth every aft. at 4; and also the Red Lion in Aldersgate st. the White Horse in Cripple-gate, and the Saracen's Head in Friday-street, daily, at noon; and from the Blossoms Inn, Lawrence-lane, every aft. at 6. Vessels also sail, with goods, &c. to and from Dice and Custom-house Keys, at Billingsgate, and Chamberlain's Wharf, Stanton's, and Gun and Shot, Southwark.

Gentlemen's Seats.] At the pleasant village of Heath, much admired for its rural scenery, and its common, or heath, most excellently adapted for military exercises, 9 m. dist. is the seat of Thomas Smythe, esq. and the anti-ent hall of — Smithson, esq. improves the landscape. Newland Park (Sir Ed. Smith's) on the river Calder, is 3 m. and Chevet (Sir T. Pilkington's, bart.) is 4 m. dist. Lady Dowager Pilkington's at Belle View, 1 m. J. Hatfield Kay, esq. at Hatfield Hall, 2 m. and Stanley Hall, (B. Heywood, esq.) 1 m. At Horbury, about 2 m. dist. is Carr Lodge, the seat of John Carr, esq. whose fa-

ther, an alderman of York, and a native of Horbury, built a most beautiful church at his own expence. Woolley Hall, (Godfrey Wentworth, esq.) 5 m. dist. Walton Hall, (Thomas Waterton, esq.) 4 m. and Bretton Hall, (T. R. Beaumont, esq.) 7 m. is a noble seat, with a large sheet of water.

WALDEN, or SAFFRON WALDEN, (Essex), in the N. W. part of the co. denominated from the large quantity of Saffron cultivated here formerly, now chiefly cultivated more in other parts of the county, and in Cambridgeshire. Much of the malting business is carried on here; and it has a manufacture of bolting cloths, checks, and sustians. Fine yarn and sacks are produced here. The maze, on the green, behind the Castle, consists of concentric circles, with 4 outworks, from the 4 sides all cut in chalk, and supposed to be a place to exercise the British soldiery. The t. is large, but irregularly built, though well inhabited. Population, 3403. The church is an ancient and stately Gothic structure, and on the S. side of its chancel is a vault, or burial place of the Suffolk family, besides other elegant altar monuments. The Independents, Baptists, and Quakers have their meeting-houses; and there is an alms-house, well endowed, besides a royal free-school. The priory founded here in 1136, converted into an abbey in 1190, was near the great pond by the bowling-green, where foundations and bones have been dug up. The barrows, or pyramidal hills, at Ashdon, 3 m. to the N. W. erected by Canute the Dane, are entitled to attention; and at Chesterford, 4 m. dist. are the ruins of a Roman City. This town is 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from London; 6 m. from Linton; 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ from Bishop's Stortford; 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Dunmow; 15 miles from Cambridge; and 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ from Chelmsford.

Market Day and Fairs.] The mar. is held on Sat. and there are two fairs, on Sat. before Midlent Sun. and Nov. 1.

Bankers.] Searle and Co. who draw on Houer and Co.

Post.] Mail arrives at 7 morn. and goes out at 8 even.

Inns.] Rose and Crown and the Sun.

Coaches.] A coach leaves the Saracen's Head, Aldgate, every Tues. Thu. and Sat. morn. at 9; from the Blue Boar, ditto, every day at 9.

Waggons.] One from the Catherine Wheel, Bishopsgate Without and Four Swans, Bishopsgate Within, every Th. and Sat.

Gentleman's Seat.] Audley End, or

Audley Houle, (Lord Braybrook) 1 m. on the l. formerly a royal palace, but since much reduced.

WALES, NORTH and SOUTH, a principality, which is bounded on the W. and N. by the Irish Sea; has Cheshire, Shropshire, Herefordshire, and Monmouthshire on the E. and the Severn and Bristol Channel on the S. and is about 150 m. from N. to S. and from 50 to 80 broad from E. to W. It was peopled by the Ordovices, Demetæ, and Silures, who submitted to the Romans. The Saxons having expelled the ancient Britons, it was divided into 6 regions until 843, when Roderick the Great became sole monarch of Wales. His three sons having formed three principalities, Powis land was at last divided between N. and S. Wales; and at length, in 1285, subdued by Edward I. from which time it has been annexed to England. But it was not till Henry VIII. that all the laws contrary to those of England were abrogated by act of parliament. The number of members to be sent to parliament, and the circuits for administering justice, were also settled in that king's reign. The country is, for the most part, mountainous, but produces sufficient to maintain its inhabitants. They still retain most of the ancient British language, but, perhaps, with a mixture of the Saxon. It has a sharp and clear air, but its cattle are small. Provisions, in general, used to be good and cheap; but, of late years, the price has considerably advanced. It is remarkable for goats. It abounds with creeks and harbours for ships; and its principal rivers are, the Dee, Wye, Uske, Conway, Clwyd, and Tywy. The population of the whole principality is 632,600.

WALLINGFORD, (Berks) is a borough t. situated on the river Thames, separated from Oxfordshire only by that river. It has a stone bridge of more than 300 yards in length, having 19 arches. It is said to have been surrounded with walls, and, in Edward the Confessor's time, it was counted a borough, and had a castle, which effectually resisted all the power of King Stephen to reduce it; and a peace was here concluded with Prince Henry. Here was an hospital of Edw. I. It had formerly 12 churches, but were reduced to three in Richard II's time. Richard of Wallingford, abbot of St. Alban's was born here; a great mathematician, who constructed a curious clock. By a charter of James I. the corporation consisted of a mayor, high steward, recorder, 6 aldermen, (who are justices for the borough) a town

clerk, 2 bailiffs, a chamberlain, and 18 burgesses. It has much trade in malt, and much corn is carried by water to London. Here are a market house and town-hall, where the assizes are sometimes held, and the quarter sessions for the borough. Here are 6 almshouses, a free school, with Quakers, Methodists, and Baptists meeting-houses. Population, 1901. A road goes on the r. to Oxford and on the l. to Reading. At Chosely farm, about one m. from the t. is a barn, whose roof is more than 300 feet long. It is 45 m. from London; 14 m. from Wantage; 22½ m. from Farringdon; 13 miles from Oxford; 9½ miles from Pangbourn; and 15½ miles from Reading.

Market days and Fairs.] It has 2 markets on Tu. and Fri. and its fairs are the Tu. before Easter, June 21, Sept. 29, and Dec. 17.

Bankers.] Wells and Co. draw on Down and Co.

Post.] The post is dispatched for London every m. except Sat. at 2; and returns every aft. except. Mon. at 4.

Inns.] The Bear and Lamb.

Coaches.] A coach leaves the Angel Inn, St. Clements, daily at 7 morning, Sundays excepted.

Waggons.] From the King's Head, Old Change, on Tues. aftern. at 4; and from the Bell in Warwick-lane, at 6; from the Oxford Arms, ditto, every Thurs. noon; and from the George, Smithfield, and from the Green Dragon, Giltspur Street, every Tu. noon.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Mungewell House, (the Bishop of Durham) across the Thames into Oxfordshire; and Hawbury House, (Mrs. Reade) a m. beyond it; and at 2 and an half m. on the r. is Wittenham Hill, (Sir Nathaniel Holland, bart.) in an ancient camp.

WALSALL, (Staffordsh.) is a flourishing and populous place, having many streets, and 11189 inhabitants. Near it are several iron mines, and its manufactures are bridle bits, stirrups, spurs, buckles, and hardware in general. It is governed by a mayor, recorder, and alderman, &c. Its church is spacious, and in the form of a cross, with a neat octagon spire; besides 4 meeting-houses. Here is a good grammar school; and the river called Walsall Water runs S. into the Tame. A dole of one penny is annually given to all persons in the t. and even strangers, on the eve of the Epiphany. On the r. is a road to Litchfield and on the l. to Wednesbury; and through Walsall on the r. is a road to Cannock. It is 117½ by Coventry from London, and 19½ m. by Birmingham;

being dist. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the latter, and 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the former; 6 m. from Wolverhampton, and 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Castle Bromwich.

Market Day, and Fairs.] Its mar. is on Tues. and well supplied; and it fairs are Feb. 25, Whit-Tues. and the Tues. before Oct. 10.

Bankers.] C. Forster who draws on Spooner, Atwoods and Co. and Stubbs and Co. who draw on the same.

Post.] Every morn. at 10, the bag is made up for letters by way of Wenesbury.

Inns.] The George Inn and Hotel, and Bull's Head.

Coaches.] A post coach leaves the Saracen's Head, Snow-hill daily, at 5 in the aft.

Waggons.] A fly waggon leaves the George, Smithfield, daily, at noon; from Blossom's Inn, Lawrence-lane, daily, at 4 in the afternoon.

WALSHAM, or NORTH WALSHAM, (Norfolk) is a small t. in the N. E. part of the co. at the dist. only of 5 or 6 m. from the sea. Here is a free-school, and an excellent mar. for corn, butcher's meat, and all sorts of provisions. It has a market cross, and the church is worthy of notice; part of its steeple fell down many years since. There is a village called South Walsam, at a small distance from it, which should be observed. It is 124 m. from London; 9 m. from Cromer; and 15 m. from Norwich.

Market Days and Fairs.] Its mar. is on Thurs. and it has a fair on the Wed. before Ascension day.

Inns.] The King's Arms.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Near the l. on the r. is Capt. Cooper's, and 2 m. and a half on the r. is Mrs. Bidwell's. Gunton Park (Lord Suffield) is on the l. and a m. more dist.

WALSINGHAM, otherwise called **GREAT or NEW WALSINGHAM,** (Norfolk) is situate near the N. part of the co. at a small dist. from the sea, and is noted for its excellent saffron. It is a tolerably neat t. where was formerly a monastery, famous for the shrine of the Holy Virgin, considerable remains of which are still existing. Two wells, called St. Mary's Wells, are in the place; and on a platform, near one of them, is a cross, whereon the people used to kneel when they drank the water. Several banks are seen towards the sea, supposed to have been the burial place of the Danes and Saxons, who fought many battles in these parts. The site of the monastery is the seat of the late Henry Lee Warner esq. Here was a house for two lepers, now converted into a

bridewell. The joint population of Great and Little Walsingham (which is contiguous) is 1351. It is 113 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from London, 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Swaffham; 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Fakenham; 5 m. from Wells; and 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Burnham market.

Market Day and Fairs.] The mar. is on Fri. and it has a fair on Whit-Monday.

Post.] It has a post, but at what hours we are not informed.

Inns.] The Black Lion.

Waggons.] From the Bull, in Bishopsgate street Within, on Mon. and Tues. at noon; and the White Horse, on Wed. and Sat. aft. at 3.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Walsingham Abbey (the late Henry Lee Warner, esq.) Rainham Hall, (Marchioness of Townsend,) about 3 m.

WALTHAM ABBEY, (Essex,) on the E. side of the river Lea, which separates it from Hertfordshire, at the N. E. extremity of Middlesex, so named from its ancient abbey, founded here by Harold, the son of Earl Godwin, where he was interred, after the fatal battle of Hastings, with his 2 brothers. Its mar. was granted by Henry III. and an annual fair, when he was reduced, and obliged to carry his family about for a dinner, the abbots then living splendidly. The present parish church is only the W. part of the ancient church, but presents a venerable specimen of the Saxon style of architecture. It was originally dedicated to the Holy Cross, but at some subsequent period to St Laurence. The chapel of Our Lady, on the S. side of the church, has been used since the Reformation for a school; and under it is a very fair arched charnel house. The abbey house, after many reparations, was pulled down in 1770. It has a manufacture of printed linens, and another for pins; besides calico printers, and gunpowder mills; and the river here forms several islands, and on one side of the t. are large and beautiful meadows, some of them used in common. A navigable river from the Thames by the t. goes up to Ives Ferry in Hertfordshire, and greatly benefits the neighbourhood in its course. In the rivers are various sorts of fresh-water fish. Bishop Hall and Dr. Thomas Fuller, author of the Worthies of England, &c. were ministers of this parish. To come to it from London, cross the river Lea, from Waltham Cross 1 m. the whole dist. being 12 m. 3 f. Population, 2287.

Market day and Fairs.] It has a mar. on Tues. and fairs on May 10, and Sept. 25 and 26.

Post.] The post passes daily to and from Waltham Cross.

Inn.] The Cock.

Coaches.] A Coach from the Four Swans, Bishopsgate Within, every day at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 3, and from Bishopsgate Within, daily at 4 aft. and carts are almost daily coming to and from London.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Theobalds, (G. Prescott, esq.) is to the l. of Waltham Cross; and Warley, (late Mr. Carter's) $\frac{1}{2}$ m. on the Epping road has a very pleasant park.

WALTHAM, (Hants) see BISHOP'S WALTHAM.

WASTED, (Essex) a populous parish, 6 m. from London. It contains an elegant church, and numerous seats, belonging chiefly to the good citizens of the metropolis. But its chief ornament is the noble house and park, now the property of the Hon. W. W. Pole Long Wellesley, by marriage with Miss Tilney Long, the opulent heiress of these ample domains. For some years, this seat was the residence of the Prince de Condé. Pop. 1127. Coaches go daily from the Spread-Eagle, Gracechurch Street, at 3, 4 and 7 o'clock, on Sun. at 9 mo. and 8 ev. from the Black Boy & Camel, Leadenhall Street, at 11, 3 and 7 daily, and from n. 90, Bishopsgate Within, at 10, 4 and 7 daily.

WANTAGE, (Berks) anciently written WANATING or WANTING, is an agreeable t. in a fine sporting country, formerly a royal villa, and noted for being the birth-place of king Alfred, and formerly a Roman station. Henry V. granted it a charter for a market, and 2 fairs, with exemption from taxes, and the liberty of punishing criminals taken within the district. It has considerable manufactures of sack- ing cloth and foul weather cloth. Going to Farringdon on the r. is a road to Oxford, and on the l. to Hungerford; but on the cross road to Hungerford is a road on the r. to Farringdon, and on the l. to Watlington. Bp. Butler, whose parents were dissenters, a contemporary and fellow pupil of Dr. Isaac Watts, was born here. By his "Analogy of Religion," to name no other work, his memory will be handed to posterity. He died in 1752. The road from hence to West Hendred is called Pater-noster Banoke. It contained 2386 inhabitants, & the returns of 1801. The church is a handsome gothic structure in the form of a cross; Leland says there were two churches in one churchyard, but one of them is since used as a school. Pop. 2386. It is

from hence to the White Horse, whence the vale so called, on the W. about 6 m. The dist. is 59 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from London; 14 m. from Watlington; 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Farringdon; 14 from Hungerford; 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Oxford.

Market day and Fairs.] The Mar. day is on Sat. and its fairs are, 1st Sat. in March and May, July 17, and October 18.

Post.] Comes in from London on Sun. Tues. Wed. and Fri. morn. at 9, and goes out the same days at 5 afternoon.

Inns.] Alfred's Head, and Bear.

Bankers.] Messrs. Mattingley and Co. draw on Spooner and Co. London.

Coaches.] Daily from the Angel Inn, St. Clements, at 7 morn. Sun. excepted.

Waggons.] From the Oxford Arms, Warwick Lane, every Tues. and Fri. at 2 aftern. from the George, Smithfield, and the Green Dragon in Giltspur-street, Tuesday noon; Bell in Warwick Lane, Tuesday at six afternoon.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Charlton House (Wm. Henry Price) esq. towards Stevenage; Woolley Park (Rev. Mr. Wroughton,) on the l. towards W. Shefford; Fawley (— Pocock, esq.) Lockinge (— Bastard, esq.) $\frac{1}{2}$ m. short of it; Charlow (— Turner, esq.) 1 m. beyond it.

WARE, (Herts) situated on the N. or E. side of the river Lea in a valley, is a considerable thoroughfare, and was founded in 914. It was drowned by inundations in 1408, but wears and sluices were afterwards made to prevent such a misfortune in future. It has 4 streets, the principal one a m. long, with many other well inhabited lanes and back streets. A large gothic church, in the form of a cross, has a handsome gallery. Here are a charity school and some alms-houses; and a large bed, of 12 feet square, is still to be seen at one of the Inns, capable of holding 24 people. Much business is carried on here in corn and malt; of the latter 5000 quarters are often sent weekly to London by barges, which are loaded back by coals. A spring near the t. farther augmented by a cut from the river, feeds the New River which supplies a large part of London with water. Roman vessels of a pale reddish earth, like the Roman amphoras, with 2 handles each, were dug up in Lemon field in 1729. Population 3369. Here are 3 dissenting meeting houses, besides one for quakers. Barges come up to the middle of the t. and a great trade is carried on in

malt, corn, and coals. Here is also the large distillery for gin of Philip Booth, esq. A road turns off from hence on the l. to Stevenage. It is 20½ m. from London; 17 m. from Royston; 9 m. from Waltham Cross; 3½ m. from Hoddesdon; 15 m. from St. Alban's; and 10 m. from Hatfield.

Market day and Fairs.] It has a good mar. on Tues.—and its fairs are on the last Tues. in April, and the Tues. before St. Matthew's day, mostly for pleasure.

Inns.] The Bull, and Saracen's Head.

Post.] The mail arrives about 11 at night and goes out at ¼ past 1 or 2 morning.

Bankers.] Messrs. Adams and Co. draw on Down and Co. London.

Coaches.] Coaches of all descriptions are continually passing through it to and from the N. as well as local ones to and from London daily, to and from the Cross Keys, Wood Street, Four Swans and Vine, Bishopsgate, and Saracen's Head Snow-hill.

Waggons.] To and from the Vine and Four Swans, Bishopsgate within, every Tues. Thurs. and Saturday.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Amwell Bury, (Chas. Crown esq.) to the l. of it; Ware Park (T. H. Boyd, esq.) Gilston Park and Blakesware (W. Plumer, esq.) Cold Harbour (T. Caswell, esq.)

WAREHAM, (Dors.) near the mouth of the river Frome, at its entrance into the western branch of Poole harbour, is very ancient, and at one time contained 17 churches, though it has now only 5, and one of these only is used for public service, being all consolidated. Its tower is the chief ornament of the t. Much garlic is produced here; and tobacco pipe clay is dug from a neighbouring hill, named Hunger Hill. It has suffered much at various times, and in 1762 was mostly destroyed by fire; but is now rebuilt in a better style. It has a charter from Queen Anne; and they have jurisdiction within themselves. On the S. is a bridge of 6 arches over the Frome, and another of 3 on the N. without the wall over the Fiddle. Near the former is a commodious quay. The streets intersect at right angles; and high walls of earth surround the whole, within which are 1709 inhabitants. Peter the Hermit lived here, and with his son was hanged in the time of King John. About ¼ a m. short of it on the r. a road turns off to Blandford; and in the t. another on the r. to Weymouth. It is 115½ m. from London; 14½ m. from Wimborne Minster; 5 m.

from Corfe Castle; 12 m. from Swanage.

Market day and Fairs.] The Mar. is on Sat. and the fairs are on the 7th of April, July 5, and September 11.

Post.] It is a post t. probably from Poole or Wimbourne.

Inns.] Black Bear, and Red Lion.

Waggons.] From the Bell in Friday street daily; and the Oxford Arms, Warwick Lane, every Tues. afternoon, and vessels from Chamberlain's and Cotton's wharfs.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Smedmore (W. Clavill, esq.) near this t. and the sea; Holme (N. Bond, esq.) 2 m. W. The Grange (John Bond, esq.) 3 m. on the r. Lulworth Castle (T. Weld, esq.) 6 m. W. and near the sea.

WARKWORTH, (Northum.) on the E. side of the co. and on the r. of the road from Morpeth to Alnwick, is situate on the river Coquet, which at a short distance falls into the German Ocean. It is on the N. side of that river, and principally consists of one street; was formerly a market town, but is discontinued. In the market place is a stone cross; and the church is a very handsome building, with a spire of 100 feet high. Salt is made here; but the people are mostly employed in catching and curing salmon. It has a bridge of 3 arches over the river; on the S. end of which the gate of a square tower was formerly of iron, with a port-cullis, and in the middle an upright stone pillar, adorned with the arms of Percy. Warkworth castle near the S. end is a magnificent seat; the keep grand and lofty, with sumptuous apartments, and a watch tower commanding an almost unbounded prospect. The hermitage is about half a m. up the river, and has 3 apartments hollowed out of the solid rock; of which the chapel is perfect, and curiously adorned with pilasters, in the first style of gothic architecture. Its dist. from London, turning off to the r. at or near Felton about 5 m. is about 305 m. It has 3 fairs annually, on the Thurs. before St. George's, St. Laurence's, and St. Martin's.

WARMINSTER, (Wilts) is the most westerly t. of any eminence or note in the county; for although Mere, as a m. t. is something more westerly, it is very inferior in importance. It is a clean and neat built t. for the most part, and particularly from the sessions house to the corn market, principally consisting of one street, but with some divergent branches or lesser streets. The main street from E. to W. is considerably more than a m. in length,

and close built on each side all the way, and containing many very respectable houses. The church is towards the W. end, near the extremity, and at a great dist. from a considerable part of the town; which has occasioned the building a chapel not far from the town hall, in which prayers are read on Wed. Fri. and what are usually termed red letter days. Here are two meeting houses for Dissenters, and an assembly room over the town hall; and a free grammar school for educating 20 boys in the patronage of the Marquis of Bath, over which many eminent persons have presided. A considerable manufacture of cloth is carried on here, of which a great deal is exported, and much of it sent to London markets. Many public charities are vested in the hands of the vicar and churchwardens, and the interest is regularly distributed on St. Stephen's day. Many vestiges of antiquity are here met with, and it was doubtless a place of importance in early times, being frequently considered as the *Verlucio*, a station of the Romans, though others fix it at Westbury, as Roman coins have been found in both places; one of which probably might be the main station, and the other a general's station, though some late discoveries at Pitmead near Bishopstrow to the eastward seem to countenance the idea of the commander's quarters being on that side, and thus favouring Warminster as the principal station. It has a very considerable trade in malt; and its corn m. on Sat. is under the particular regulations of a modern act of parliament, and is scarce exceeded at any inland town in the kingdom. The inhabitants are 4866; and its civil police is preserved by the neighbouring magistrates, its constables being annually chosen at the court leet of the Marquis of Bath, the lord of the manor, whose noble mansion at Longleat, about 5 m. dist. in the midst of a noble park, with the surrounding country, present the most delightful scenery. The general quarter sessions are held here once a year after midsummer. Warminster is surrounded with many populous and pleasant villages; the turnpike roads, which are numerous, are excellent, and the circumjacent country is generally well wooded, extremely fertile, and most highly salutary. Warminster is 97½ m. distant from London by Amesbury; 15 m. from Shaftesbury; 97 from Blandford; 4 from Westbury; 12 from Bradford; 21 from Amesbury; 16 from Bath; 4 from Heytesbury; and 22 from Salisbury.

Market Day and Fairs.] The m. is on Sat. principally for corn: and it has 3 fairs, on April 22, August 10, and Oct. 26.

Bankers.] Messrs. Everetts, Thring, and Armstrong, draw on Newnham, Everett, and Co. and Messrs. Phipps and Co. on Forster and Co.

Post.] The London mail is brought in daily on horseback about noon from Devizes, and returns about 3 in the afternoon. A cross post also passes thro' from Portsmouth to Bath regularly every morn. at 6. and from Bath every night at 9.

Inns.] The Weymouth Arms and Angel Inn, are the principal for families, but the t. abounds with respectable houses for travellers of every description.

Coaches.] A coach from the Bell Sauvage leaves London every Tues. Thurs. and Sun. at 3 in the afternoon. Also a long coach from Bristol and Bath goes on to Salisbury, Southampton, and Portsmouth every even. except Sat. at 7 o'clock, and returns every morn. except Sun. at 5. A light coach also from Bath to Portsmouth goes out every day at 12, except Sun. and returns at 4 in the afternoon.

Waggons.] One of these sets out daily from the Castle and Falcon in Aldersgate-street, London; from the Swan at Holborn Bridge, every Mon. and Thurs. m. at 6; from Gerard's Hall in Basing-lane, every Thurs. afternoon, at 6; and from the King's Arms at Holborn Bridge, every Thurs. at night.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Longleat, at the dist. of 5 m. the seat of the Marquis of Bath, is a most magnificent building of Grecian architecture, having many valuable paintings, an excellent library, and many other objects of curiosity. Maiden Bradley (the Duke of Somerset,) 6 m. Chalcot House (late Bryan Edwards, esq. author of the history of the W. Indies, now Miss Stratton) 4 m. Leighton House (T. H. Phipps, esq.) 4 m. Heywood House (A. Ludlow, esq.) 5 m. Bishopstrow, (Mrs. Temple,) and Boreham, (F. B. Astley, esq.)

WARRINGTON, (Lanc.) is a large, neat, old built, but populous m. t. situate on the r. Mersey, over which it has a fine stone bridge, built in the time of Hen. VII. when on a visit to the first Earl of Derby, the middle arches of which were broken down in the rebellion of 1745, but have since been restored. The streets are very narrow and inconvenient, and the buildings in general rather below mediocrity; and the two cross ones are

each about a m. in length, but at the entrance much incommoded with carts and passengers, though they afterwards become wider and more airy. Some handsome houses, however, are here and there interspersed among the others, which render the contrast more striking. In Leland's time, this town had a better m. than Manchester, though now left so far behind that flourishing town in splendour and magnificence, as well as trade and extent. Yet it abounds with good country tradesmen, and a manufacture of sail cloth is carried on to very great extent, besides 4 large cotton factories, 3 glass houses, a pottery, and a considerable file and edge tool manufactory. There are also some copper works, and manufactories of pins. The old church is situate at the E. end of the t. and has a square tower containing 6 bells. There is also a chapel of ease, which is a very handsome building, besides a church over the bridge within the limits of the co. of Chester. The inhabitants are about 12,000. Here was formerly an academy by the Rev. Dr. Enfield, on the plan of an university, for educating and training up youth in Presbyterian principles; but for want of resources it is now reduced to a large school on a more limited scale; besides this, a charity school for educating, clothing, and apprenticing 26 boys; each of which, at the time of their being indented, is presented with a Bible, Common Prayer-book, and a suit of clothes. Here is also a large academy for the improvement of youth, with the particular view to trade and merchandise. Also an auxiliary Bible society, and several Sunday schools. It lies on the great road to Carlisle and Scotland, and consequently was a pass of importance during the scenes of internal disturbances and insurrections. The public library is also an object of attention, and the church has some fine monuments. Near the E. end of the church are the remains of an ancient encampment. The government of the town is in the county magistrates and constables. At the dist. of 5 m. to the N. is Newton race course. The late Mrs. Blackburne's curious collection of stuffed birds merits attention. Near this place within Cheshire, a turnpike road turns short on the left to Fordsham; 10 m. and Chester 20 m. and on the N. side on the right to Manchester. This place may in some measure be considered as a kind of sea-port, as vessels of 70 or 80 tons burthen come up the Mersey, to a little below the town; where suitable warehouses are erected

for landing and receiving goods. In the river are caught sturgeons, mullets, soles, sand eels, lobsters, oysters, shrimps, prawns, and the best and largest cockles in England; and muscles are so abundant that they are used to manure the ground. Warrington is 185½ m. from London, through Northwich, and 188 miles, by Congleton; 12 m. from Altrincham; 21 from Stockport; 18½ m. from Liverpool; 18½ m. from Manchester.

Market Days and Fairs.] The markets are Wed. and Sat. and there are two fairs for 10 days each, commencing July 18, and November 30. At this latter fair, which continues several days, much business is transacted; a vast number of cattle, and large quantities of Irish linens, Welsh flannels, Yorkshire cloths, and other articles are exposed for sale.

Bankers.] Parr, Lyon and Hurst, who draw upon Dorrien and Co.

Post.] The office is open for all letters until 10 at night. The south mail goes out every night at 12; the Liverpool same hour, and also ½ past 3 aft. The York mail at 4 morn. Chester at 4 aft. and a messenger to Wigan at ½ past 1, and to Runcorn at 5 m.

Inns.] The principal inns are the Talbot and the Nag's Head.

Coaches.] The mail coach arrives at 12 at night both up and down; a boat coach from the Roebuck to Liverpool every afternoon at 3, during summer. Coaches from the Talbot inn to Manchester and Liverpool. The mail to York at 4 morn. to London at 12 night, and the Lord Nelson to London every night at 7. From the Nag's Head, the mail to Chester, every aft. at 4, to Manchester at 9 mo. and also to Manchester and Liverpool at various hours, from the same inn and from the George. Carriers to Bolton, Chester, Liverpool, Manchester, Wigan, &c. &c.

Waggons.] There are two waggon offices for carrying goods to all parts; one in the Butter market, the other in Sankey-street.

Gentlemen's Seats.] To the r. of Warrington is Bank Hall, (T. Patten, esq.) and 4 m. farther to the r. is Bold Hall (Miss Bold); and Orford Hall (T. Blackburne, esq. M. P.)

WARWICK, (Warw.) is situate nearly in the centre of the co. on the banks of the Avon, but on a free stone rock, the ways leading to it from the 4 cardinal points being cut through the rock. It has submitted to a variety of fortune, and has a castle on the northern bank of the river, of very antient though uncertain date, 40 feet above the level of the Avon, though even

with the town on the N. side. The prospect from the terrace is beautiful. At the castle is a stone bridge of 12 arches, and a stone work dam across under the castle wall, forming a cascade. On the 14th of September 1694, it suffered by an accidental fire to the amount of 100,000*l.* nearly. By an act of parliament, with a national contribution of 11,000*l.* and afterwards a benefaction of 1000*l.* from Queen Anne, it was rebuilt with much more magnificence. Wells and cellars also are made in the solid rock. The streets, which are spacious and regular, meet in the centre of the town, and by means of pipes from springs at half a m. dist. they are supplied with water. The number of inhabitants is 6,497. It had formerly 6 parish churches, and as many monasteries; now it has only two of the former, and none of the latter. St. Nicholas's church has a lofty steeple with 6 bells; the other is called St. Mary's. In the town hall, supported by columns, are held the assizes and quarter sessions. The Earl of Warwick, about 12 years ago, built an elegant stone bridge, with an arch of 100 feet span, over the Avon, and another in the park nearly similar. The town has a good trade in malt. The Warwick and Birmingham canal commences here, and proceeding near to Solihull and Birmingham, falls into the Birmingham and Fazely canal. The races are well frequented. Here are 3 charity schools, an hospital for 12 decayed gentlemen, two for unfortunate tradesmen, and another for 8 poor women. Guy's Cliff House, a mile dist. from the great cliff on the W. side of the Avon, is said to be the place whither Guy, Earl of Warwick, retired in the days of Athelstan, after defeating Colbrand the Dane. In his cell here, says Sir W. Dugdale, the bones of the Saxon St. Dubritius were discovered. On the S. of the town are rich pleasant meadows, and on the N. are lofty groves and spacious parks. Near Warwick on the right is a road to Southam; and from this place is a canal to Birmingham. It is 95½ m. dist. by way of Banbury and Kington to London, 91½ m. by way of Banbury and Gaydon inn, and 92 m. by Daventry, from which it is 19½ m. dist. and 94 m. from Southam; 19 m. from Banbury; 10½ m. from Kington; 10 m. from Coventry; 8 m. from Stratford upon Avon; 5 from Kenilworth, and 18 m. from Coleshill.

Market Day and Fairs.] It has a good market on Saturday, and its fairs are on the first Sat. in Lent, the first Mon.

before April 5, May 12, July 6, second Monday in August, Sept. 4, Oct. 12, Nov. 8, and Mon. before St. Thomas's day.

Bankers.] Tomes and Co. who draw upon Ladbroke and Co. Bracebridge and Co. who draw upon Spooner and Co. and Whitehead and Co. who draw upon Glyn and Co.

Post.] The mail for London goes off at 5 every aftern. except Sat. and returns at 11 every morn. except Monday, and to and from all other parts of the kingdom at the same hours by way of Stratford upon Avon; but to the north at 12 at noon every Tues. Thurs. and Sat. and return on those days at 11.

Inns.] Warwick Arms and Black Swan.

Coaches.] Post coach from the Castle and Falcon, Aldergate-street, daily at 5 a.m.

Waggons.] From the Castle and Falcon, Aldersgate, on Tues. and Sat. aftern. at 3; from the Oxford Arms, Warwick-lane, on Mon. and Fri. afternoon at 2; and from the George, Snow-hill, on Mon. and Th. aft. at 4.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Warwick Castle (Earl of Warwick,) Priory (H. Christ. Wise, esq.) Guy's Cliff House (Bertie Greathead, esq.)

WARWICKSHIRE, is an inland county, of an irregular figure, but nearest to an oval form, somewhat pointed to the N. and S. On the latter it is bounded by Oxfordshire and Gloucestershire, by Worcestershire on the W. by Staffordshire, on the NW. by a point of Derbyshire on the N. by Leicestershire on the NE. and by Northamptonshire on the SE. Its length from N. to S. is about 50 m. and the breadth from E. to W. 34 m. It is divided into 5 hundreds, including the liberty of Coventry, which contain one city, 13 m. t. and 158 parishes, 380 villages, about 24,000 houses, and 228,735 inhabitants. It sends 6 members to parliament, and pays or at least lately paid 10 parts to the land tax before the redemption.

Face of the Country, Air, Soil, &c.] The air of this county is mild, pleasant, and healthy, and still more so from the great consumption of wood for the iron works, many parts being entirely cleared, and converted to tillage and pasture. It is divided into two irregular and unequal portions by the river Avon, which crosses the county, of which the northernmost is the largest, called the Woodland. Though much cultivated, this part is still interspersed with wide heaths and

moors, and a large portion of it bears the name of the forest of Arden. The soil is gravelly towards the N. but changes to clay nearer the centre. The south portion is called Feldon, a champaign country of great fertility. The agricultural report for this county states the number of acres to be 619,000, and one fourth of it as being under a regular course of tillage and grass seeds; in meadows and gardens about 86,000 acres; of pasture and grazing land 150,000 acres; of open field land 57,000 acres; and of woods, canals and rivers, &c. about 50,000 acres. Waste lands and roads are estimated at nearly one fifth, or 120,470 acres. It produces corn, malt, wool, cheese, with wood; coal, and lime stone, in great plenty; its cattle and sheep being of a superior kind.

Manufactures, Inland Navigations, &c.] As it produces considerable quantities of flax, this naturally forms a leading article in its manufactures. Its iron works also are particularly noted. Cloths, stuffs, ribbands and gauzes, form also a principal feature; and Birmingham especially has been long distinguished for its vast trade in hardware, buckles, buttons, and toys of every description, which are sent to London, and exported to every part of the civilised world. Many canals have been formed in this county, as one from the Wednesbury and Dudley coal and lime works to Birmingham, thence to Fazeley and to join the Staffordshire grand trunk to Atherstone and Coventry; another from that at Langford to Braunston and Oxford; another from Birmingham to Worcester, with branches to Dudley and Stratford upon Avon; and one from Birmingham to Warwick.

Rivers.] The principal rivers in this county are the Avon, Tame and Arrow. The first of these crosses it in a very meandering course from the E. to the SW. and divides it into two portions. The Tame is in the N. part of the county, and makes a circuitous sweep in the NW. corner, being joined by various other rivers, near Coleshill, and then turning almost due N. into Staffordshire, after being joined by the Anker at Tamworth, on the borders. The Arrow river cuts off a narrow slip of the SW. part of the county, and after being joined by the Alne, unites with the Avon at the very extremity, where it passes into Worcestershire.

Principal Towns, Diocese, &c.] These are Warwick (the county town), Birmingham and Coventry, the first and last of which send 2 members to parliament; besides which are Atherstone,

Coleshill, Henly, Kineton, Nuneaton, Rugby, Southam, Stratford upon Avon, Sutton Coldfield, and some others. It is divided between 2 dioceses; Litchfield and Coventry, and Worcester, and is situate in the province of Canterbury.

WATCHET (Som.) is situate on the Bristol channel, and was formerly a place of considerable trade, with a large herring fishery. Of late it has employed only a few vessels in freightage of coals, lime stone, and alabaster, the cliffs about 2 m. from the town abounding with it, and the coast being generally rocky. Abundance of sea weed is burnt here, for the supply of the glass houses at Bristol. The lime burnt here from the pebbles, forms a cement, that becomes under water as hard as marble. It is 155½ m. from London, by way of Bridgewater, from which it is dist. 16½ m. and 13 m. from Porlock. It has a small market on Sat. and a fair held annually on the 5th of Aug.

WATFORD, (Herts.) is situate on a rising hill, near the river Coln, and consists of one street principally, a mile in length, in the middle of which nearly is the church, a large stone building, with a square tower, of more than 80 feet high, surmounted by an hexagonal conical spire of 90 feet more, with a vane on the top, shaped like a dragon. In the tower are 3 good bells, and the church is a spacious building, of 3 aisles, and as many galleries. The cemetery contains some curious monuments; and in the church yard is a large handsome school, for 40 boys and 20 girls, and alms-houses for 8 poor widows. Population 2603. It has 3 manufactories for throwing silk, the largest of which is worked by water, and the others by horses. The town is almost surrounded by the river, which turns 3 other mills, two paper, and a flour mill, besides the silk mill, all within a short distance. The market house is a building, rather longer than broad, which is pretty well supplied with corn and cattle of different sorts. On the right of this town a road turns off to St. Alban's, and another on the left to Rickmansworth. Cashiobury park is said to have been the antient seat of the kings of Mercia; the river meandering through the park, and supplying a very extensive lake. It is dist. 14½ m. from London, 11½ m. from Berkhamstead, 8 m. from St. Alban's, and 3 m. from Rickmansworth, 13 m. from Hatfield, and 20½ from Hertford.

Market Day and Fairs.] This is on Sat. and the fairs are the Tu. after

Trinity Sun. and a statute fair on Sept. 9.

Inns.] White, Hart, and Rose and Crown.

Post.] Mail arrives at 2 m. departs at 9 aft.

Coaches.] Go from the Old Bell, Holborn, Mon. Wed. and Fri. at 9 m. and from the Bull, Holborn, daily, at 3 m. and 2 aft.

Waggons.] To the King's Arms, Holborn bridge, from whence it returns every Tu. Th. and Sat. m. at 9; besides various others.

Gentlemen's Seats.] A little short of it on the right, is Bushey grove, (D. Haliburton, esq.) and Bushey Hall, (—Capper, esq.) on the l. ft. on entering the town, is Wigan Hall, (—Deacon, esq.) and after passing it on the left is Cashiobury Park, (the Earl of Essex), and 1 m. farther on the left is Grove Park, (the Earl of Clarendon,) and on the right Russel's Farm, (Lord Henley.)

WATLINGTON, (Oxf.) is situated on the Chiltern hills, in the SE. part of the county, contiguous to Buckinghamshire, and has a free school, tho' it is but a small t. with a weekly mar. but has no regular post office. It is 4½ m. from London, 10½ m. from Henly upon Thames, 19½ m. from Maidenhead. Population 1150.

Market Day and Fairs.] The mar. is on Sat. and the fairs on March 25, and Oct. 10.

Bankers.] Messrs. Blackall and Co. draw on Masterman and Co. and Addison and Co. on Lubbock and Co. London.

Waggon.] Comes weekly to the Oxford Arms, Warwick Lane, and returns every Wed. aft. at 6.

Gentleman's Seat.] Watlington Park (Mrs. Tilson,) near the t.

WATTON, (Norf.) on the edge of the open part of the co. called Filand, is a great thoroughfare, in the way to Dereham and Holt. Excepting its market it has not much to boast of; but it sends vast quantities of butter to London. A dreadful fire happened here April 5, 1673, by which 60 dwelling houses were destroyed, to the loss of more than 10,000l. The tower of the church is of singular shape, being circular at the bottom, and octangular at the top, and the church itself is only 60 feet long and 33 broad. On the right from hence is a road to Norwich. It is dist. 9½ m. from London by way of Newmarket, and 9½ m. by Bury St. Edmund's, 19½ m. from Brandon, 10½ m. from East Dereham, and 15½ m. from Elmham. Population 794.

Market Day and Fairs.] Its mar. is

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on Wed. though formerly on Thurs. or Fri. and its fairs are on July 10 and Oct. 10.

Post.] Arrives at 10 m. and departs at 5 aft.

Inn.] The George.

Waggon.] A waggon goes to London weekly, and leaves Sun-street, Bishopsgate-street without, every Tuesday at noon.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Carbrook Hall, (James Barker, esq.), Merton Hall (Lord Walsingham), Clermont Lodge (Earl of Clermont) at 2½ m.

WEARMOUTH. See **BISHOP'S WEARMOUTH.**

WEDNESBURY, (Staf.) WEEDS-BURY or WEDGEBURY, in the SW. part of the county is a very antient town said to have been fortified in the reign of Edward the elder, against the Danes. Its fine old Gothic church has probably been built near 1100 years, and the castle at Dudley, within view of it, now a stately ruin, but a few years less. It is famous for its coals, especially for smiths; and for its blond metal iron ore, for making nails and horse shoes, hammers, axes, and other heavy tools. It has considerable manufactures of guns, coach springs and harness, iron axle trees, saws, trowels, edge tools, bridle bits, stirrups, nails, and cast iron goods. Here are 4 iron forges, one of which is for smelting it from the ore. Population 5572. Here are 3 meeting houses for Presbyterians, Quakers, and Methodists. On the right is a road to Walsall, and on the left to Dudley. It is 12¼ m. by way of Birmingham from London, being 7½ m. beyond that town, and 5½ m. short of Wolverhampton.

Market Day and Fairs.] The mar. is held here weekly on Fri.

Post.] The post office is open at all hours. The mail arrives about 2 aft. and goes out at 1 aft.

Inns.] There are 3 or 4 inns, but none for post horses.

Coaches and Waggons.] The Shrewsbury and Holyhead mails and other coaches pass through this town. A waggon leaves the Castle and Falcon, Aldersgate, every Mon. Wed. and Fri. aft. from the Greyhound, Grub-street, every Wed. and Fri. noon; and from the Bell in Wood-street daily at noon.

Gentleman's Seat.] Sandwell Park (E. of Dartmouth) about 3 m. dist.

WRIGHTON. See **MARKET WRIGHTON.**

WELCHPOOL. See **WELSHPOOL.**

WELDON, or GREAT WELDON, (Norham.) is situate towards the N. part of the county, not far from Rut-

landshire, has a handsome market house, and over it a Sessions chamber, built of the best stone from the neighbouring quarries. A large Roman pavement was found near it in 1738, in Chapel Field's, a corn field so named; where probably either a chapel has sometime been placed, or as belonging to some chapel. Population 373. A place named Little Weldon is contiguous to it, where one branch of the River Nen has its rise. It is 83½ m. from London, 9 m. from Kettering, 16 m. from Wellingborough, 13 m. to St. Martin's, Stamford.

Market Day and Fairs.] It has a market on Wed. and 4 fairs yearly, on Feb. 19, May 21, Aug. 29, and Sep. 10.

WELLINGBOROUGH, (Northamp.) a m. t. containing several long streets, which meet as in a centre near the market place, on the N. side of the river Nen, and gradually rising from it, which renders the situation extremely pleasant. It is nearly in the centre of the county from E. to W. but on the S. side borders almost both on Bedfordshire and Bucks. It has had a market since the time of King John, and has a considerable trade in corn. In this town and all the neighbouring villages, particularly towards Bedfordshire and Bucks, lace making is very prevalent, by which the women and children earn a great deal of money, the latter being trained to it from 4 years old. The church is a very handsome structure, with a lofty spire, as most of the churches have in this county, especially in the middle parts of it, and there is a charity school for 40 children, besides a large grammar school in the church yard. On the N. side of the town, contiguous to the Kettering road, is a medicinal spring, called Redwell, and was in so much reputation formerly that Charles I.'s queen was here nine weeks on account of it, and the apartments she occupied are now shown at one of the inns in the market place. A petrifying spring is also shown, in the fields at a small distance to the left of the town, with strong encrusting powers, but the quantity of water is very small. All the eastern part of the town was destroyed by a dreadful fire in 1738. In about six hours, 800 houses, including outhouses &c. mostly thatched, were consumed, and very few saved their goods. It has since been rebuilt, but not with that uniformity which might have been desirable, though it contains some tolerable houses, and, on the whole, excepting the market place, which is bounded by some decent

buildings and good shops, is the best street in the town, on the road to Findon, Thrapston, and Oundle. The street running to the left at a small distance from the market place leads to Northampton. Population 4000. It is distant 68½ m. from London by Newport and Olney, from the former 17 m. and from the latter 12. It is 11 m. from Thrapston and Northampton, 8 from Kettering, 5 from Higham Ferrers, and 16 from Bedford.

Market Day and Fairs.] The mar. is on Wed. and there are considerable fairs on Easter Wed. Whit. Wed. and Oct. 29.

Banker.] Mess. Morton and Co. who draw on Barclay and Co.

Post.] It arrives from London at 8 o'clock in the m. and goes out at 4 in the aft. and meets the mail coach at Northampton.

Inns.] Besides the Hind and Angel, which are respectable houses, there are 2 or 3 other very comfortable houses for travellers and business, mostly near the market place.

Coaches.] An accommodation coach every morn. at 7 from the Windmill in St. John's street, and from the George and Blue Boar, Holborn, at 4 p. 6 m. daily.

Haggons, &c.] Every Thurs. and Sat. to the Cross Keys, another on Wed. and Sat. at noon to the Golden Lion, both in St. John's street. There are barges for heavy goods from the New Hamboro' Wharf, 3 Cranes, and the Grand Junction Canal Wharf, Whitefriars.

Gentlemen's Seats.] There are many elegant houses in the vicinity, as Castle Ashby, (the Earl of Northampton) 5 m. Great Harrowden, (Earl Fitzwilliam) 1 m. Findon or Thrapston, (Sir William Dolben, bart.) 2 m. Wollaston, (Fran. Dickens, esq. M. P.) 3 m. Knuston Hall (Lady Cave) 3 m. Ecton (Ambrose Isted, esq.) 5 m.

WELLINGTON, (Shrop.) sometimes called Wellington under the Wrekin; is situate nearly in the centre of Shropshire, about 2 m. N. E. from the foot of that mountain, the summit of which is 1100 feet above the Severn, not far from it. The t. is in a low situation, and the streets in general narrow, formed of very indifferent brick and tile buildings, but it is rapidly improving by the erection of new houses. It contains about 3000 inhabitants; but including the hamlets, the population of the parish is upwards of 8000, the greater part of the people living in the latter, and on the coal banks within 3 m. of the t. for the sake of employment in the iron-works, coal-

mines, lime-kilns, and agriculture. but especially the two former. The whole parish has but one church, a neat modern building very lately erected, capable of seating 1400 persons, and may contain, when full, more than 2000; but there are 2 chapels, one of them in the t. and the other at Lawley bank, a dist. hamlet, both in the Methodist connexion. The Baptists also have a place of worship. The lower classes, till lately were of very depraved morals, and drunkenness and rioting were the usual practice of many of the colliers, miners, and working people. The present vicar has lately exerted himself to suppress these disorders, with considerable success, and public houses are now little frequented on Sundays, as heretofore. The inhabitants are hospitable, and for the most part the lower class live well from the high wages they receive. The trade, which is considerable, is progressively increasing; consisting principally in the manufacture of nails. Many good shops are in the t. and its government is under a bailiff, and there are 2 clerks of the market. At Ketley, one of its hamlets, the iron works are conducted on an extensive scale, and pass through all the operations from the mine-stone and crude ore to the bar. The late Mr. W. Reynolds, constructed here the first inclined plane in these parts. Petrifications of a very curious nature are discovered in the iron mines. About a m. and an half from the t. is Admaston, where two springs have been discovered, called the Upper and Lower spring, which seem to invite the attention of valetudinarians; the former evidently possessing the same qualities as the Buxton water, with most of the properties of sea water besides containing a small portion of iron, and therefore calculated to give tone to weakened habits, and the latter partaking of the qualities of the Harrogate water, without any iron, indicates its salutary tendency in eruptive cases. Dr. Evans and Dr. Dugard of Shrewsbury, have both attested their nature and peculiarities. In the t. are some almshouses for poor women, and charity schools both for boys and girls. Wellington is dist. 144 m. from London, 7 from Shifnal, 6 from Iron Bridge and Madeley, 10 from Shrewsbury, 24 from Bridgnorth, 8 from Much Wenlock, and 16 from Drayton.

Market Day and Fairs.] The mar. is on Thursday and there are 3 fairs, on March 29, June 22, and November 17.

Bankers.] Messrs. Jermins and Co. draw on Everetts and Co. and Reynolds and Co. on Mastermans and Co. London.

Post.] Letters for London go out at 8 in the mo. and arrive from it at 7 in the evening.

Inns.] The Pheasant and Talbot, both for travellers, and especially the first.

Coaches.] A coach goes daily from the Saracen's head, Snow-hill, at 5 in the afternoon.

Waggons.] Barton's waggon set out every Wednesday and Saturday, at 2 in the aft. and Deakin's from the Bell in Wood street every day at noon.

Gentlemen's Seats.] T. Eyton, esq. in the t. at the Vineyard (E. Lecke, esq.) a quarter of a m. dist. Apley Castle (W. Charlton, esq.) 1 m. Orton (W. Cudde, esq.) 1 m. Dothill (G. Forester, esq.) 1 m. and Ketley (J. Reynolds esq.)

WELLINGTON, (Som.) is in the neighbourhood of Taunton, on the river Tone, bordering on the S.W. side of the co. nearest to Devonshire, in the road from London to Barnstaple and Bideford. It is a well built t. of 4 principal streets. one of them half a m. in length. It was the residence and burial place of Lord Chief Justice Popham, who made provision by his will to found an hospital for 6 men and as many women. Here is a manufactory for serges, druggets, &c. besides a considerable pottery. It has a noble church with a lofty tower, containing 8 bells. This t. gives the title of Duke to the first general of modern times, the illustrious hero, field marshal the Duke of Wellington. Number of inhabitants 3674. It is 151½ from London, 7½ m. from Taunton, 14 from Tiverton, 21 m. from Langport, 18 m. from Bridgewater, and 25 m. from Exeter.

Market day and Fairs.] It has a weekly mar. on Thursday and a fair on Thurs. sennight before Easter and also on Holy Thursday, and at Otterford, S. E. of Wellington, at the source of the river Otter, is a fair on Nov. 17.

Post.] The post goes out for London at 8 in the morn. and arrives at 7 in the even. on its way to Exeter, and comes from thence at 8 in the morning.

Bankers.] Fox and Co. draw on Esdaile and Co. Wool and Co. on Taylor and Co. and White and Co. on Fry and Co.

Inns.] The Squirrel and White Hart.

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Coaches.] The mail coach by Taunton to and from Exeter and also the Barnstaple and Plymouth coaches pass through daily.

Waggons.] One goes out daily from the Castle and Falcon, Aldersgate-st. and another from Gerrard's hall, Basing-lane, every aft. at 3. Another goes from hence to Bristol every Mon. and returns on Thurs. one to Tiverton on Fri. and comes back on Sat. and one to Exeter on Fri. returns also on Sat. besides a cart to Taunton every Mon. Wed. and Sat.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Drake's Place (Proctor Thomas, esq.) on the r. and beyond it Wellington Court (—Hereford, esq.)

WELLS, (Norf.) is a sea port t. with a good harbour and a deep channel, situate between Clay and Burnham, and carries on a large corn trade. The two principal streets leading through the t. and to the quay, are narrow, but well paved. Between this place and Holkham are 4,000 acres of salt marshes, the greatest part of which is pasture land. It has one large parish church, with 8 good bells. Here is also a Methodist chapel, and a meeting of Quakers. It is noted for large good oysters, and great quantities are sent weekly to most parts of the county. Here are two private builders yards for merchants vessels, and a salt water bath. It contains 2663-inhabitants, and has all the appointments of a seaport, an excise and custom house, but no market; and its chief trade besides fishing, is for pottery, corn, and malt. It is 119 m. from London by way of Swaffham, and 189 1/2 m. by way of Lynn, 6 m. from Burnham market, and 5 m. from Walsingham.

Fair.] It has only one fair annually, which is held on Shrove Tues.

Post.] Comes in at 4 aft. and goes out every day at 10 morn.

Inns.] The principal ones for travellers are the Fleece and Standard; at the former of these the best accommodations may be had. The Tuns, Crown and Anchor, with the Sun, and others of a smaller note.

Bankers.] Messrs. Bignold and Son draw on Ferring and Co. London.

Waggons, &c.] There are no coaches that we know of immediately from Wells, but two vessels constantly trade from hence to London to Harrison's wharf, and two to Hull. A waggon also goes weekly to Sun street, Bishops-gate without, which it leaves on return every Tues. noon.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Holkham Hall (the magnificent seat of the noted agriculturist, T. W. Coke, esq. M. P.)

is 9 m. and an half dist. and the park is perhaps the most beautiful and extensive of any in England. Walsingham Abbey (the late Henry Lee Warner, esq.) is an ancient edifice, 5 m. dist. in the gardens of which are shewn 2 wells, where formerly the Nuns used to bathe. Warham Hall and Park (formerly Sir John Turner, bart. now T. W. Coke, esq.) 2 m. from Wells, where are 9 parish churches, though it is now only a small village. Binham, a small village 5 m. dist. is noted for the ruins of a large abbey church, which was demolished in the time of Oliver Cromwell.

WELLS, (Som.) is a small neat and clean city, situate near the foot of the Mendip hills, and so named from the wells which spring up in every part of it. Jointly with Bath it is the see of a bishop, within the province of Canterbury. Anciently it had various names, most of them alluding to its wells or fountains. A collegiate church was founded here as early as the year 704, by Ina, king of the W. Saxons, and was liberally endowed by one of his successors in 766. In 905, one of the new consecrated bishops was placed here, and Somersetshire assigned for his diocese; but in 1087, John de Tours removed his seat to Bath, and after some disputes between the people of Bath and Wells, it was determined that they should take the name of both churches, and in future be installed in both cathedrals. The greater part of this of Wells was built in 1239, in the form of a cross, being 380 feet in length and 130 in breadth. One entire pile of statues and imagery forms the W. front, the windows being curious, and the principal one crowded with painted glass. The great tower, which rests on 4 arches, is 160 feet high, and the nave on 10 pointed arches, with octagon pillars, and the nunneries of the lancet form. The palace, though small, is the handsomest in the kingdom, looking on the S. side like a castle, with walls and a moat. The well near it, called St. Andrew's well, which nearly surrounds it, is one of the finest springs in England. The deanery also is a fine house, and here are good houses for the prebendaries. Of the last are 27, besides 19 minor canons, 3 archdeacons, and other officers. The city contains only one parish, called St. Cuthbert's, which is 7 m. long and 4 broad; it has a lofty square tower with 6 bells, and the cathedral has 8 of the best bells in the kingdom. The vicars' houses in the close are also commodious. The style of the cloister is of superior workmanship, and the

Chapter house is supported by one central clustered pillar. This city first became a free borough in Henry II.'s time, and by a charter from K. John it became a market town and was made a city by Queen Elizabeth. In 1714, a charity school was erected for 20 boys and 20 girls, and the oldest vicar teaches them to sing. Bishop Bubwith's hospital maintains 30 poor men and women. There are also various other alms houses, particularly that of Steel and Son for 82 men and women, who are each allowed 3 shillings weekly, and a great coat or a gown once in 2 years. A neat market house has been erected between the palace and the cross; but the latter, which was curious, was lately taken down, and the city conduit supplies the place with water, conveyed thither by pipes from an aqueduct near the source of St. Andrew's well. It has sent two members to parliament from the 26th of Edward I. The city, which is in general well built, has broad streets with a neat pavement, and it is divided into 4 verderies in the manor of wards. More than 500 dwelling houses were consumed by fire in 1738, and its present inhabitants are 4201. It has considerable trade in knit hose and bone lace. The market place is wide and airy, and on the E. side of the city. That called East Wells, and the liberty, are not within the mayor's jurisdiction, and in this part is a farm which has unlimited right of common for all cattle on Mendip hills. The corporation meet in the town house, and alternately with Bridgewater and Taunton the assizes are held here. At the back of the t. runs the small river Welve, and the surrounding county is not unpleasant, but the roads to it, except from Glastonbury, are very stony and uneven. A road goes off here on the r. to Bristol, and another on the l. to Shepton Mallet. The noted Wookey or Okey hole, is 2 m. from Wells, and is naturally grand and awful. By way of Trowbridge it is 12½ m. from London, but by Warminster only 120½ m. 15½ from Frome, 23 m. from Warminster, 24½ m. from Trowbridge, 6 m. from Glastonbury, and 21 m. from Bridgewater.

Market days and Fairs.] It has two markets weekly, on Wed. and Sat. and its fairs are held Jan. 4, May 17, July 5, Oct. 17 and 26, and Nov. 17 and 30.

Banker.] Messiter and Co. who draw on Down and Co. London.

Post.] Sets off for London daily at 11 o'clock, except Sat. and arrives from

London daily, except Mon. at 2. It also goes to and comes from Bristol daily at 1. The office shuts at 12 at noon.

Inns.] The Christopher, Swan, Mitre, Star, and others.

Coaches.] Besides the mail coach from Exeter to London daily at 1, and and back again at 4, from the Christopher inn, a coach goes every aft. except Sun. at 2 to Bath, to Exeter at 9 in the morn. to Taunton every Tues. Thurs. and Sat. and another to Bath every Mon. Wed. and Fri.

Waggons.] Two waggons for London every Sat. and return every Fri. to and from the Black Bear, Piccadilly, and the King's Arms, Holborn Bridge. Palmer and Phipp's waggons to Bristol every Mon. and Thurs. and return next day, another on Tues. and return on Wed. and another on Wed. returns on Thurs. A waggon to Bath every Tues. morn. from the Mitre; returns on Fri.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Near Wookey or Okey village on the l. are the seats of J. Mitchell, esq. and — Brand, esq.

WELSHPOOL or **WELCHPOOL**, (Montg.) is a very ancient t. and considered as the largest, most populous, and best built in the county. It stands on a low hill near the river Severn; having uniform streets and good houses but cannot boast of its public buildings. The market house indeed is rather a handsome structure, and very convenient; and there is a good hall in which the assizes are held. It has a good trade, especially in flannels; much used for soldier's cloaths, besides its mar. for cattle and provisions. It derives its name from a lake; and principally trades with Bristol for English commodities. It had formerly two castles; but Powis castle now only remains; which commands a view of the vale of Montgomery, scarcely to be equalled in any part of England for extent, fertility, and variety. Through this vale the Severn winds its serpentine course, and heightens the prospect; and on each side of the vale, the hills surmount each other in majesty and grandeur, so as even to surpass the beautiful vale of Clwyd. The church is singularly situated at the foot of the hill, the upper part of the cemetery rising so steep as to be on a level with the roof. It is a corporate town by a charter from Charles II. From the bridge across the Severn, the pillar erected on Brythen hill in 1782, in honour of Admiral Rodney, is a very conspicuous object. The Severn is navigable nearly a m. beyond the t. though

upwards of 900 miles from its mouth. A canal is forming to join the Ellesmere canal. Population, 3440. On the r. of the t. is a r. to Oswestry, and beyond it at 4 m. and a $\frac{1}{2}$ is a r. to Llanfair, and one on the l. to Montgomery. It is 177 m. by way of Ludlow from London, and 180 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. by Shrewsbury, dist. 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ from the latter, and 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ from the former. Llanfair is 8 m. from Welsh Pool, and Bishop's Castle is 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from it.

Market day and Fairs.] Its mar. is on Mon. and its fairs are held the 2d Mon. in March, Mon. before Easter, June 5, first Mon. after July 10, Sept. 12, and Nov. 16, for horses, cattle, and hogs.

Bankers.] Pugh and Co. who draw on Sansom and Co. Owen and Co. draw on the same house; and Mears and Co. on Esdaile and Co.

Post.] All London and English letters arrive at 4 o'clock in the morn. of Mon. Thurs. and Sat. and go-out at 5 in the even. of Tues. Thurs. and Sat. and all the Welsh and cross posts are dispatched immediately on the arrival of the Shrewsbury post with the London and other mails.

Inns.] The Royal Oak and Cross Keys.

Waggons.] A fly waggon leaves the George in Smithfield every day at noon, and the Castle and Falcon, Aldersgate, every Wed. and Sat. aft. at 5. Welsh carriers out of Merionethshire on their way to Shrewsbury pass through every Wed. even. and there are 3 common stage waggons to and from Shrewsbury every week.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Powis Castle, before noted (Earl of Powis), but of late much neglected and decayed; and the gardens, heretofore much resorted to, are in great need of repair. Nantcribba (James Phelps, esq.) at 4 m.

WEM, (Shropsh.) is a very ancient t. to the N. of Shrewsbury, situate near the source of the river Roden. Sir Thomas Adam, who was a native of this place, and was Lord Mayor of London, in 1645, gave the house in which he was born for a free school here, which he liberally endowed; Wycherly, the celebrated dramatic writer is also said to have been born in this t. The church has a square tower containing 6 bells; and at the N. W. corner of the church yard is Haley Castle, which has been much levelled, and converted into a garden. It was in a great measure burnt down in 1676; and it gave the title of a baron to Lord Chancellor Jefferies in the time of James II. of public notoriety. Population 1396. On the l. is a road to El-

leamere, Redcastle is near it, on a rocky hill, and was anciently called Radcliff. It is 173 m. from London, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Shrewsbury, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Whitechurch.

Market day and Fairs.] Its mar. is on Thurs. and its fairs are held, May 6, June 29, and Nov. 22.

Post.] The post arrives from London every morn. at 5 o'clock, except Tues. and goes out every Mon. Thurs. and Sat. even. at 8; and it goes to Whitechurch at 8 in the even. on Sun. Wed. and Fri. and returns from thence every Mon. Thurs. and Sat. at the same hour.

Inns.] The White Horse.

Bankers.] Messrs. Walfords and Co. draw on Ramsbottom and Co. London.

Coaches and Waggons.] No mail or stage coach to or from the town. A waggon for this place leaves the Castle and Falcon, Aldersgate street, every Wed. and Sat. aft. at 5; and one goes from the White Horse to Manchester every Tues. and a cart goes to Shrewsbury on Wed. and Sat. and returns the same day.

Gentlemen's Seats.] On the r. on the other side of Wem is the seat of T. Dicken, esq. and on the l. of R. Chambre, esq. and Edtaston Hall (Thomas Payne, esq.) a little more than 2 m. beyond it, and at 3 m. and a $\frac{1}{2}$ is the pleasant seat of Sir Richard Hill, M. P. for the county.

WENDOVER, (Bucks.) is not far from the centre of the county and in a lofty situation, many of its rivers falling different ways from the vicinity. It had a charter for a m. as early as the year 1403, and another in 1464, which confirmed them. On Thurs. and 2 fairs annually on the feast of St. Philip and St. James, May 1 and Sept. 21, but are now held May 15, and Oct. 2. A grant of a fair was also made on June 11, in 1349. It sends 2 members to parliament, though otherwise a poor and inconsiderable place, being restored to that privilege in 1623, after it had been discontinued for more than 300 years. Population 1481. It was the birth place of Sir Henry Colet, Lord Mayor of London, who was the father of Dean Colet, the founder of St. Paul's school. The parish church is a $\frac{1}{2}$ of a m. from the t. but has no monuments writing notice. A chapel was here formerly, but its remains only exist, having long been disused. Exchanges were made in this parish, and a corn rent settled on the vicar in lieu of tithes by an act of parliament in 1771; and an inclosing act passed in 1794 to allot lands in lieu of tithes both to the vicar

and impropiator. The noted historian, Roger de Wendover, historiographer to King Henry II. is considered as a native of this place; and Richard, bishop of Rochester in Henry III's reign. Near the t. is Whitecliff Cross, as a monument of a victory obtained there over the Danes. Sir Roger Hill gave 20l. a year for teaching 20 children here. It is dist. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from London, 5 m. from Aylesbury, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Amersham, and 22 m. from Buckingham.

Market day and Fairs.] The mar. not very considerable is on Thursday, though we have authorities which assert it to be on Tues. and its fairs at present are said to be on May 12, and Oct. 12.

Post.] Mail arrives at 6 morn. departs at 4 aft.

Coaches.] A coach from the Bell and Crown, Holborn, every Tues. Th. and Sat. morn. at 6, and from the Bell, Holborn, daily at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 1. aft.

Waggons.] A waggon leaves the King's Arms, Holborn Bridge, every Mon. Thurs. and Fri. noon, and the Bell in Warwick Lane, Mon. and Sat. morn. at 10.

Gentlemen's Seats.] On the r. near the t. is the seat of Langford Lovell, esq. and Lord Carrington's at the end of the t. Halton House (Sir John Dashwood King) on the r. and 1 m. beyond it Weston Turville (Mrs. Tomkins and — Lechmere, esq.)

WENLOCK, MUCH or GREAT, (Shrops.) an ancient corporation and borough, is situate towards the SE. part of the county, but at some dist. from Staffordshire to which it is nearest. It is so called to distinguish it from Little Wenlock, a village in the neighbourhood. It is an ill built dirty place, of only 2 ordinary streets, and sometimes called Muck Wenlock, by way of derision. Both the nunnery, formerly here, and the t. have undergone various changes from the sport of fortune. Here was an hospital dedicated to St. John. In the reign of Edward II. it was as famous for a copper mine as it now is for its quarries of limestone. Its present charter is that of 7 Cha. I. By a writ of Edw. IV. in 1478, the inhabitants had the privilege of sending one member to parliament; and jointly with Broseley and Little Wenlock it returns 2 members. But by the act of union, our kings are now restrained from exercising a prerogative to increase members at pleasure. The church contains 6 bells. The remains of the Abbey church consist of the south transept, south aisles, and 3 massive round mason arches of an adjoining fabric, shew its former mag-

nificence; but the cloister is converted into a farm house, and the bottom of the south aisle into a stable. Population 2079. A r. turns from hence on the r. to Broseley, and on the l. to Ludlow and Church Stretton. It is 148 m. dist. from London 8 m. from Bridgenorth, 22 from Kidderminster, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Shrewsbury, 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Ludlow, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Colebrook Dale.

Market day and Fairs.] The mar. is on Mon. and it has 4 fairs, on May 12, and July 5, for 2 days each, Oct. 17 for 3 days, and Dec. 4.

Bankers.] Messrs. Collins and Co. draw on Spooner and Co. London.

Post.] Every morn. at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 6, except Sat. for London, and arrives every even. at 8, except Mon.

Inns.] It has no inn for post horses, but has several inns, as the Swan and Falcon, &c. for travellers.

Waggons, &c.] From the Bull and Mouth, Aldersgate Street, every Tues. and Thurs. morn. at 9. Several carts to Shrewsbury and Bridgenorth, and back.

Gentlemen's Seats.] At Shipton, about 5 m. to the t. the seat of Thomas Mytten, esq. at Broseley, A. Brodie esq.

WEOBLEY, (Heref.) is an ancient borough t. by prescription, but no corporation, which sent members to all the parliaments of Edw. I. and after that it ceased to be represented until 1640. It is situated in a fertile soil, and is much noted for its fine ale. It has 2 charity schools, one for boys and another for girls. The castle was in a decayed state in Leland's time: and tho' the site of it may be traced, no part of it is standing, being converted into a bowling green. On the r. is a road to Leominster, and on the l. to Hay. It is 146 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from London, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ from Hereford, and 8 from Kington. Population, 626.

Market day and Fairs.] It has an inconsiderable mar. on Tues. and has fairs on Holy Thurs. and the 3d Thurs. after, and Nov. 1, toll free.

Post.] It is a post town.

Gentlemen's Seats.] The Horn, (Sam. Peploe, esq.) near it, Henwood (Lacou Lamb, esq.) Newton (Thos. Philips, esq.) Hurst (J. Henry Phillpots, esq.) Garnston Hall (John Peploe Birch, esq.) Devereux Wotton (— Berington esq.) Sarnsfield Court (John Webb Weston, esq.) 2 m. beyond it.

WESTBURY, (Wilts.) under the W. side of Salisbury plain, towards the western limit of the county, and if it was not a Roman station, the uncertainty lying between this and Warminster, it was doubtless well known

to that people, great quantities of Roman coins having been found here. It is in a situation remarkably healthy and salubrious, and many of the inhabitants live to an old age. It was chartered by King Edw. I. and it sends 2 members to parliament. The Mayor holds a court leet yearly in Nov. for the borough, and another in May for the hundred, the whole hundred consisting only of one parish. Besides the parish church, which is a very large edifice, erected about the beginning of the 13th century, with a fine peal of heavy bells, there are 2 chapels of ease, at Bratton and Diton Marsh, about 2 m. dist. A priory and chantry in the parish, also severally hold courts, and appoint their respective officers. The principal trade of the t. and parish consists in its clothing manufacture, its annual return exceeding 100,000l. It has also a great trade in malt. The t. is well watered with very choice springs, and in case of fire much of the t. could be laid under water. About $\frac{1}{2}$ a m. W. of Heywood House is a very fine mineral water, which has been used successfully both inwardly and outwardly. Chapmanslade, about 4 m. dist. is one long street, the N. side of which is within the parish, but the other side is in the various parishes of Upton-Scudamore and Gorsley. Bratton Castle, a Danish encampment on the brow of the hill, about 2 m. from Westbury, where the Danes held out against the English 14 days after a defeat, is encompassed with a double ditch, within which several iron arms have been found. Population 1799. Near the t. is a road on the l. to Warminster. It is 100 m. from London, 22 m. from Amesbury, 4 m. from Warminster, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Melksham.

Market day and Fairs.] It has a small mar. weekly on Fri. and its fairs are, Feb. 25, and Whit Mon.

Post.] The post goes out for London every aft. except Sat. at 4 o'clock, and comes in every day except Mon. at 11 in the morn. The cross post goes out and comes in every day in the week.

Inns.] The Abingdon Arms, White Lion, King's Arms, and Angel, and others.

Bankers.] Messrs. Matravers and Co. draw on Bruce and Co. London.

Coaches.] A light post coach goes from the Abingdon Arms inn to Bath, by Trowbridge and Bradford, every Mon. Tu. Th. and Fri. and returns the same even.

Waggons.] A waggon goes for London every Mon. and returns every Sat. and

a waggon to and from Bristol twice a week.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Heywood House (Miss Gibbs) 1 m. from Westbury, Penleigh House (Becket Turner, esq.) 1 m. S. Coalcot House (Zachary Edwards, esq.) at 3 m. Bratton House (Wm. Aldridge Ballard, esq.) at 2 m. Stoke Park (Joshua Smith, esq. M. P.) at 5 m. Cpolston House (Wm. Evelyn, esq.) at 4 m.

WESTERHAM, (Kent.) or WESTRAM, is situate near the head of the river Darent, in a very pleasant, and healthy part of the co. near the western limit, bordering upon Surrey, between which and Guildford, by way of Bletchingley and Reigate, the country is abundantly studded with good towns, gentlemen's houses, populous villages, and fruit, hop, and orchard grounds, and well cultivated lands. It was the native place of Dr. Benjamin Hoadley, who was successively bishop of three dioceses before he was translated to Winchester. General Wolfe, who gloriously fell at Quebec, was also a native of this place, and his remains were brought home to be interred here, where a monument is erected to his memory over the S. door of the church. Population 1437. The noble house called Squirries, is on a small eminence, behind which the ground rises very high to the S. and W. near to which are some woods, with ridings or vistas, but somewhat steep. Above the house to the S. nine considerable springs arise, which unite at a small distance, and form the river Darent, which runs by Dartford into the Thames. On the r. is a road to Godstone Green, and on the l. to Maidstone. It is 22 m. from London, 12 m. from Bromley, and 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from East Grinstead.

Market Day and Fairs.] The mar. is held on Fri. and has a fair on the 19th of Oct.

Post.] A regular post daily to and from London.

Inn.] The King's Arms.

Coaches.] A coach sets out from the Ship Charing Cross, every Monday, Tues. and Sat. morn. at 9, and another from the Spur Inn, Borough, every Tu. Th. and Sat. at 11 m. in the winter, and 1 aft. summer.

Bankers.] Messrs. Hannant and Co. draw on Perring and Co.

Waggons.] A waggon leaves the Half Moon in the Borough every Tu. and Fri. m. at 2; and another from the Catherine Wheel, ditto, on Tues. aft. at 5.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Here is Squemcs,

the seat of — Ward, esq. and at Coomb Bank, (Lord Frederic Campbell) a noble seat at 1 m. dist.

WESTMINSTER, (Midd.) is a city on the l. or north bank of the river Thames, and so united with London as to have the appearance of but one city. Perhaps it had its name from the abbey or minster W. of St. Paul's. It was formerly a mean unhealthy place, in a marshy island called Thorney, surrounded by the Thames, and by Long ditch. Though it gradually improved by means of the abbey, it continued distinct from London for many ages, the Strand or road between them being open to the Thames and to the fields. The abbey was founded in the beginning of the 7th century, enlarged by Offa, king of Mercia, and, after being destroyed by the Danes, repaired by Edgar, and liberally endowed. Edward the Confessor rebuilt it, after the Danes had again ravaged it, and Wm. the Conqueror farther repaired it, and was crowned there. Some account of it has been already given under London. But Queen Elizabeth, in 1560, Queen Mary having renewed its former conventual state, restored the college of a dean and 12 prebendaries, with other officers proper to such an establishment, as it now exists. Great improvements or alterations are now carrying on at this venerable pile; and the surrounding buildings, to lay it more open, gradually removing. By the carelessness of the plumbers in 1803, in repairing the roof, a fire broke out to the damage of 10,000l. St. Margaret's church near it was erected in 1064, and rebuilt in the time of Edward I. and since occasionally repaired. It consists of only two parishes, St. Margaret's and St. John's, the latter being taken out of the former, and its church, which is elegant to excess, built so late as 1728. The dean and chapter of Westminster, have jurisdiction both in civil and ecclesiastical affairs. St. Martin's le Grand in the city of London, and some places in Essex, being exempt from all other ecclesiastical cognizance; but the civil part since the reformation has been delegated to the laity, consisting of a high steward, deputy steward, high bailiff, 16 burgesses, of which 2 are head burgesses, a high constable, and all other necessary officers. In the liberties of Westminster, are 7 other parishes, as St. Martin's in the Fields, St. James's, St. Anne's, St. Clement Dane's, St. Mary le Strand, St. George's and St. Paul's, with the Savoy precinct. White-hall, at first the pro-

perty of the Black friars, afterwards of the Archbishops of York, thence called York Place, after Henry VIII. had purchased it of Cardinal Wolsey, was intended for the royal palace, which it continued to be till destroyed by fire in 1697, and was to connect with St. James's, by means of the park, then only considered as an appendage to it. For the latter was only an hospital originally for 14 leprous maids, and 8 brethren were afterwards added; and when that was suppressed, a royal palace was erected in its room, where our kings have resided until the present reign, since Whitehall was burnt, and where court days are still observed. St. James's Park, which was little better than a morass in Henry VIII.'s reign, has received successive improvements from that period. Buckingham House or Queen's Palace, being settled on her by parliament in lieu of Somerset House, was the principal abode of his present Majesty; who mostly divided his time between that and Windsor previously to his indisposition. Westminster Hall, first designed as an addition to the royal palace, has at various times been noted for sumptuous entertainments, but is now used for coronation feasts, and the courts of justice. It is esteemed the largest room in Europe, being 270 feet long, and 74 broad, and the roof, which is supported without a pillar, is admired for its workmanship. The House of Lords near it is a very spacious and lofty room, at the upper end of which is the throne, with seats for the Archbishops, Bishops, Peers, and the several officers, with the judges, in appropriate situations. The House of Commons, called St. Stephen's Chapel, joins to the SE. angle of Westminster Hall, from its being formerly a chapel dedicated to St. Stephen, afterwards rebuilt and made a collegiate church in 1547, by Edward III. and by Edward VI. appointed as a place for the Commons of England assembled in parliament, and much enlarged since the union with Ireland; at the upper end of which is the speaker's seat, and before him a table with the proper officers. On the Admiralty office, the Treasury, the Cockpit, the Horse Guards, and other public buildings, we must suppress our observations; but Carlton House in Pall Mall, Somerset House in the Strand, the Adelphi, and Westminster and Black Friar's Bridges, are particularly worthy of attention for their respective styles of architecture. Nor must we omit the new fabrics of Drury-lane and Covent-garden Theatres. In other re-

spects we must refer our readers to more particular descriptions of this great metropolis, and its various parts, upon which our limits forbid us to descend. Population 160,000.

WESTMORELAND, is a co. in the NW. part of England, having Yorkshire on the E. Lancashire on the S. and SW. and Cumberland on the N. and N.W. A part of Durham county also bounds it on the NE. Its length from E. to W. where it stretches out on the N. of Furness Fells in Lancashire, is little short of 50 m. and from N. to S. exceeds 40. It is divided into 4 hundreds or wards, in which are 8 townes; of these only Appleby returns 9 members to the imperial parliament, and 2 for the co. so that this co. only supplies 4 to the representation of these kingdoms, and pays or lately paid only 1 part to the land tax, the least proportion, except Cumberland, of any county in England. It has 11 market towns, 32 parishes, 200 villages, about 9000 houses, and 45,000 inhabitants.

Face of the Country, Air, Soil, &c.] Though the air of this co. is in general pure and healthy, in the mountainous parts it is very cold and piercing; yet in some of the low lands and vallies it is more temperate and pleasant. Its two divisions of the Barony of Westmoreland and the Barony of Kendal, have a feature generally distinct from each other, the former to the N. being mostly an open and champaign country, and the latter, especially towards the S. very mountainous. The name in great measure indicates the nature of the country, the present orthography being only a contraction of West-moor-land, containing many naked hills and black barren moors, usually called fells here and in Cumberland, and in Craven in Yorkshire. Scarcely one fourth of the co. is in a state of cultivation, and only a small proportion of that is applied to raising oats for the most part, with here and there a little wheat and barley in the vallies, and the rest for hay and pasture. It is supposed to contain some metallic ores in the hilly parts near the western borders, both of copper and gold; but at such a depth as not to pay the expence of working. It has plenty of slate, much of which is exported, and lime stone is abundant. Many Scotch cattle are fattened in the fertile dells and glens of this co. and great numbers of rich cows are kept, which supply the London markets with excellent firkin butter. Great flocks of sheep and black cattle are also grazed upon these mountains; and

numbers of geese are bred and reared here, and sent to distant markets. The hams of this co. have long been of distinguished notoriety. A breed of the original red deer still exists in the forest of Maitindale near Ulleswater, in the NW. bordering upon Cumberland, in a state of wildness. Plenty of grouse or moor-game are met with on these fells or mountains, as well as those of Cumberland and Yorkshire; the season for shooting them commences on the 12th of Aug. nearly 3 weeks before the partridge season.

Manufactures, &c.] Excepting its produce of slate and lime stone, no part of the co. except Kendal seems adapted for any considerable manufactory. But this town vigorously maintains its pretensions to the woollen trade, though destitute of water carriage; and large quantities of wove and knit hose are sent to London in waggon, made from the wool of Leicestershire and Durham, such is their active industry and frugality. Their own coarse wool is manufactured into a thick stuff, called cottons, sent to Glasgow, and from thence exported for clothing the negroes, or used for sailors jackets. A manufacture of linsey-woolsey for home consumption is also carried on. Many tanners are also established here. Fish hooks also have long been a trade. On the river also are several mills; one in particular for polishing the fine variegated marble procured here.

Rivers, Lakes, &c.] The river Eden has its source in this co. in the very wildest part, not far from the borders of Yorkshire, passes by the town of Appleby, and runs on to the NW. into Cumberland, being joined in its progress by several streamlets from the NE. part of the co. called Stanmore. The Lon or Lune also, which runs S. into Lancashire, and partly becomes a boundary to the west riding of Yorkshire, passes by Kirkby Lonsdale, and on to Lancaster, and is a most beautiful river, having its source at a small distance only from that of Eden. The Man or Ken also which passes nearly S. by Kendal, soon after falls into the sandy wash of Lancashire on the E. side of Furness, but has no navigation on account of a cataract near its mouth; but at Mithrop, a small creek for small vessels, are exported the fine slates for Liverpool, London, Hull, and other places. Of the lakes, Windermere, noted for its fine char, as well as its picturesque beauty, deservedly takes the lead; on the N. of which in the lofty mountains communicating with Cumberland, eagles are

known to breed. Ulles-water, out of which flows the river Eymot, forming the boundary to Cumberland, till it meets the Eden at the NW. extremity of the co. before which junction it has been enriched by the stream of the Lowther from the S. issuing out of Broadwater lake.

Principal Towns, Diocese, &c.] It has 8 market towns, which are Ambleside, Appleby, Brough or Burgh under Stanemere, Burton, Kendal, Kirkby Lonsdale, Kirkby Steven, and Orton. Of these Appleby is the co. town, where the assizes are held once a year in the summer, and the principal corn market in the co. There are traces of two military or Roman ways in the co. one of them from Carlisle to Appleby, and so on into Yorkshire; and the other from near the Picts wall in Cumberland by way of Kendal to Lancaster.

WETHERBY (York. W. R.) is situated on the great N. road by way of Boroughbridge from Ferrybridge, where the York road turns off on the r. at a small dist. only from that noted village. It stands on the N. Bank of the river Wharf, over which at the entrance into the town is a handsome stone bridge, and on the l. hand is a famous wear or cascade across the river, for the purpose of drawing off the stream to supply some mills, which is very common both on this river and the river Aire. Here they not only grind corn, but press great quantities of oil from rape seed, and also rasp logwood for the use of the clothiers and dyers. Population, 1140. The quarter sessions of the peace for the W. Riding are held here once in the year in rotation with Knaresborough, Skipton, and Wakefield or Pontrefact. Though it principally consists of one long street, yet the principal market place and other parts of the t. are situate behind the main street, and are not seen by travellers passing speedily on from N. to S. or the contrary. The valuable spring called Thorp Arch Spa, at some dist. down the river on the right hand, being opposite to that village, has now acquired a new name by the title of Boston Spa, and within these 30 years or little more has become a neat vil. to accomodate company in the season, having two very good inns, besides several smaller ones. The writer of this article was there about 40 years ago, when there was not a single house as far as he remembers. It is good for rheumatic and scorbutic complaints. On the l. from Wetherby is a road to Knaresborough, and another on the r. about a m. beyond to York, and half

a m. beyond this on the l. is another road to Knaresborough. About 2 m. short of it a road turns off on the r. to Tadcaster, and on the l. to Harewood. It is 194 m. from London, 164 m. from Ferrybridge, and 74 m. from Abberford, 13 m. from Boroughbridge, 34 m. from Catterick, 184 m. from Northallerton, and to Masham 293 m.

Market day and Fairs.] It has a weekly mar. on Thurs. and its fairs are held on Holy Thurs. Aug. 25, and Nov. 22.

Post.] The mail comes in and goes out regularly to and from all parts of the kingdom every night between the hours of 7 and 11.

Inns.] There are many good inns here for the accommodation of travellers, amongst these we may note especially the Angel, and the Swan and Talbot.

Coaches.] All the coaches on this r. from the N. pass through here to and from London.

Waggons.] A fly waggon leaves the Bull and Mouth, every day at 4 aft. and the Saracen's Head, Friday-street, White Horse, Cripplegate, and Red Lion, Aldersgate, daily at noon.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Wetherby Grange (B. Thompson, esq.) near the t. on the r. and on the l. Stockhill Park (Sir W. B. Middleton, bart.) Bramham Park (J. L. Fox, esq.) about 4 m. short on the l. and Bramham Biggin (Lord Headly,) nearer the road on the l. The surrounding country indeed is extremely pleasant, and abounds with mansion houses, but Bramham park must be allowed to take the lead in picturesque scenery, and extent of its prospects.

WEYHILL (Hants.) though only a village on account of its fair, which is held annually from the 9th to the 15th of Oct. merits peculiar attention. For sheep and hops probably it has not its equal in England, and the price of both is usually a criterion for all the west parts of the kingdom. In leather, cheese, and other articles of general consumption, also, it mostly regulates the markets and fairs for several months after. The booths are formed into regular streets, and exhibit all the features of a large town, every part of which presents a scene of bustle and activity, and the amount of money circulated here during the mart is incredible and almost incalculable. Many of the surrounding towns and villages, to a considerable distance pour out their gay inhabitants from day to day to witness the passing scenes, and coaches, chaises, waggons, caravans, and every species of vehicle are in constant requisition for holiday excursions.

to this noted spot. In itself the place is small and unimportant, and its church in a state bordering on desolation. It is situated on a rising eminence, from which it derives its name, in the road from London to Amesbury, dist. from the former 66 m. and 11 m. from the latter. A road turns off here on the r. to Luggershal 4 m. and proceeds to Everly and Devizes; the road on the l. proceeding through Amesbury, by Hindon and Wincanton to Taunton. Its dist. from Andover is 9 m. from Salisbury 46 m. and 16½ m. from Winchester.

Gentlemen's Seats.] On the r. about a m. is Rambridge (H. Gawler, esq.) Chute Lodge (J. Freeman, esq.) 2 m. Rodenham (Sir J. Pollen, bart.) and on the l. Ampot (G. Powlett, esq.) 3 m. and Quarley (Rich. Cox, esq.)

WEYMOUTH Dors. is situate in the most southerly part of the kingdom, at the bottom of a beautiful semicircular bay of more than 2 m. extent, and is a well frequented port defended by the two castles of Sandford and Portland. It is so well protected from all winds, by the surrounding hills, as to exhibit a picturesque view, and to render the sea perfectly secure, so that the exercise of bathing is seldom if ever interrupted; and more than 30 machines are kept here for the accommodation of the visitors, all of which are occupied for six hours in the day, or more, from 6 till 12 in the morn. The improvement of this place, since it has been honoured with the royal family, is very great, and has given it an importance which its situation so justly claims. The inhabitants are 4732 in number. The sands are the most convenient for bathing in the kingdom, being as smooth as a carpet as firm as a rock; and serve equally for exercise on foot, on horseback, or in carriages, when the tide is out. The prospect from Gloucester Row, York Buildings, and the Esplanade, all of which front the sea, is delightful; and all of them from their vicinity to the spot for bathing, and the finest rooms, afford the most desirable lodgings. The mountainous hills and chalky cliffs on the l. for more than 20 m. exhibit a most magnificent sketch of nature, and ships, which are continually passing in or out of the harbour, or more distantly in the open channel, give a variety to the scene. A small range of the hills and the isle of Portland on the r. are a full security to the bay. The bay is separated from Melcombe Regis only by a draw-bridge over the River Wye, which is opened for the

admission of vessels into the interior of the harbour when the tide is in; and vessels may anchor in the road to wait for it in 4 or 5 fathoms, or occasionally run in for shelter in rough weather or a heavy sea. Here are private cold baths and in the centre of the t. is a commodious hot salt water bath. The church, which is dedicated to St. Mary, of 3 aisles, has little of an exterior to recommend it; but the altar-piece by Sir James Thornhill is admirable, and in 1797 an organ was erected. It has an elegant theatre, with boxes, for 400 spectators. The assembly room is lofty and spacious. The Esplanade is about half a m. long and 30 feet broad, beautifully bordered with turf, and a grass slope of near 8 feet down to the sands. But we cannot depict half the beauties of this place, and shall only observe that, jointly with Melcomb, it sends 4 members to parliament. The small Portland mutton is here in its perfection, and fish is continually to be procured. About a m. and a half on this side Weymouth a road turns off on the l. to Wareham. It is dist. 127½ m. from London, 8 m. from Dorchester, 22 m. from Wareham, and 5 m. from Osmington.

Market days and Fairs.] Its mar. are on Tues. and Fri. but principally for butchers meat, poultry, &c. as we doubt their having any chartered market.

Bankers.] Bower and Co. who draw upon Rogers and Co. and Henning and Co. on Taylor and Co. London.

Post.] The post comes in from London daily, except Monday about 3 in the aft. and leaves it every morn. about 11 or sooner, except Sat. besides bye posts to the W. of England. Two packets are also stationed here, one of which sails every Sat. with a mail and passengers to Guernsey and Jersey, and returns about Wednesday or Thursday.

Inns.] Bear, Crown, Golden Lion, and King's Head.

Coaches.] Besides the mail and other coaches which pass through Dorchester, a Bath and Bristol coach leaves Weymouth during the season, every morning at 6 and arrives every evening.

Waggons.] There are waggons to and from London 3 times a week, and 3 come every week from the west on Tuesdays for London. From Dorchester goods are regularly brought by carriers.

Gentlemen's Seats.] We cannot particularize any seats of the description usually noted; there are numbers

of houses in the t. and its vicinity, to which we cannot make any invidious distinction

WHALLEY, 6 m N.E. of Blackburn; 4 m. S. of Clitheroe, a small village, but an extensive parish, having no fewer than sixteen chapels of ease under it. It is in the deanery of Blackburn, the living is a vicarage; patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury. Of the chapels of ease, seven were founded before 1284, and the remainder at different periods, since 1400, of which Bacup in Rosendale was the last in 1788. The parish church of Whalley is very ancient. The cylindrical columns of the north aisle are the most ancient part of the building; and the choir was built about 1235. In the church yard are three stone crosses, which are supposed by Dr. Whitaker to have been raised in the time of Paulinus, the apostle of Northumbria, whose ministry commenced in 625, and terminated on his expulsion from that kingdom in 631. In the village of Whalley is a small school, of the foundation of Edward the sixth. This school, in conjunction with those of Middleton and Burnley, have thirteen scholarships in Brazen-nose College, Oxford. The township of Whalley contained (distinct from the other parts of the parish) 175 houses, and 1004 inhabitants, in the year 1811. Whalley Abbey, at Whalley, on the banks of the Calder, the remains of a Monastery belonging to monks of the Cistercian order, was built in 1296 by the munificence of Henry Laci, Earl of Lincoln, and flourished till 1536. The last abbot of Whalley was John Paslew, who was convicted of high treason, and the Abbey with all its appurtenances, was seized by the king, in 1537. The site of the Abbey contained thirty-six acres, three roods, and fourteen perches, as a recent survey hath ascertained.

WHITBY (York. N. R.) is a sea port t. of considerable note, bordering on the German ocean, near the mouth of the small river Eske, which divides it nearly into two equal parts, and are connected by a draw-bridge; for though the harbour, except a small stream of water, is dry at low ebb, the spring tides rise from 14 to 20 feet, and the neap tides from 9 to 12. A dreadful storm in Nov. 1710, did more than 40,000l damage to the shipping here, but various acts of parliament have since passed for securing and improving the harbour. On the 17th of July, 1761, the tide rose and fell here 4 times in less than 60 minutes. In this year, too, a new street was formed on a rot-

ten foundation, which in time extended to 150 houses and 1000 inhabitants, many of which were either destroyed or at least rendered untenable by a sudden impulse of masses of impending earth, loosened by innumerable quick springs, which overwhelmed the houses below, in the night of Dec. 24, 1787. A strong new built quay, supporting a pile of buildings 80 feet above the margin of thesea, menaced the approaching danger; above 200 people were almost instantly left destitute, some of them half-naked, with a scanty portion of their goods, by the general calamity. The foot of the cliffs is washed by the waves at high water; but a considerable beach is left as the sea retires, mostly loose, ragged, and large stones, in the greatest disorder. Serpent stones, as round as a bullet, so called from the forms they assume when broken, have been found 180 feet above the level of the sea, at the foot of some rocks. On the high cliff, about 30 yards only from the extremity, stands the massy old church, which was built 1100 years ago, and appeared to be in some danger, as the ground was seen to sink only about 10 yards from the tower; if this had given way, the remaining part of the ruined street must have been destroyed. The port is now defended by a fine stone pier, from the western shore, crossed by another from the eastern shore, and between their points ships enter the harbour. The town and liberty of Whitby, together contains 9,215 inhabitants, supported by ship-building and its branches, with some manufactories, besides a large foreign trade. The custom house here clears from 10 to 15,000l. annually. The alum works in its neighbourhood employ many industrious people; but a description of the process would be foreign from our design. The ruins of an abbey, once celebrated in the monastic history of this kingdom, are still to be traced. By way of York, Malton, and Pickering, it is 24½ m. from London, being 21 m. from the last place, 29½ m. from New Malton, 20 m. from Scarborough, and 38 m. from Bridlington.

Market Day and Fairs.] It has a large market on Sat. and though it has two fairs annually, they are so inconsiderable, as scarcely to merit notice.

Bunkers.] Simpson and Co. who draw upon Barclay and Co. Pease and Co. draw on Harrison and Co. Thos. Pierson on Roberts and Co. and J. and J. Saunders, on Masterman and Co. London.

Post.] The post by way of York from London and other places commonly

x x 2

arrives about 9 in the morn. except Tues. and goes out daily at one except Friday.

Inns.] The Angel, Golden Lion, King's Head, and White Horse.

Coaches.] The Edinburgh coaches pass through daily; besides which two diligences set out from Whitby to York every Sun. and Thurs. morn at 7; and two return on the evenings of the same days.

Waggons, &c.] A stage waggon goes weekly on Tues. morn. to York, and returns Fri. even. and a carrier goes to Scarborough, and another to Gisborough every Wed. A carriage with fish also goes to York every Wed. and Sat. There are various coasting trading sloops from hence to London and back.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Mulgrave Castle (Lord Mulgrave) near the sea at 3 m. dist. a large and picturesque seat. Rousby (Sir Griffith Boynton, bart.) an estate with a park of 12 or 13 miles in circuit, in a romantic situation, having both a sea and variegated land view. On the ea tern hill, above the t. is the ancient mansion of the Cholmondeley family, once lords of the manor; and near it the ruins of the fine monastery of Streanshall.

WHITCHURCH, (Hants.) is a m. t. and a borough by prescription; and though it has a titular mayor, annually chosen at the dean and chapter of Winchester's court leet, who are lords of the manor, it is properly no corporation. It stands on a fine trout stream, which is much resorted to by anglers, on the great western road from London towards Salisbury and Exeter. Its manufactures consist of shalloons, serges, &c. both white and grain-dyed. The church is near the W. end of the t. and is truly a white church, not lofty, but extensive; and there are meeting houses of methodists, baptists, quakers, independents, and sandemonions. It is dist. 56½ m. from London; from Andover 6½ m. from Reading 24 m. from Newbury 13 m. from Winchester 13 m. Overton 3 m. and Basingstoke 11 m. Population 818.

Market day and Fairs.] The mar. is on Fri. but chiefly done by samples, and its fairs are April 23, June 17, the 7th of July, and Oct. 19.

Post.] The mail coach by way of Andover to Exeter passes through here about 4 in the morn. for the W. and returns between 10 and 11 at night from thence for London.

Inns.] The White Hart is the principal inn; besides which are the Chequers and other houses in the t. for travellers.

Coaches.] Besides the mail coach, the Mercury coach to Exeter passes by every aft. and returns during the night; a light coach passes through for London about 9 every morn. and returns every aft. and the old Salisbury coach to the Saracen's Head, Friday Street, passes through every even. between 8 and 9 o'clock.

Waggons.] Russell's waggons from Exeter pass several times weekly, and particularly on Mon. aft. about 4 o'clock, and return on Sat. morn. at 8. A fly waggon from the Saracen's Head, Snowhill, sets off every Tues. Thurs. and Sat. morn. and a waggon goes out to Southampton from Oxford every Wed. noon, and returns at the same time on Fri.

Gentlemen's Seats.] On the W. side of this t. and contiguous to it, are the beautiful park and mansion of Hurtsborne (the Earl of Portsmouth,) on an elevated site, near a m. dist. Freefolk (John Portal, esq.) 2 m.

WHITCHURCH, (Shrops.) near the N. border of the county, is a pleasant and populous m. t. having a handsome church, which contains several monuments of the family of Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury. The tower, which is 36 yards high, contains 8 bells. It is within a short dist. of the S. parts of Cheshire. We are told when Charles I. removed his standard from Nottingham to Shrewsbury, a whole regiment was raised here for his service. Besides the church which was rebuilt by brief in 1712, here is also a dissenting meeting house. It has also a free school, and 6 almshouses for as many poor women, who have each 4 guineas a year. The manor house is situated near a large mere, called Blackmere from the colour of its water. Population 2589. It is 182 m. by way of Shrewsbury from London, and 161 by way of Newport, from which it is dist. 21 m. and 20 m. from Chester, 8½ m. from Wem.

Market day and Fairs.] Its mar. is 2d Fri. in April, Whit Mon. 1st. Fri. after Aug. 2d, and Oct. 22.

Post.] The mail is dispatched for London every aft. at 2 o'clock on Fri. and arrives between 3 and 4 every morn. except Tues. A mail is also sent off to Malpas every Mon. Thurs. and Sat. at 12 in the morn.

Inns.] Red Lion, White Lion, Swan, and Tontine.

Bankers.] Messrs. Trevor and Co. draw on Glyn and Co. and Messrs. Corser and Co. on Fry and Sons, London.

Coaches.] A coach leaves the Swan for Birmingham, every Mon. Wed. and Fri. even. and returns the following

even. Another from ditto to London the same days at 11 at night, and returns on the following even. There is also a coach from Shrewsbury to Manchester every other day.

Canal.] The Ellesmere canal comes to the centre of this t. and brings large quantities of coal, &c. thus opening an intercourse with all the great t. in the interior.

Waggons.] Wakeman's waggon goes off to London every Wed. night, and returns on Tues. noon. A waggon to Birmingham every Fri. morn. at 4, returns on Tues. aft. at 4, and another to Manchester on Wed. morn. returns every Mon. and Fri.

Gentlemen's Seats.] About 2 m. Hammer Hall (Mrs. Watson,) 6 m. on the l. Bettisfield Park, (Sir T. Hanmer,) Iscoed (Wm. Congreve, esq.) about 7 m. dist. is Gridlington (Lord Kenyon) and about 5 m. on the r. is Amblermere Abbey (Lord Combermere.)

WHITEHAVEN, (Cumb.) is a noted sea port m. t. near the westernmost part of the county and of that part of the kingdom, between two hills, in a small creek or bay of the Irish sea. It received its name from the white cliffs which are near, and tend to shelter the harbour from tempests. About 300 years ago it had no more than 6 houses; but the coal trade in its neighbourhood, inferior only in importance to the trade of Newcastle, by the great encouragement and support of the Lowther family (created Viscount Lowther in 1797), has improved it into a large, populous and well built town. In this article only its exports to Dublin and all the towns on the E. coast of Ireland, with the western parts of Scotland and the Isle of Man, are incredible; 900 vessels at a time having sailed to Dublin, after being detained here by contrary winds. But its trade is now extended to Africa, America, the West Indies, and to almost every commercial town in Europe. The buildings are, generally, very neat; many of them are genteel; and the shops exhibit a degree of elegance not often to be met with in the north. The houses are mostly covered with blue slate, which gives the t. a beautiful appearance from the adjoining heights. In extent it is one third bigger than Carlisle, and the number of inhabitants are 10,116. In the 7 and 11 of Queen Anne, two acts of parliament for deepening and improving the harbour and providing moles and security for the shipping, contributed much to its enlargement. The copperas and salt works here are of considerable extent. A light house on the quay serves as a signal for ships

coming in; and a half moon battery and a fort serve to defend the t. though the marauding Paul Jones in the American war landed here and spiked the guns, and set fire to two ships in the docks. He was soon obliged to retreat by the vigilant inhabitants, and the threatened damage was soon stopped. Its custom house, with a proper appointment of officers, and its port, have every possible security. It contains 3 churches, St. James's, Trinity, and Hold Church, besides meeting houses for Methodists, Quakers, and Presbyterians. Here is also a dispensary, a charity school endowed with 20l. a year, manufactory of work for the poor, with premiums for industry. Of the coal mines here our limits will not admit of particulars; but they must excite the wonder and admiration of the world, from the ingenuity with which they are conducted. It shall suffice to notice the coal waggons from the hills into the t. without horses, each containing 3 tons, where they are sold for about 11 or 12s. The market is well supplied, and the country, especially toward St. Bees, is well cultivated, and contains many pleasant houses. A scene of industry and dispatch, but with the utmost order and regularity, every where meets the eye. At Moresby, a little below, is a harbour, near which are many remains of Roman antiquity. Parton is another port near it on the N. To the S. W. is St. Bees promontory, about 2 m. dist. where was a nunnery, and its church is now used for religious worship; it has also a good grammar school and library, and the master is presented by Queen's College, Oxford. The coast hereabouts is very uncertain from the shifting of the sands, and the t. suffered much by a storm in 1793, by which the tide swelled 6 feet above its usual height. It is 318 m. from London by way of Kendal, but only 294½ m. by way of Ulverstone, 13½ m. from Cockermouth, 5 m. from Egremont, 17 from Ravenglass, and 24 from Ulverstone.

Market Day and Fairs.] The markets are on Tues. Thurs. and Sat. and are well supplied; besides which it has a fair the 19th of Aug.

Bankers.] Satterthwaite and Co. who draw on Boldero and Co. Hartley and Co. who draw on Harrisons and Co. and Wood and Co. who draw on Stein and Co.

Post.] The post goes out every night at 10 o'clock, and comes in every night between 6 and 9 o'clock.

Principal Inns.] Black Lion, Globe, Golden Lion, Weathead, and Pack

horse. Post chaises may be procured at the Globe and Wheatsheaf inns.

Bunkers.] Messrs. Hartley and Co. draw on Price and Co. Johnson and Co. on Lubbock and Co. and Harrison and Co. on Lee and Co.

Coaches.] A post coach to Whitehaven daily from Saracen's Head, Snow Hill, at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 6 morn. From this t. there are coaches to Penrith from Black Lion, on Tues. Thurs. and Sat. morn. at 8, to Carlisle from the Globe, daily at 5 morn. to Kendal, from the Black Lion, Sun. Wed. Fri. at 8 morn. and to Ulverstone from the Wheat Sheaf, on Mon. Wed. Fri. and Sat. as the tides answer. There are also carriers to all the neighbouring towns.

Waggons.] A fly waggon from the White Horse, Cripplegate, every Mon. and Thurs. aft. at 5; waggons from the Saracen's Head, Friday-street, and the Red Lion, Aldersgate-street, every day at noon, and from the Bull and Mouth every aft. at 4.—A waggon comes in from Kendal every Tues. and Fri. and returns next day from the Pack Horse; and a cart from thence to Carlisle every Sat. returns on Wed. and another to the Globe on Wed. from Carlisle returns on Thurs.

Gentlemen's Seats.] There are many handsome houses in the vicinity of the t. amongst which we may mention Hayes Castle, the seat of Mr. Hartley, 5 m. from it.

WICKWARE, (Gloucestersh.) a m. t. situated on a little stream, over one of which it has a handsome stone bridge about 4 m. from Sudbury, and 17 NE. of Bristol. It is a very ancient corporation, governed by a mayor and an indefinite number of aldermen, the mayor being an alderman ever after. Of late years the t. is much decayed, and at present it is without any trade. The church is a large edifice, and has a high tower adorned with pinnacles at the W. end. Here is also a school house, built at the charge of 600*l.* and endowed with a good house in Gray's Inn Lane, London; for the maintenance of the school master, by Alexander Hotes, once a poor boy, a native of the town, but who ran away from his parents, and afterwards met with great good fortune in the world. The neighbouring wastes afford plenty of coals. Population 805.

Market day and Fairs.] Mar. day Mon. of little account.—Fairs, April 2, and July 2, the profits whereof belong to the mayor for the time being.

Post.] Watton under Edge, dist. about 5 m. W. is the post t. for this

district. Letters arrive about 11 morn. and are sent out for London at 2 aft.

Inns.] King's Arms, and New Inn. No coach or carrier is established to and from this place.

Dist. from London 112 m.

WIGAN, (Lancash.) a m. t. situated near the source of a small stream called the Douglas, in the post road from London to Lancaster. It is large, neat, and well built, and is famous for the manufacture of cotton, rugs, blankets, and linen. Here is a stately well-endowed church, the rector of which, as such, is always lord of the manor. Here is also a chapel of ease, and Presbyterian, Methodist, and Independent meetings. Among the charitable foundations are, a free grammar school, a blue coat school, some alms-houses founded by Lady Braidshaigh, and a convenient poor-house, under good management. Population, 14,060. The neighbourhood abounds with pit coal and iron works, and here is also found, in plenty and great perfection, that elegant species of coal called *Cannel*. The Douglas, which has been made navigable to the Ribble, is joined by a canal from Lancaster. The t. within these few years past, has been much improved in its general appearance by new buildings, although they have been erected chiefly for handicraft men of different descriptions. Two new streets are opened, and some handsome buildings erected in a convenient situation, for the proprietors of manufactories. There is also a canal from hence to Liverpool, on which much business is done, and a junction has been also effected with the Leeds canal, and with the Duke of Bridge-water's at Worsely. Wigan Spa, or New Harrowgate, is a strong sulphureous water lately discovered in boring for coals in a field near the Scroles-bridge. It is said greatly to resemble the water of Harrowgate in Yorkshire, only that it does not contain so much saline matter, but has a considerable quantity of very fine sulphur, and has been recommended in a variety of complaints with good effect. An elegant building has been lately erected for the use of those who resort to this spring, with conveniences for drinking the water, and for using it either as a hot or cold bath. Wigan returns 2 members; number of voters about 200.

Market day and Fairs.] Mar. day Fri.—Fairs, Holy Thurs. June 27, and Oct. 28.

Post.] The Post arrives from London and the South every morn. Tues. excepted, and from the North every

night, passing on to London, Fri. excepted; the South mail goes out every even. at 7, the Liverpool and N. mail every even. at 6.

Bankers.] Messrs. Thickness and Co. who draw on Veres and Co. London, and Messrs. Lion and Co. who draw on Lyon and Co. London.

Inns.] Eagle and Child, and Buck in th' Vine.

Waggons.] A waggon from the Woolpack inn, Wigan, to Manchester on Mon, Wed. and Fri. returns on Tues. Thurs. and Sat. Also a waggon from the Woolpack to Lancaster and Kendal on Wed. returns the same day. Ditto to Rochdale and Liverpool on Thurs. A waggon to Warrington on Wed. returns the same day.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Between Wigan and Chorley on the r. are Haigh Hall, Earl of Balcarras, and Prospect Hill, G. Alsley, esq. and on the l. Bank House, T. Woodack, esq. also Leigh House, R. H. Leigh, esq. North Hall, Sir R. Clayton, bart. Duxbury Hall, Sir F. Standish, bart. and Burgh, R. Cross, esq.

Wigan is dist. from London 200 m. on the r. going to Chorley, there is a T. R. to Manchester, 2 m. and another to Preston.

WIGHT, an island on the S. coast of Hampshire, from which it is separated by a channel 2 or 3 hours sail from Portsmouth, though only about two miles over from Hurst Castle. It was called by the Britons Guith, and by the Romans Vectis or Vecta, and is about 21 m. in length and 13 in breadth, containing 5 towns, 30 parishes, and 24,120 inhabitants. This island is nearly divided into two equal parts by the river Mede or Medina, which rises near the S. coast and running almost due N. falls into the English channel between E. and W. Cowes. Along the island from E. to W. runs a ridge of hills, forming a tract of fine downs, with a chalky or marly soil, which feed a great number of fine fleeced sheep. Rabbits, hares, partridges, wild and tame fowl, &c. are also very plentiful here. In the N. parts the land is chiefly pasture; in the S. chiefly arable, producing, it is thought, as much corn in one year as is equal to the consumption of the people of the island in eight. The variety of prospects which this island affords, its mild air, and the neat manner in which the fields are laid out, render it a very delightful spot. It is devoted almost solely to husbandry, having no manufactory but that of salt, and it is a great resource of the London market for malted barley. Among its ex-

ports are a pure white tobacco pipe clay, and a fine white chrystalline sand, used in the manufacture of glass. The sea is continually incroaching on this island on the S. parts and abandoning it on the N. and E. sides. Newport is the principal town.—The roads, particularly in the eastern division, are excellent, from the great attention that is paid to them, and, except in the northern parts, where the rocky soil renders them rugged, are as good as those of Hampsh. The western division being less populous, the roads here are consequently less pleasant to the traveller.

WIGTON, (Cumb.) a m. t. is situated on a most beautiful and healthy part of the county, on a gravelly soil and southern aspect, about an equal distance from the mountains and the sea, and surrounded with rich cultivated lands, and valuable commons capable of great improvements. There are several handsome buildings in the town, and the streets are tolerably wide, and kept pretty neat round the market-place. In 1788, a new and elegant church was built. Here is an hospital, founded in 1725, for 6 indigent widows of episcopal clergymen, well endowed. In 1738 was also built a meeting-house for dissenters, of which there are several respectable families. The town also possesses an endowed school, which Dr. Tomlinson, of Rothbury, considerably augmented; and a parochial library belonging to the church. The former manufactures here were tow-cloth, Osnaburghs, and coarse linens, striped checks and calicoes, and of late years fustians, muslins, gingham, &c. have been introduced. But what has most contributed of late to the population of the place is a manufactory of printed calicoes at Spittal, about a quarter of a mile from the town, established in 1790, by Messrs. Brumell and Irving, and is now the property of Messrs. Ferguson and Irving. There are also breweries belonging to Messrs. Hodgson and Mr. Skelton. This place is supplied with coal and lime from Bolton, about 4 m. distant: a cart load of coals, containing four Carlisle bushels, costs 3s. This place did not escape the depredation of warfare; for in the 14th century it was reduced to ashes, when the Scots wasted Holm Cultram. The population in 1811 was 2,997. Considerable improvements have been made in this town of late years. The heavy and clumsy built shambles and market cross, which so much incommoded the market place, and injured the general appearance of the town,

are now removed by the voluntary consent and expence of the inhabitants; the ground on which they stood now forms a spacious and elegant square; near its centre is erected an excellent cast metal pump, adapted "both for ornament and use." In the vicinity of Coupland-square, there has been lately built a commodious Sunday school, sufficient to contain 150 scholars, wherein about that number are taught English, writing, arithmetic, &c. under the tuition of Messrs. Harkness and Stordy, and supported by voluntary contributions. The flourishing state of the fund evinces the liberality of its supporters. The school was built in the year 1805, by Mr. D. Sanderson; over the same is a spacious room, containing an organ, on an extensive scale. The high roads in the vicinity are now in excellent repair, and several new ones have been lately projected and made, and also some excellent bridges. Near Wigton is Caerleon, an antient Roman town or station, out of the ruins of which the church and many of the buildings seem to have been erected, as appears from a kind of rude chequer work on the facings of the stone.

Market day and Fair.] Mar. day Tu. Fair, March 25.

Post.] Here is a receiving house for letters.

Principal Inns.] King's Arms and Queen's Head.

Coaches.] Go daily from Wigton to Whitehaven and intermediate places, at 11 m. and to Carlisle at 1 aft. There are also carriers to all the neighbouring towns.

Gentleman's Seat.] On the r. dist. about 3 m. is Crofton Hall, the seat of Sir W. Bricoe, bart.

Dist. from London 304½ m.

WILTON, (Wilsh) a m. t. situated in a valley at the conflux of the rivers Nadder and Willy, about 3 m. NW. of Salisbury. It was antiently called Ellandune, and, according to Leisand, had formerly 12 churches, although now it has only one. Wilton, though much reduced, is still, however, a corporation and a borough, sending 2 members to parliament. Number of voters 24. As the co. courts are usually held at Wilton, and the knights of the shire chosen here, this place may be justly considered as the co. town. The borough and parish contain 1983 inhabitants, many of whom are employed in the carpet and clothing manufactures; the former is carried on in a considerable degree, and is brought to great perfection; the latter is chiefly in their woollen-stuffs, fancy goods,

&c. Besides the church, here are chapels for different denominations of the dissenters, also a free-school liberally endowed, for the clothing and apprenticing, &c. of 24 boys; and there is likewise in the town a charitable donation of 50l. per annum for marriage portions to young women, natives of this place, with several other minor charities.

Market Day and Fairs.] Mar. day Wed.—Fairs, May 4, and Sept. 12.

Post.] Wilton is a post town.

Inns.] Here are 3 inns, but not for post horses.

Gentlemen's Seats.] This place glories in the neighbourhood of Wilton House, the seat of the Earl of Pembroke, long celebrated for its rich furniture, and for the productions of the most eminent artists in sculpture and painting. This magnificent house was begun on the site of an antient nunnery, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, by Sir Wm. Herbert, Earl of Pembroke, after his advancement to that title by Edward VI. in the year 1551. He dying in 1569, his son Henry finished it, and died in 1630. The hall-side having been burnt down in 1707, was rebuilt very sumptuously.

WILTSHIRE, an inland county, is bounded on the E. by Berkshire, and Hampshire on the W. by the counties of Somerset and Gloucester, on the S. by Dorset and part of Hants, and on the NW. and N. by Gloucestershire. Its limits are almost in every part artificial. The shape of Wiltshire is pretty nearly a regular oblong with the exception of some windings on the borders. In length it is upwards of 20 m. and in breadth between 30 and 40.

Air, Soil, Natural Productions, &c.] The air is healthy, and though somewhat sharp on the hills in winter, it is mild, during that season in the vales. The land in the northern part is generally hilly and woody, but very fertile, here being made that kind of cheese, which is much esteemed and known as North Wiltshire. The south and east parts are composed of a broken mass of chalk, which enters the co. from Berkshire, Hants, and Dorset, and terminates in an irregular line of bold breaks and disjointed masses, intersected by deep vallies, formed by brooks and rivulets rising within this district. The general elevation of the county is proved by the various rivers which have their sources in it. The Wiltshire Downs have 2 principal subdivisions, called Marlborough Downs, and Salisbury Plain. Marlborough Downs occupy a considerable tract on the north-eastern side towards the

Berkshire border. Below the middle of the county begins that extensive tract which bears the name of Salisbury Plain. Over these wilds, stretching beyond the reach of sight, wander vast flocks of sheep with their solitary shepherds, the sole tenants of the plain, except the bustard, the wheat ear, and a few other lovers of the desert. Ruins of Roman, Saxon, and Danish monuments are scattered through these districts; among which the famed Stonehenge rises distinguished to the view. This is a large collection of vast stones disposed in a circular form, and some of them joined at top by others laid across; but concerning the builders and the purposes they were intended to answer, antiquarians widely differ. Stonehenge consists of 4 ranges of enormous stones placed one within the other, the 2 outermost of which are circular, the inner elliptical; some of these are computed to weigh 30 or 40 tons. All the stones added together, with which the whole structure was built, make just 440. Dr. Stukely, whose opinion is generally approved, supposes Stonehenge to have been a British temple, and others consider it as a Saxon monument for Hengast, thinking the name a corruption of Stone Hengist. The downs in general afford the best pasture for sheep; and in the vallies, which divide the downs, are abundance of corn fields, and rich meadows. The chief commodities are sheep, wool, wood, and stone; of this last there are excellent quarries at Chilmark, where some stones are 20 yards in length, and 4 in thickness, without a flaw. The manufactures are considerable, few towns being without one, but the most general is the clothing trade.

Rivers.] The principal rivers of this co. are the Thames, the Upper and Lower Avon, the Nadder, the Willey, the Bourne, and the Kennet. The Thames enters the N. part of this co. from Gloucestersh. near its source, and runs eastward by Cricklade into Berkshire. The Upper Avon rises in the middle of the co. near Devizes, and runs southward by Salisbury into Hampsh. The Lower Avon rises in Gloucestersh. and entering Wiltsh. near Malmesbury, runs S. by Chippenham, and turning westward separates the cos. of Gloucester and Somerset. The Nadder derives its name from the Saxon word for an adder, alluding to its winding stream. It rises near Shaftsbury in Dorsetsh. on the borders of this co. and running NE. falls into the Willey at Wilton. The Willey rises near Warminster, and run-

ning SE. after receiving the Nadder falls into the Upper Avon on the W. side of Salisbury. The Bourne rises not far from Great Bedwin, and running S. falls into the Upper Avon, on the E. side of Salisbury. The Kennet rises near the spring of the Upper Avon and runs eastward by Marlboro' into Berksh. The less considerable rivers of this co. are the Calne, the Were, and the Deveril.

Divisions, Members of Parliament, Diocese, &c.] Among the Britons Wiltshire was inhabited by the Belgæ; under the Romans it made part of the province of Britannia Prima; during the Saxon Heptarchy it belonged to the kingdom of the West Saxons. At present it is divided into 29 hundredes, which contain 1 city (Salisbury) 24 market towns, 304 parishes and 193,828 inhabitants. It is comprehended in the western circuit, in the province of Canterbury, and diocese of Salisbury. Wiltsh. sends 34 members to parliament, including 2 for the county, and pays, or lately paid, 13 parts of the land tax.

WIMBLEDON, a village of Surry, situated on a fine heath, extending about a mile each way, 7 m. SW. of London. Around this heath or common, which is an elevated spot, are several handsome houses, and at the SW. corner is a circular encampment with a single ditch, including a space of 7 acres. This by Camden and others is supposed to have been the spot where a battle was fought between Cæaulin, king of the West Saxons, and Ethelbert, king of Kent, in which the latter was defeated; this battle, according to historical report, was fought at Wihadune, in the year 568. In the village are some copper mills, a manufactory for printing calicoes, and another of japanned ware. Population 1914. Coaches go from the Crown and Grid-iron, St. Paul's, and from the Spotted Dog and White Hart, Strand, at 12 noon and 7 ev.

WIMBORN, or **WINBORN MINSTER**, (Dorsetsh.) a m. t. situated near the conflux of, and between the rivers Stour and Allen, over each of which it has a bridge about 6 m. N. of Poole. Wimborn owes its surname to an abbey founded here for nuns in the year 713 by Cuthberga sister of Ina, king of the West Saxons, who quitted her husband, the king of Northumberland; this abbey having grown to decay by time, a new church was erected in its place, with a fair crypt under the choir, and a lofty spire on the steeple; and, instead of nuns, a dean and prebendaries were placed in

it. The choir of the church has 14 stalls, and cathedral service was till lately performed in it on Saturdays and holy-days; but the chaunting is now discontinued. The church is served by 3 ministers, elected by the corporation. The eastern tower and part of the church are of Saxon architecture. Wimborn is a poor but populous town, and its inhabitants are chiefly maintained by knitting stockings and other parts of the woollen manufactory. Here is a grammar school, founded by Margaret Countess of Richmond, and mother of Henry VII. the stipend of which foundation was afterwards much augmented by Queen Elizabeth; and here are in the town several other charitable bequests. The town contains 3158 inhabitants.

Market day and Fairs.] Mar. day Fri. Fairs, Fri. before Palm Sun. and Sept. 14. A cattle market begins here on Good Fri. which lasts 7 weeks successively on Fri.

Post.] The mail coach from London arrives here every forenoon from London about half past 10 o'clock, and is dispatched for London about $\frac{1}{4}$ p. 4 in the afternoon.

Bankers.] Messrs. Fryer and Co. who draw on Glyn and Co. London, and Dean and Co. on Price and Co.

Inns.] Crown, (post office) in the market place, New Inn, and King's Arms.

Coach.] The Poole mail passes thro' daily.

Waggons.] A London waggon arrives here every Tues. morn. from the Oxford Arms, Warwick-lane, and sets out for London every Tu. ev. Also a waggon arrives here every Mon. ev. from the Rose and Crown, Holborn, and sets out every Tu. about noon.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Near Wimborn is Dean's Court, the seat of the late Rev. Sir James Hanham, bart. Beyond on the r. is Charborough, E. D. Grosvenor, esq. About 1 and a half m. do. is Merley House, late W. Willet, esq. Also dist. 2 m. is Kingston Hall, H. Banks, esq. and dist. 3 m. Henbury, W. Churchill, esq.

Dist. from London by Salisbury 103 m. and by Winchester 101 m. On the r. are turnpike roads to Cranbourne and Blandford.

WINANDER MERE, the largest piece of fresh water in England, forms the boundary line of the counties of Lancaster and Westmorland from Brath Bridge to the river by which Eastwaite Water is discharged into Winander Mere, the whole of which to the south of this point being in Lancashire; the whole to the north

being in Westmorland. This lake is about 15 m. long from north to south, and about 1 m. in breadth upon an average, but in some places not more than 500 yards wide. Its greatest depth is near Ecclescrag Crag, which was found to be 201 feet. The islands in this beautiful lake belong to the county of Westmorland.

WINCAUNTON, (Somersetsh.) a m. t. situated and built on the declivity of a hill, commanding a beautiful prospect of the adjacent country, 10 m. from Sherbourn, and about 24 m. from Bath. It is a place of great antiquity, and was the scene of many actions and encounters between the Britons, Saxons, and Danes. It has a church with a square tower and 6 bells, and a neat market house. Great part of the town was destroyed by fire in the month of April 1747. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade in the manufacture of ticks and dowlas, serges, and stockings, and also in cheese, great quantities of which are brought hither from the neighbouring towns, and disposed of to dealers from London. Population 1850.

Market Day and Fairs.] Mar. day Wed.—Fairs, Easter Tu. and Sep. 29.

Post.] A cross post to London every morn. at 7 o'clock, except Mon. returns every aft. at half past 2, except Mon.

Bankers.] Messrs. Whitmarsh and Co. who draw on Ransom and Co. London, and Messrs. Messiter and Co. who draw on Bosanquet and Co. do. Messrs. Griffith and Co. on Austen and Co. and Messrs. Musgrave and Co. on Fry and Co. London.

Coaches.] To Barnstaple, Exeter and Plymouth, pass thro' this t. daily.

Inns.] Bear (where the post office is held), also the Greyhound and the White Horse.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Between Wincaunton and Bruton on the l. is Red Lynch, the seat of the Earl of Ilchester, and on the r. is Round Hill House, Nath. Webb, esq.

Dist. from London by Andover 109 m. and by Salisbury 111 m. Going to Somerton on the r. there is a T. R. to Bruton, and on the l. roads to Sherbourn, Yeovil, and Ilchester. Going to Bruton on the l. there are roads to Ilchester and Castle Cary.

WINCHCOMBE, (Gloucestersh.) a m. t. situated on a small stream called the Isbourne, that runs into the river Avon, (in a part of the county called the Cotswold.) According to Leland, the town was antiently walled round, and in the time of the Saxons was a co. of itself. Kenulph, king of Mercia,

had a palace here in the 8th century; he also founded a monastery in the place, whose abbot afterwards sat in parliament as a baron. Not the least vestiges of these structures now remain. The government of the town or borough, as it is still called, is vested in 2 bailiffs, chosen annually. Number of inhabitants in 1811, (who have but little trade) 1256. Besides the church, which is a good building, here are three charity schools and an almshouse.

Market Day and Fairs.] Mar. day Sat. —Fairs, the last Sat. in March, (a very large one for horses,) May 16 and July 28.

Post.] A cross post to Cheltenham.

Bankers.] Messrs. Fisher and Co. who draw on Roberts and Co. London.

Inn.] Several inns, but none for post horses.

Seat.] Near Winchcombe, on the l. is Sudeley Castle, (Sir S. E. Brydges, K. J.) a seat of the ancient Barons of Chandos.

Dist. from London 94½ m. 13 from Stow in the Wold, and 21 from Chipping Norton.

WINCHELSEA, (Sussex,) a m. t. and one of the Cinque Ports, situated at the distance of about 1 m. from the English Channel, 8 from Hastings, and 3 from Rye SSW. It was built in the reign of Edward 1. when a more ancient town of the same name which had 18 parish churches, and was distant about 3 m. was swallowed up by the sea in a terrible tempest. The new town being sacked by the French, and deserted by the sea, soon fell into decay, and is now dwindled to an inconsiderable place, having but a few inhabited houses. Three of the gates are still standing, but much decayed; and there still remain here many other ruinous materials of ancient structures. Upon the level left by the sea are the ruins of a castle, built by Henry VIII. It is circular, and faced with square stones, with one large round tower, serving as a keep. The corporation of Winchelsea, when complete, consists of a mayor and 12 jurats; this body, however, in fact, seldom exceeds 4 or 5. The freemen are obliged to qualify themselves by receiving the sacrament according to the church of England. The number of legal voters at present (or very lately) is 3; numberless instances of corruption, venality, and profligacy have been detected and made public, in tracing the election history of this borough. Part of the church of St. Thomas still remains, and from this it appears to have been once a beautiful and extensive building; in

the vestry room are the monuments of some knights templars, and others in excellent preservation. According to tradition, there were once 16 chapels in the town, which probably belonged to as many religious houses. The gable ends of several of the above chapels are now standing, and the remains of others are easy to be investigated. At present Winchelsea contains little more than the skeleton of a town; as the ground, where most of the streets stood formerly, though paved, is covered with grass, and the herbage is let in some years for 4l. or else is turned into corn-fields. There is no trade of any sort carried on here at present. Two manufactories, one of cambric and the other of Italian crape, have been set up of late years, but the latter is removed to Norwich, and the former failed for want of due management and prudent economy. Population 652.

Here were formerly 2 markets, one for cattle kept on a spot yet known by the name of Monday's market, the other on Fri. for butcher's meat and other necessities; both are now discontinued. A fair is held here on the 14th of May of some resort, for animal stock and pedlary. The post is forwarded from Rye by a private express, who receives for each letter a penny in addition to the postage. Inn, the New Inn, which furnishes a post-chaise and horses. A cart passes thro' Winchelsea, in its way from Rye to Hastings, on Wed. and Sat. and a diligence goes in the summer from Rye to East Bourne. Though there is no regular coach to Winchelsea, conveyance may be obtained to Rye, (3 m. dist.) by a coach from Bolt in Tun, Fleet-street, on Tu. Th. and Sat. a ¼ before 6 in. Distance from London 66 m.

WINCHESTER, (Hampsh.) a city, situated on the right bank of the Itchin, on the eastern declivity of a hill, gradually sloping to the river, nearly in the centre of the county. From its having been founded in a chalky soil, it was called by the Britons Gaer Gwent, or the White city, by the Romans it was called Venta Belgarum, (some of their coins, particularly of Constantine the Great, and a pavement of Roman brick-work, were found in digging the foundations of the Royal Palace;) by the Saxons it was called Wittanceaster, and by the Latin and monkish historians, Wintonia, Wentanus and Wentanus. Under the Romans, and while in their occupation, this city became a very considerable place. Here they manufactured cloth

for the emperor and army, with all sorts of linen, and here they kept the public archives and records. They had also two temples here, one dedicated to Apollo, and the other to Concord. On the dissolution of the Saxon Hierarchy in the year 828 Winchester became the capital of the kingdom and the residence of its prince. Egbert, after having reduced the whole kingdom under his authority, convoked a Wittenagemote or great assembly to be held here, in which he was crowned king of all England. On the death of William Rufus, Henry I. attended a great assembly of the barons then sitting in this city, and claimed the crown of England, which in fact he seized, the barons submitting to relinquish the prior claim of his brother Robert, rather than involve the country in a civil war. During this reign, Winchester arose to the summit of her glory, for at this time here was a stately castle, high and strong walls, and magnificent structures, and it was occasionally the royal residence. It is also recorded that the city of Winchester had a mayor 82 years before London, and that it was distinguished by the first free charter granted to any city in the kingdom. When Richard I. returned from the Holy Land he was crowned in this city, although that ceremony had been performed several years before at Westminster. King John frequently kept his court here; and his son Henry III. who was born in the castle, was commonly called Henry of Winchester. In the reign of this Henry a parliament was held here, in which the grievances of the people were redressed. In the reign of Edward III. Winchester was constituted one of the fixed markets or staples for wool. On the death of Edward III. Richard II. was crowned here, and in the year 1392 the same king held a parliament in this city. During the latter part of the reign of Charles II. Winchester appeared to be in a fair way of regaining much of its former splendour, being the constant residence of that king, when business did not require his presence in London. He also purchased the scite and remains of the ancient castle and began to erect a spacious and magnificent castle, the shell of which, on a fine eminence overlooking the city and adjacent country yet remains. It was never finished, but has been fitted up of ~~the~~ years for the reception of prisoners of war, and is now converted into barracks. The city is about a mile and a half in circumference round the walls, through which there are 6

gates and suburbs leading to every one of them. It contained formerly 32 parish churches, but at present there are only 6 besides the cathedral, which is a large and beautiful structure. In it were interred 13 Saxon kings or queens, whose bones were collected by bishop Fox, and put into 6 little gilded coffins in a wall on the S. side of the church. These, however, in the civil wars were dispersed and tumbled out of the chests, and restored, without distinction, after the restoration. Near the king's palace is St. Mary's college, founded by William of Wickham for a Warden, 70 scholars, 10 fellows, 3 chaplains, 3 clerks, a schoolmaster, usher, organist, and 16 choristers: the scholars are educated for New College, Oxford. The episcopal see is so rich, that when Edward III. would have preferred its bishop Edington to the see of Canterbury, he refused it, saying, that though Canterbury was the *higher rack*, Winchester was the *better manger*. A county infirmary was established here in the year 1736, supported by voluntary contribution. In the high street, and nearly in the centre of the city, stands the city cross, an elegant specimen of the style of architecture, which prevailed in the reign of Henry VI. It consists of 3 stories, adorned with open arches, niches, and pinnacles, surmounted with small crosses. In the town-hall the city archives, the original Winchester bushel given by king Edgar, with other measures both for quantity and length, fixed as standards by succeeding princes, with some other curious memorials of antiquity, are still preserved. The market house is a neat building, erected for the purpose in the year 1778. An extensive county jail, agreeable to the plan of Howard, for the health, cleanliness and morals of the prisoners, has been lately built in this city, by Mr. Moneyppenny, the architect. Here are several meeting houses for the dissenters of different denominations, the principal of which is the Roman Catholic chapel in St. Peter's street, and dedicated to the Saint of that name. The building is a modern imitation of the style and decorations which prevailed in the middle ages, and many of the ornaments have a particular connexion with the history of Winchester. In this city schools have lately been formed under the auspices of the National Society, for the instruction of the poor. There are also several Sunday schools. This city had the title of mayor conferred on its chief magistrate by Henry II. in the year 1184; its first charter

of incorporation was granted by king John, but the charter by which the city is now governed was given by queen Elizabeth. The corporate body consists of a mayor, recorder, 6 aldermen, 24 common council men, a town clerk, &c. The first return from this city to parliament, was in the 23d year of Edward I. The right of electing members is vested in the corporation. Winchester has but little trade, although an antient wool-combing manufactory still exists in it, and of late years the silk manufacture has been introduced here. Here is, however, almost constantly a great confux of strangers, and all the public business of the county is transacted here, to the great emolument of the inhabitants, who also have a direct communication with the sea, by means of a navigable canal, at least as antient as the reign of king John. Various improvements in the general appearance of Winchester have been made since the year 1770, when the act for paving, cleansing, lighting it, &c. was passed. The buildings are chiefly disposed in parallel streets, branching off at right angles from the high street, which runs through the centre. The number of houses which compose the city and liberty, as returned under the population act is 1087, the number of inhabitants, including the inmates of the college; is 6708; if to these be added 2600 for the soldiers generally quartered in the barracks at the king's house, the total of the population will amount to 8705. A neat theatre has been recently built here, and there is a race ground 2 or 4 m. to the northward of the city.

Market Days.] Wed. and Sat. well supplied with butcher's meat, fish, poultry, butter, &c.

Fairs.] First Mon. in Lent; Oct. 24.

Post.] Letter box open till 9 in the evening, and on paying 1 penny, two-pence, or more, are received until 10, soon after which the mail for London arrives, and returns every morn. at 5, on its way to Southampton and Poole. A cross post from Portsmouth and its vicinity arrives in the evening, at half past 9, and is forwarded as soon as the London mail is dispatched, to Salisbury, Warminster, Bath, and Bristol, which returns every morning, and sent off to Portsmouth immediately. Letters for Basingstoke and that neighbourhood go round by Salisbury, and a mail cart for Romsey meets the London mail here, and returns next morn. No business done on Sun. in the hours of divine service; but the box is open as usual for unpaid letters.

Bankers.] Messrs. Knapp and Co. draw on Barclays and Co. London, and Messrs. Wallers and Co. draw on Down and Co. do. and Messrs. Wickham and Co. draw on Glyn and Co.

Principal Inns.] White Hart, and George.

A coach sets out for Winchester, from the Swan with 2 Necks, Lad Lane, daily (Sun. excepted) at 4 past 4 in the morn. also from the Saracen's Head, Snowhill, and from the Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, daily (Sun. excepted) at 4 morn. A waggon sets out for Winchester from the Saracen's Head, Snow Hill, on Mon. Tues. Wed. and Fri. and from the Oxford Arms, Warwick Lane, daily at 4 in the aft.

Winchester is dist. from London by Basingstoke 68 m. and by Farnham 65 m. On the right within the city going to Southampton are T. R. to Basingstoke, Whitchurch, Andover, Stockbridge, Ramsay, and Poole. Going to Poole on the right are T. R. to Whitchurch, Andover and Stockbridge, and one on the left to Southampton and Gosport.

WINDSOR, NEW (Berksh.) a m. t. pleasantly situated on the side of a hill, which rises with gentle ascent near the river Thames in the S. or S.E. angle of the city. The town consists of several streets, and is well paved and lighted. The town hall is a brick structure with arcades of Portland stone, erected in the year 1686. Windsor is celebrated for its magnificent castle, built originally by William the Conqueror, rebuilt by Edward III. and enlarged by succeeding monarchs. On the N. side of the castle is a fine terrace made by Queen Elizabeth, and enlarged by Charles II. who carried it round the E. and S. sides. It is faced with a rampart of free stone, and is justly allowed to be the noblest walk in Europe, with respect to strength, grandeur, and beautiful prospects. The palaces in France and Italy have nothing to be compared with it; the terrace next the sea in the outer court of the Seraglio at Constantinople comes the nearest to it. From the Round Tower, which is much more elevated than the rest, is an extensive view to London, and into the counties of Berks, Middlesex, Herts, Bucks, Oxford, Wilts, Hants, Surry, Sussex, Kent, and Bedford. The royal apartments are adorned with many valuable paintings, particularly with the celebrated cartoons of Raphael. Here is the royal college of St. George, consisting of a dean, 12 canons, 7 minor canons, and 18 alms or poor knights. St. George's

chapel, erected by Edward III. in the year 1377, in honour of the order of the Garter, is a beautiful structure, in the purest style of Gothic architecture. Opposite on the S. E. side of the castle is a neat modern built mansion, called the Queen's Lodge, which is the royal residence in summer; and below this is the Lower Lodge, for the accommodation of the younger branches of the royal family. Adjoining the Queen's Lodge is the Little Park, which extends round the N. and E. sides of the castle, and forms a beautiful lawn about 3 miles in circumference. But on the S. side of the town is a much larger park, called the Great Park, which is said to be 90 miles in circumference. The town has belonged to the crown ever since the conquest, and has been greatly improved of late years. It contains 6 principal and several inferior streets, well lighted in winter, some of which lie about the castle, but the principal one looks southward. The houses are generally well built of brick. Windsor was constituted a free borough in the 5th year of king Edward I. and has regularly returned members to parliament ever since the 25th of Henry VI. The corporation, according to the present charter (granted by James II. in 1685,) consists of a mayor, 2 bailiffs, and 28 burgesses, (10 of whom are styled aldermen). Number of voters 280. Returning officer, the mayor. The parish church is a spacious ancient building, situated in the high street of the town, in which also is erected the Guildhall or Town House, a neat regular edifice, built in the year 1686, supported on columns and arches of Portland stone. Here are barracks for about 700 foot soldiers, and other barracks for horse and dragoons. A theatre has been lately erected in the town, but the entertainments are not suffered to take place till the vacations commence at Eton college. In 1706 a neat free school was erected on the N. side of the church, for the cloathing and education of 30 boys and 20 girls. There are alms-houses and several other charities belonging to the parish, and the overseers receive 120*l.* per annum as a grant from the crown, in commutation for parcels of waste lands at different times inclosed in the parks. Windsor Forest, containing a circuit of 26 m. is a magnificent appendage to Windsor castle. Population, 6155.

Market Day.] Sat.—Fairs, Easter Tue.; July 5, and Oct. 24.

Post.] Mail arrives and the post office opens at 8 o'clock in the morn. and shuts at 8 in the even. when letters are sent to town.

Bankers.] Messrs. Ramsbottom and Co. draw on Harrison and Co. J. Coombs and Co. draw on Birch and Co. and Coombs and Co. draw on Brown and Co. London.

Inns.] Castle, Crown, Star and Garter, New Inn, Swan, and White Hart.

Coaches and Waggon.] The stage coaches for London set out at 6 and 9 in the morn. and at 2 and 3 in the aft. every day; and return from the Belle Sauvage, Ludgate-hill, the Three Cups, Bread-street, and the New and Old White Horse Cellars, Piccadilly, daily. The stage waggon set out every Mon. Wed. and Fri. and return every Tues. Thurs. and Sat. from the same inns in London as the coaches.

Gentlemen's Seats.] In the circles of villages which immediately lie under and about the castle are a number of elegant houses and villas, as well as others on the banks of the Thames, and particularly at Old Windsor, now only a village, a mile or two E. of Windsor. This once royal residence is now gone to decay, and retains little more than the honour of its antiquity, although it was once a considerable place, and the residence of several of our Saxon monarchs before the conquest. Among other seats is Beaumont Lodge, Viscount Ashbrook, beyond which are the seats of Mrs. Carbonnel; of — Borrell, esq. the Grove, lady Onslow, and near it the seat of — Isherwood, esq.

Windsor is distant from London 22 miles.

WAINSFORD, (Cheshire) a village in the parishes of Over and Davenham, being divided by the river, situated on the river Weaver, noted on account of the very extensive salt works, carried on in its vicinity. Here are 14 or 15 salt works, containing from 6 or 8 to upwards of 30 pans each, some of which are of very large dimensions: very considerable quantities of salt are manufactured here, which are conveyed down the river in flats (vessels nearly flat at bottom which carry from 50 to 90 or 100 tons each) to Liverpool, the greatest port for exportation. In consequence of the great increase of salt works at this place, a great number of flatmen, salt-boilers or panmen (called wallers, but for what reason we never could learn) together with their families are employed, which render this place populous, so that here is now a regular weekly market on Sat. and Fairs are held on May 8, and Nov. 25, for horses, cattle, sheep, cloth, and other merchandize. Here is a mayor annually elected at this place, who is

said to enjoy certain privileges. Here is no post office, but a receiving house for letters, which are brought here every morning from Knutsford. About one m. W. from Wainsford, is the village of Over, said once to have been a very large and considerable place, here are three very ancient crosses, one near the church, which is one mile S. E. of the village. One in the middle of the village and one about one m. to the N. W. which altogether with the church are said to have formerly been in the town. Here as well as at Winsford, is a mayor and other corporate officers annually elected, according to charters, and are said to possess many privileges, of the right of which they are very tenacious. I have been informed by creditable people, that there has been an instance of a mayor being elected at this place, who could not write his name, but when his signature was required made his mark, in consequence of which it is a very common catch word or expression in this neighbourhood to say "the mayor of Over his mark." Near this place in 1467, at a farm called Bridge House, was born Robert Nixon, the celebrated Cheshire prophet, it is useless to say more about him here, as pamphlets containing the particulars of his life and prophecies, are to be purchased almost in every town. Here are two fairs annually, May 15, and Sep. 25, for horses, cattle, pigs, onions, pedlary and small wares.

Wainsford is 4 m. from Middlewich, 5 m. from Nantwich, 11 m. from Knutsford, and 9 m. from Vale Royal the seat of Thos. Cholmondeley, esq.

WINSLOW, (Bucks.) a m. t. situated in the hundred of Cotslow, on the brow of a hill, in the turnpike road leading from London to Birmingham, about 7 m. SE. from Buckingham. It is a place of considerable antiquity, and in its present state is a neat, regular, well-built town, consisting chiefly of 3 streets, which stand in the directions of E. W. and N. The parish church is a spacious Gothic structure, with a square tower embattled at the W. end. Neither the church nor the town possess any particular objects calculated to arrest the attention of a traveller. In 1811 the parish contained 1222 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in lace-making, and agriculture.

Market day.] Thurs.

Fairs.] March 20, Holy Thurs. Aug. 21, Sept. 22, for cattle; first and second Thurs. after Old St. Michael, and Oct. 10 for hiring servants.

The post goes out every even. Sat.

excepted. at 6 o'clock, and comes in every morn. at 6 Mon. excepted. The Buckingham stage coach goes thro' Winslow to London, every day in the week, except Sun. and returns the same day. Three common stage waggons (one from Brackley in Northamptonshire, and 2 from Buckingham) go thro' twice a week, to the Oxford Arms, and to the George, Snowhill. No inn of any note. At or near Winslow is the seat of W. Lowndes, esq. and on the E. dist. 2 m., is Haddington House, the hon. Vere Paulett. Dist. from London 50 m.

WINSTER, (Derbysh.) a m. t. situated near rich mines of lead, about 17 m. NW. of Derby. It is a small place, with a number of cottages scattered on the side of a hill. About a mile N. from it, at Birchover, is the famous rocking stone, which may be moved by a man's shoulder, though the weight is supposed to be 20 tons. It measures 4 yards in height, and 12 in circumference. There are some others near it. On Stanton Moor, between Birchover and Bakewell, is a singular mass of large rocks called by the country people Nine Ladies; and about $\frac{1}{2}$ a m. W. of these are 6 other stones in a field called Nine Stone Close. Near it is an ancient British work called Castle Ring. Annual return of Winster; including the mines, market, shopkeepers, &c. about 30,000l. per annum. Population, 847.

Market, Sat. A post from Wirksworth comes here 3 days a week, viz. Mon. Thurs. and Sat. and a carrier arrives from ditto twice a week, viz. Mon. and Thurs. also a carrier from Chetfield every Sat. Principal inns, the Angel, but not for post-horses; and another where the excise-office is held. Dist. from London 152 m.

WIRKSWORTH, (Derb.) is situated in a valley surrounded by hills, in an inclosed country, and, unlike the more northerly parts of the county where stone walls are used, chiefly encompassed with hedges. It is principally supported by working the lead mines; and to stimulate to adventure, they have a custom that, within a limited time after the discovery of ore, the person finding it may demand the exclusive privilege of working it from the bar master, if it is not in any garden, orchard, or highway. After a lapse of the stipulated time, the bar-master may dispose of it to any other person to make trial, so that no mine shall remain unwrought if any person wishes to take it. They have a standard brass dish, made in the 4th year of Hen. V. I. from which the others are made,

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wherewith to measure the lead ore, and a moot hall was built in 1773, where all mineral causes within the wapentake are tried. A court is also held at the hall twice a year; and the shambles are at the lower part of it. Mill stones are dug near it, and veins of cistibium or antimony are sometimes found. The church of St. Mary's has 6 bells; a Gothic structure of the 14th century, and the only parish church, though there are about 3000 inhabitants. Here is an hospital, endowed, with 20l. a year, for 6 poor men, by Anthony Gell, esq. Population 3474. The town abounds with excellent water, both hard and soft; and there were formerly in the neighbourhood many medicinal springs, which have been lost by draining the mines. A large quantity of Roman coins was found here about 70 years ago, mostly of the earlier emperors, in good preservation. They have some manufactories for cotton and worsted breeches. Some eminent men have done honour to this place; as Mr. Henry Travis, an excellent mathematician, who died in 1776, at the age of 56; Mr. Thacker, author of *Mathematical Miscellanies*; born at Shottle, 3 m. dist. and the Rev. Abraham Bennet, who died about 18 years ago, author of a treatise on electricity, and some time curate here, at the moment of succeeding to a living, through the interest of the duke of Devonshire. They have an annual feast in the town, which is held for a week, and commences on Sunday after Sept. 8, or nativity of the Virgin Mary, to whom the church is dedicated. From an eminence called Alport, a m. and a $\frac{1}{2}$ S. of the town, the Wrekin in Shropshire is visible, though at 50 m. dist. Here is an extensive circulating library. The county magistrates have jurisdiction here, who reside in and near the place. It is 140 m. by Derby and Kedleston, and 139 m. by Derby and Sandyford; 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. by Kedleston from Derby; 5 m. from Matlock; 3 m. from Matlock Baths; 9 m. from Ashborn; 10 from Alfreton; 40 m. from Uttoxeter; 20 m. to Buxton by the new road; and 14 m. to Chesterfield.

Market Day and Fairs.] They have a weekly mar. on Tues. which was obtained in 1597 by Thomas, earl of Lancaster, and 4 fairs, on Feb. 18, May 12, Sept. 8, and Oct. 4.

Banker.] Arkwright and Toplis, who draw on Down and Co.

Post.] The post arrives from London through Derby about 6 in the even. and leaves at 7 in the morn. for Derby, from Bakewell.

Inns.] The Red Lion and Crown are the best houses for travellers, though there are 30 others or more, as the Miners, Standard, Black Bull, Dog and Partridge, and others of inferior note.

Waggons.] The London waggons are met at the Tiger at Derby every Mon. and Fri. by a carrier from hence.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Alderwasley the seat of Francis Hurt, esq. Willersley Hall (Rich. Arkwright, esq.) in Cromford, 2 m. Overton (Sir Joseph Banks, bart.)

WISBEACH, (Camb.) is a well built town in the N. part of the county, situate on the river Ouse, about 8 miles from the Bay or Cross Keys Wash, and 18 m. from the ocean. It is built on each side of the river, and derives its name from Ouse and Beach, as much as to say, the beach or outlet of the river Ouse. The fens above the town for near two centuries were so surrounded and overflowed with water from this river and the Nen, which flows by Peterborough, as to be of little value; but about the year 1490, Bishop Morton occasioned these fens to be drained and the river Nen to be turned so as to pass through Wisbeach, and thence by the more modern name of Wisbeach river passes into the sea. From that time the town and the river have been gradually improving; but its prosperity was interrupted about 40 years since by the sands at the river's mouth, which occasioned an inundation of the country, to the amount of 100,000 acres, producing the most wretched indigence, until by an act of parliament in 1773 a new cut was made so that the Wisbeach river was lowered several feet. A new scene immediately succeeded, and plenty and opulence were the consequence of this undertaking. A true spirit of emulation has been created, and wealth and prosperity are advancing to reward industry and enterprise. It was formerly noted for its butter, but feeding has now taken place of the dairy; and its breed of horses is of a superior description. By the canal from this river to the Nen and to the Ouse about 18 years ago, a speedy and safe communication has been opened between this town and Cambridge, Ely, Lynn, Huntingdon and Bedford, which has been productive of the greatest advantages. It has an inland trade also with Peterborough and Northampton. The parish is 12 miles in length, and about 24 m. in breadth, containing about 12,000 acres of fertile and rich lands, bearing uncommon crops of wheat, oats, and mustard seed, hemp, flax, and woad. The town has only one very large

church, but has several meeting houses, and there are several charities and donations. In the hamlets of this parish are two chapels of ease. An elegant stone bridge was built over the river here, about 50 years ago, consisting of one elliptical arch, not to be excelled in England; and the town is tolerably well paved and lighted. The water here is not very good. It had formerly a castle, but the site of it has been disposed of by act of parliament, and buildings of considerable magnitude and elegance have been erected on its ruins. Its market place is too contracted, though much business is transacted; sending off annually from the bay, which is about 8 miles below the town, where large ships may come in very commodiously, above 50,000 quarters of oats, 8000 burlins of butter, and 1000 tons of oil, produced from the rape seed grown in the vicinity. The returns, of all sorts for the supply of the country are of course considerable, and it does not import less than 40,000 chaldrons of coals. The assizes are mostly here in summer; and the general quarter sessions after Epiphany and Midsummer. Balls and assemblies are also held here monthly, at the Rose and Crown. Population, 6890. The roads and land round Wisbeach, (and generally in the Isle of Ely) have been greatly improved of late years, under various acts of parliament. On the right is a road to Downham, and on the left to Holbeach. It is 89½ m. from Lynn, 30 m. from St. Ives, and 8½ from March.

Markets and Fairs.] It has a weekly mar. on Sat. and various fairs, as the Sat. and Mon. before Palm Sun. Mon. before Whit Sun. and another on the Sat. before Whit Sun. July 25, and Aug. 1 and 2.

Banker.] Garney and Co. draw on Barclays and Co.

Post.] Here is a regular post to and from the place.

Inns.] Rose and Crown, and the Vine, with several others of good note.

Coaches.] Go from Golden Cross, Charing Cross, Mon. Wed. Fri. and Sat. at 6 even. to the Crown, Wisbeach whence it departs on Tues. Thurs. and Sat. aft. at 3.

Waggons.] A waggon by Cambridge to the Green Dragon, Bishopsgate-st. goes out every Sat. even. and a cart by Ely on Wed. and Sat.

Gentlemen's Seats.] We cannot enumerate the many respectable villages within a few miles; but Hackbeach Hall (Lady Peyton) at Emneth 5 miles from hence ought not to be omitted.

WITHAM, (Essex) is pleasantly situated on the road to Harwich, Norwich, and Yarmouth, by way of Colchester, having many good houses and a population of 2352 inhabitants, the air being very salubrious. It was built by Edward the Confessor about the year 913, and was the honour of the earl of Boulogne, who married his sister. It has no manufactory, being chiefly supported by a genteel neighbourhood, and from its being a thoroughfare town to and from the various parts of Suffolk and Norfolk. A mineral spring was formerly much frequented, with considerable advantage to the inhabitants; but the tide of fashion having set in for other places, it has of late years been much neglected, and almost totally disused. From hence a road turns on the right to Malden, and on the left to Braintree. The surrounding country is fertile in corn; but the marshy feeding grounds are more calculated for grass, where many calves are bred, and the fattest and largest veal in England produced. On Tiptree heath, which is near it, an annual horse race is well attended, and a fair held. At Cheeping hill near Witham are the remains of an ancient encampment. At the upper end of the t. is Witham Grove, now the seat of Mrs. Dubarne, formerly of the Marquis of Abercorn, and Thomas Kynaston, esq. where the queen was entertained in 1761 on her first arrival in England. Witham is 37½ m. dist. from London; 13½ m. from Colchester; 8½ from Chelmsford; 7 m. from Braintree; and 6½ m. from Malden.

Market and Fair.] The mar. here is on Tues. and a fair is annually held on the 4th of June, but of little importance.

Banker.] Messrs. Sparrow and Co. of Braintree have a house here for payment of their notes, and they draw on Messrs. Barclays, Tritton, and Bevan.

Post.] Letters are put in here for London before 9 in the even. and delivered at 8 in the morn. The mail arrives about 1 morn. and goes out at 3 morn.

Inns.] The Blue Posts is the principal inn for families; and the White Hart and Spread Eagle for travellers.

Coaches.] A coach sets out from the Blue Bear, Whitechapel, (Sun. excepted) at 1 aft. Coaches also are daily passing through to and from Colchester, Harwich, and the various towns of Suffolk and Norfolk.

Waggons.] A waggon leaves the town every Wednesday at 12 and returns every Friday evening at 7.

Others are also constantly passing to and from parts more dist.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Hatfield Peverel, (Peter Wright, esq.) a modern structure on the site of an ancient priory, 8 m. Falkbourn hall, (John Bullock, esq.) at 2 m. Terling place (John Strutt, esq.) at 3 m. Braxted Lodge (Peter Ducane, esq.) at 5 m. (C. Western, esq. M. P.) at 4 m.

WITNEY (Oxf.) is a large, populous town, situate on the river Windrush, but a long, straggling, and uncouth place; and though it continues to be a borough or corporation, governed by two bailiffs, being an antient and reputable town, before the conquest, it has ceased to send representatives to parliament since the 33d of Edw. III. An ancient stone bridge is erected here, over the river which runs through the town. At the S. end of the town is the church, a large and noble gothic structure, having a steeple of admirable symmetry and proportion, and noted by all travellers as a curious specimen of correct architecture. It is known for its extensive manufacture of blankets, 150 looms being continually at work, and more than 5000 people constantly employed in the various preparations of the materials, which consume more than 80 packs of wool weekly. They are made from 10 to 12 quarters wide, and are very white, which has been attributed to the saline nitrous waters of the river where, with they are scoured, whilst others consider it to proceed from their loose spinning, and some to both causes. Hence they have nearly engrossed this trade to themselves; having been incorporated into a company in the reign of Q. Anne, and the trade carried on under the strictest regulations. In their common hall, every thing relative to their rules and orders is transacted; and all goods are there examined and certified. Duffield stuffs of 7 quarters wide are also made here, in the neighbourhood is the yellow ochre, and a coarse gritty amher, of great use to leather dressers; there are also many fell-mongers here, who dress and stain their sheepskins, and afterwards make them into jackets and breeches, which are dispersed over the neighbouring counties. Population 9722. Here is a large free school and fine library; and an hospital for 6 poor blanket makers widows, and a school for 30 children. On the right is a road to Woodstock. It is 65½ from London, 11 m. from Oxford, 6 m. from Burford, and 29 m. from Cheltenham.

Market Day and Fairs.] It has a mar. on Thurs. and fairs on Easter Th.

Holy Thurs. July 10, Thurs. after Sept. 8, and Thurs. before Oct. 10, and December 4.

Bankers.] Batt and Co. draw on Spooner and Co. and Clinch and Son, on Masterman and Co. London.

Post.] Letters must be put in the post before 7 in the evening, and are delivered out at 8 in the morning.

Inns.] The Lamb, and Staple Hall.

Coaches.] Two coaches pass through the town every morn. about 10 o'clock on the way to Gloucester, and return at 9 and 11 in the evening. One of them goes from the Angel behind St. Clement's church, at 7 even. and the other from the White Horse, Fetter Lane, Tu. Th. and Sat. at ½ past. 7 morn. numerous Cheltenham coaches run through during the season.

Waggons.] Two or more waggons leave the town every Mon. afternoon, and arrive in London on Wed. which leave London next day, and return on Sat. about noon.

Gentlemen's Seat.] Ensham Hall (James Duberly, esq.) 3 m. dist. Cockthorpe (late Earl Harcourt, now Maximilian Western, esq.) 3 m.

WIVELISCOMBE (Som.) is situated on the river Tone towards the S. W. part of the county, and is a place of considerable population, having about 9550 inhabitants. It has had a woollen manufacture for above two centuries; particularly in blanketings, knap-coatings, kerseys, and baize, many of which are sent to London, Exeter, and Bristol. It has an hospital for 12 poor people, and an urn was found here some time ago, full of Roman coins. It is 116 m. from London, 8 m. from Bampton, 12 m. from Taunton.

Market day and Fairs.] It has a mar. on Tuesday, and formerly had another on Sat. and it has fairs on May 12, and Sept. 25.

Banker.] Hancocks and Co. who draw upon Jones and Co.

Post.] This is a post town; but it has no inn, which keeps chaises for hire.

Coaches and Waggons.] Coaches pass through Taunton to and from Exeter, and a waggon daily from the Castle and Falcon, Aldersgate street.

WOBURN (Bedf.) is a small but neat town, situated on a rising ground in a very sandy soil, and has a handsome well-built market house. It has been considerably improved within a few years by paving the foot-ways, and removing the impediments of the carriage way, but with stones at moderate and equal distances for security of foot passengers. The avenues to the town both from the N. and S. have

been repaired; and a handsome road was begun by the late duke, and finished by his present grace of Bedford, across the park to Eversholt. The sheep-shearing at the abbey in the month of June annually, for 4 successive days, is well known; and has been attended several years by persons of the first rank and agricultural talents. The church is an ancient building, but has been lately repaired at the duke's expence; the steeple of which, as in a few other places, is separate from the body of it. The poor on every Tues. throughout the year, are permitted to gather all the wood in the park, which has fallen from the trees in the week preceding. It carries on a manufacture of thread lace to a very considerable extent, as well as in the neighbouring towns of Buckinghamshire and the north parts of Bedfordshire. A piece of water about a mile from the town, possesses the properties of petrification. The park has more than 500 acres of wood, and is encompassed with a wall of 10 miles. On pulling down part of the abbey in 1744, a large portion of a corpse appeared, very little decayed, though it must have lain there above 100 years; how much longer is very doubtful, as the abbey was dissolved in 1539. A free school was founded here by the 5th earl of Bedford; and a charity school for 30 boys and 15 girls. There are also several alms houses. The dissenters of the independent persuasion, have lately erected a commodious place of worship. The population in (1811) was 1508. On the right is a T. R. to Bedford, from which it is dist 15½ m. It is 4½ m. dist. from London; 7½ m. from Amptill; 9 m. from Dunstable; 2½ m. from Newport Pagnell; and 20½ from Northampton.

Market Day and Fairs.] The mar. is held on Fri. where much butter and cheese is sold. There are 4 fairs in the year, Jan. 1, March 29, July 13, Sept. 25, and in that of the spring particularly are sold many valuable horses.

Post.] The bags from London arrive every morning at half past 2, and from the north every night about half past 10.

Inns.] The inns to be noticed principally are, the George for families, and the Goat for travellers; but there are many other good inns in the town.

Coaches.] To Northampton and the north pass through every day.

Waggons.] Mock's waggon goes to London twice a week to the Windmill, in St. John's street; and returns from thence every Thursday and Saturday mornings.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Woburn abbey, near the town, the seat of the Duke of Bedford, surrounded by a park abounding with deer, hares, pheasants, and other game. Mr. Wright's academy at Apsley a pleasant village where are more than 300 boarders, is 2 m. N. Ridgmount (Malcolm Macqueen, esq.) 2 m. E. Milton Bryant (Sir Hugh Inglis. bart.) 2½ m; Battleden (Sir Gregory Osborn Page Turner.) 4 m. and Watendon, (Henry Hugh Moore, esq.)

WOLINGHAM, (Durh.) is a small town, on the N. side of the river Were, towards the western part of the county, bordering upon Cumberland, in a country abounding with coal and lead mines, and therefore, on account of its mountainous situation, is but thinly inhabited. It had formerly a mar. but at present this is little regarded. On the right is a road to Bishop Auckland, and on the left to Aidstone Moor. It is 260½ m. from London, 14 from Bernard castle, 18 from Greta bridge, 15 from Durham, 92 from Hexham, 20½ m. from Aidstone Moor. Population, 1983.

Market-day and Fair.] Its mar. on Tues. is now of no moment; and it has one fair on May 19.

Post.] Here is a receiving house for letters.

Ann.] The Queen's Head.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Bradley Hall, 2 m. on this side, on the right, (Thomas Bowes, esq.) New Hall, (John Garth, esq. half a mile farther, and near it Greenwell Hill, (John Greenwell, esq.) Bishop Oak, at 1 mile N. (Rob. Curry, esq.) and near it Fawn Lees, George Wooller, esq.

WOLVERHAMPTON, (Staf.) is a large and populous t. situate on a rising ground, near the S. part of the county, on a navigable canal, which is connected with another from Worcester, a little N. of the town, and by means of these has an inland communication with all the great rivers in the kingdom. The parish includes a circuit of near 30 m. comprehending nearly 17 large villages, and has only 3 chapels of ease, besides the mother church, though it contains nearly 30,000 inhabitants. There are only 9 churches in the town. St. Peter's is a collegiate church, and has a dean and 7 prebends, in the patronage of the dean of Windsor, after passing through various changes of secular and regulars, from the time of its foundation near the end of the 10th century. Here is, or lately was, an ancient stone pulpit, which in most places have been removed for others of more genial

materials; and in the church-yard is an ancient stone cross. By virtue of an act of parliament in 1755 the new church of St. John has been erected; but its steeple was not erected till 1776. It has an excellent organ, and a handsome altar-piece, and is fitted up in a good style. A charity-school was built and endowed here by Stephen Jennings, who was a native of the place, and lord mayor of London in 1668, and two other charity-schools have been established, one for 50 boys, and the other for 40 girls, who are fed and clothed. Of its water, however, we have not been favoured with the most pleasing accounts; but this is counter-balanced in a great degree by a lofty situation, which communicates health and vivacity to its inhabitants, notwithstanding the coal pits which are contiguous to the town, insomuch that it was never visited by that scourge of mankind, the plague. An act was obtained in 1777 for lighting, paving, and improving the town; and the manufactures are carried on to great extent in locks, buckles steel toys, and japan ware, &c. The locksmiths are the most ingenious in England, and perhaps in the world; one instance of which, perhaps, ought not to be omitted. It is usual to make sets of 6 or 8, or more, of which the keys are so ordered, that no key shall open any lock but its own, except the master key which opens all of them; and by an extraordinary turn of the master key, the common key of any of the locks is rendered useless, until the lock has been brought back by the master key to its ordinary situation. Population, 14,856. It is in contemplation to form a literary Institution here, upon the plan of those in the metropolis. One peculiarity is here met with, that every farmer in the vicinity is possessed of one or more forges, their work being regularly sold in the mar. to the opulent tradesmen, to be sent to London, and from thence exported to foreign countries. A great part of the town is held by lease under the church of Windsor, which operates as a check to its being enlarged; but this perhaps may in time be overcome, when that church shall find it their interest to procure an act of parliament to lease out their lands for building, for 60 or more years certain in the first instance, with powers of renewal at the end of forty-four years, either for 14 or 28 years more from the end of the first term, so as to consult the interest of the possessor and proprietors equally. A reasonable ground rent ought also to be reserved, so as neither to

injure the present proprietors, or their successors, until the period of renewals should arrive. The prebend of Finsbury in the cathedral of St. Paul's, London, has been thus leased out. On the l. from this town a road turns off to Walsall, Cannock, and Stafford; and on the l. to Dudley and Stourbridge, and another from the end of the town to Bridgenorth. It is 150½ m. from London by way of Birmingham, and 129½ m. by Walsall, from which last it is 6 m. dist. and 13½ m. from Birmingham, 17 m. from Castle Bromwich, 5½ m. from Wednesbury, 1½ m. from Shifnal, and 32 m. from Shrewsbury.

Market day and Fairs.] The principal mar. is on Wed. with a small one on Sat. and it has a fair on the 10th of July.

Bankers.] T. and W. Gibbons who draw on Eddale and Co. and Horden and Co. who draw on Sansom and Co. and Fryer and Co. on Spooner and Co. Theirs hours are from 9 till 1, and from 2 till 5.

Post.] The Shrewsbury mail coach passes through on its way to London at 12 at noon, and goes on immediately, and returns at 3 in the aft. and goes on without stopping. The north mail comes in about 11 in the morn. and is dispatched about 1. The Bridgenorth post arrives at 11 in the morn. and goes off after the London mail comes in.

Inns.] The principal inns are, the Lion, and Swan.

Coaches.] The London mail both up and down calls at the Talbot inn. Beside which numerous Shrewsbury coaches are daily passing through this t. there are also coaches to Birmingham, Chester, Manchester, Liverpool, and Shrewsbury, passing 3 or 4 times a week.

Waggons.] Powell's waggon on Thurs. reaches the Castle and Falcon, Aldersgate, on Wed. Deakin's waggon on Monday reaches the Bull inn, Wood-street, on Sat. There are other waggons and carts to Birmingham, Chester, Shrewsbury, Stourbridge, Walsall, Worcester, weekly, and some 2 or 3 times a week.

Gentlemen's Seats.] At King's Tattenhall, (Francis Holyoake, esq. and John Pearson, esq.) on the l. have seats. Wrottesley hall, (Sir J. Wrottesley, bart.) about 3 m. farther.

WOLVEY, (Warw.) is a small m. t. in the neighbourhood of Hinkley, in Leicestershire, and consequently contiguous to that county, which joins to this on the N. E. of the latter. It is in a fine sporting country; and at 28

near this place the great earl of Warwick took king Edward IV. a prisoner. On the heath of its name are the remains of an hermitage. It is better than 100 miles from London, to the N.E. from Coventry; but in no immediate communication of roads. Population, 808.

Market day and Fairs.] It has a very trifling market on Wednesday with a fair on St. Mark's day, the day before and the day after.

WOODBIDGE, (Suff.) situated on the river Deben, is a neat town, in the S.E. part of the county, about 8 or 9 m. from the sea. Its principal streets are well built and paved, but the rest are dirty and the houses mean; containing about 9700 inhabitants. It is said to have derived its name from a wooden bridge over a hollow way on this side of the town, to form a communication between two parks on contrary sides of the road; at the foot of which way there still remains a house called the Dry bridge. It had formerly a priory. The parish church is a very noble structure, of the age of Edward III. with a handsome tower of flint work, 180 feet high, and forming a sea mark; and the interior merits attention. The north portico, which was built by contribution, has a representation of St. Michael encountering the dragon. It has meeting houses for independents, quakers, and methodists; with a grammar school and 2 alms houses. Population, 4552. Here are several docks for building vessels, with wharfs and quays, the river being navigable for coasting and trading vessels. The quarter sessions of the peace for the division called the liberty of St. Etheldred and Aubrey, are usually held here in a noble old hall, built by Tho. Ackford, in the reign of queen Elizabeth. About 10 m. dist. and 2 m. from Orwell haven, stood Walton castle, of which only the remains are visible at low water; one of the fortresses built by the Romans on their leaving this island. It is 77 m. from London, 8 m. from Ipswich, 12½ m. from Saxmundham, and 96 m. from Colchester.

Market days and Fairs.] It has a market on Wednesday, and two fairs, on the 5th of April, and 2d of October.

Bankers.] Alexanders and Co. who draw on Fry and Sons, London.

Post.] Comes in from London at 8 in the morn. and goes out every even. at 6 for London.

Inns.] The Crown, and Royal Oak.

Coaches.] Beside the Yarmouth mail (from White Horse Fetter Lane,

daily at 5 even.) which passes through this t. There are coaches thither daily, from Bull, Whitechapel, at 6 morn. and 4 Swans, Bishopsgate Street, and Spread Eagle, Gracechurch Street, at ½ before 6 morn.

Waggons.] From the Saracen's Head, Aldgate, on Mon. and Thurs. morn. at 10, and from the Ipswich Arms, Cullum Street, Fenchurch-street, Thurs. and Sat. at noon.

Gentlemen's Seats.] The priory, on the scite of the monastery, (Capa. Garthw.) Melton, (Cha. Rissowe, esq.) at 1½ m. dist. and Uford, (Cap. Ruding,) near 3 m. Petistree. (Nath. Chandler, esq.) at 4 m. and on the r. Loudham, (Jacob Whitbread, esq.) and 4 m. on this side of the t. at Kesgrave, (George Shomas. esq.)

WOODCHESTER, (Glouc.) a considerable village, where there is an extensive manufactory of broad cloth. In the vicinity some interesting remains of Roman tessellated pavement have been discovered. Population 845, almost the whole of whom are employed in the woollen manufacture.

Bankers.] Paul Wathen and Co, draw on Bernard and Co. London.

Dist. from London 104 m. from Stroud 2 m.

WOODSTOCK, (Oxf.) is a town of great antiquity, in a pleasant situation, and noted for its manufacture of fine washed leather gloves, and polished steel watch chains of excellent workmanship. It seems to have derived its name from the feature of the country, Wudestue, a woody place. This town sent members to two parliaments in Edward I's reign, and in the first three parliaments of queen Mary, and afterwards the 13th of Elizabeth, and has continued so to do from that period. It is a corporation town, in which is a noble church, with a square stone tower, containing 8 bells. It has a school which was founded the 27th of Elizabeth, by Mr. Richard Cromwell, and 3 alms houses; and 6 alms houses were built and endowed by the duchess of Marlborough. Here are also annual horse races. Blenheim house, which is contiguous to the town, is a noble seat of the Marlborough family, granted by queen Anne, with the concurrence of parliament, to the duke and his heirs, as a testimonial of the national sense of his splendid military achievements. We must limit our account, with recommending the house and park, which is 11 miles in circuit to the stranger's attention. Population 1419. It is 62 m. from London, 8 m. from Oxford, 11 m. from Chipping Norton, and 194

m. to Moreton in the Marsh, in the road to Pershore and Worcester.

Market and Fairs.] Its mar. is on Tues. and it has fairs on the 2d Tues. after Feb. 8, Apr. 3, Whit. Tues. Aug. 2, Oct. 2, Tues. after Nov. 1, Dec. 1, and 17.

Banker.] Cox and Co. who draw on Jones, Loyd, and Co.

Post.] The mail for London goes out between 10 and 11 at night, and arrives at 5 in the m. and letters are delivered at 9.

Inns.] Marlborough Arms, and the Bear.

Coaches.] From White Horse, Fetter-lane, Mon. Wed. and Fri. at 8 m. and Belle Sauvage, Ludgate hill, Tu. Th. and Sat. at $\frac{1}{2}$ p. 7 m. Numerous Birmingham and other coaches run through daily.

Haggons.] From the Bull, Holborn, every Tu. and Th. noon, and from the Bell, Warwick-lane, every Thurs. aft. at 3.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Adjoining on the l. is Blenheim-house, above mentioned, Tackley park, (Lady Gardiner,) 3 m. on the r. and Rowsham, (Sir Clement Cotterell Dormer,) 2 m. beyond it, Middle Aston, (Fran. Page, esq.) near 2 m. farther, Glympton park, (Miss Wheates,) a m. from Kidlington, and at Kidlington, (Edward Gore, esq.) at 4 m. distant, and Ditchley House, (Hon. Mr. Dillon,) on the left.

WOOLER, or WOLLER. (Northum.) is situate in the N. part of the county, and scarce 13 m. from the river Tweed, where it passes into Scotland. It is near the river Till, and but a small dist. from the famous Cheviot hills, one of which can be seen 60 m. and near them was a free chase, and noted in the old ballad of Chevy Chase, famous for the battle between the English and Scots under Percy and Douglas. The town contains several streets, and is a place of great resort for invalids to drink goats' milk and whey. The church has been rebuilt on an eminence; but the old church was on the other side of the river. Chillingham castle, the seat of the earl of Tankerville, is 3 m. on the r. of Wooler Haugh Head; the park is well stocked, and they have a species of wild cattle, all white but their ears and tips of their horns, which are brown, and their mouths black. These are very fierce till subdued by hunger; and their flesh is excellent. There is an ancient entrenchment at the head of the park, called Roscastle. It is distant 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from London, about 13 m. from the

river Tweed, near Berwick, 12 from Whittingham, 31 from Morpeth.

Market Town and Fairs.] Its mar. is on Thurs. and the fairs on May. 4, and Oct. 17.

Post.] This is a post town.

Inns.] At Wooler Haugh Head, 12 m. on this side the George; but no inn of note for carriages at Wooler.

Gentlemen's Seats.] On this side on the l. near Wooler Haugh Head, is Roddam, (late Adm. Roddam;) Ilderton, (Saunderson Ilderton, esq.) Lilburn Tower, (Henry Collingwood, esq.) on the r. and on the l. of Wooler Haugh Head, is Earl (Rob. Selby, esq.) and on the r. of Wooler is Westwood, (John Ord, esq.) about 2 m. and 1 m. farther, Towberry, (T. Barstow, esq.)

WOOLWICH, (Kent.) is a m. t. on the S. bank of the Thames, which for more than 2 centuries has been established a royal dock yard, under the immediate inspection of the navy board. The ship *Harry Grace de Dieu* is said to have been built here in the year 1539, and the Elizabeth, when that queen was present at the launch. All the necessary buildings, slips, docks, &c. for a dock yard, are here met with. An extensive rope walk for the largest cables; and the park and warren for proving and storing cannon and gunpowder, are contiguous to the town. Cartridges, &c. for charging bombs, carcasses, &c. are made up in the laboratory here. A royal military academy has been established here more than 60 years, for instructing young gentlemen in the principles of fortification and the other branches of military science. It has successively suffered by fire, in May 1802, in Oct. 1803, in April 1804, and in June the same year the Preston sheer hulk was consumed here by lightning; a similar accident occurred to a transport here in Aug. 1806. The church was rebuilt in 1734, and is a handsome brick edifice. The Devil's House, on the opposite side of the Thames, is part of this parish, and of the county of Kent, where was formerly a chapel with some houses, and an extent of land of about 500 acres. Ships of any rate may lie here with safety at all times; and the course of the river being here due E. and W. for 3 m. is the cause of very strong tides. Here is an alms-house for widows; and the number of inhabitants is 17,054 exclusive of the military and engineer corps which are always here. It is 22 m. from London, and 34 m. from Greenwich, and 44 m. from Deptford.

Market, &c.] It has a good market for provisions on Fri. and being within the limits of the 2d. post, has 3 deliveries every day. except Sun. The Crown and Anchor here is a very good inn, and there are abundance of others in the town.

Coaches.] Go daily from the George and Gate, Gracechurch-street, at $\frac{1}{4}$ p. 9 m. from No. 11, Gracechurch-street, at $\frac{1}{4}$ p. 9, and 6; from the Ship, Charing-cross, at 9, 11, 12, 3, $\frac{1}{4}$ p. 3 and 8, besides which numerous other coaches and heavy carriages are continually passing to and from London, Sundays not excepted.

Bankers.] Messrs Budgen and Co. draw on Masterman and Co. London.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Near the town is the seat of Sir Thomas Wilson; but Sir Sampson Gideon's house, farther distant, near Brith, for its view of the river Thames and its floating habitations, with the county of Essex on one side, and the diversified landscape and prospects on the other, ought not to be unnoticed by the curious traveller.

WORCESTER, (Worc.) the county town and city from whence the county derives its title, is situated on the left, or eastern bank of the river Severn, nearly in the centre of the county. It is a very antient place, and was very early formed into an episcopal see; but the progress of its cathedral, and the palace and other ecclesiastical buildings here, our limits forbid us to enlarge upon. The music meeting here in 1788, was honoured with the royal presence, during his Majesty's residence at Cheltenham; and the stately window of the W. front was erected here the following year, to commemorate the visit. The beautiful E. window was built in 1792; and indeed the whole of the building, notwithstanding the mutilations it has suffered, both in its exterior and interior, merits a very minute attention, from the modern improvements which have been effected. The different periods of its erection naturally produced a great variety of style; but it nevertheless presents a grand and venerable appearance, in the form of a double cross, and thus exhibits a good specimen of the truly gothic taste. The body of king John, which had been interred here in 1215, was found in Lady's chapel here in 1797, and, after being seen for a part of 2 days by some thousands of people, was restored and closed up as before. As an antient city, it perhaps equals, if not exceeds in regularity of plan, and spaciousness of streets, most other cities in the

kingdom; and the various avenues to it are progressively improving, with the double object both of convenience and health. This city has nine parish churches, besides the cathedral, two out-parishes and other liberties; and the population in 1811 was 13,814. For convenience and elegance this city can boast of many distinguished public buildings; the Guildhall, new market place, the infirmary, the house of industry, the theatre, and the new bridge, demand a special attention. In its trade and manufactures too, it has some claim to notice; though it has lost its woollen trade, for which it was formerly famous. But the glove trade, the china manufactory, the hop trade, and the distillery, are carried on to great extent. A few years ago, the carpet manufactory formed a very considerable object in the trade of this city; but latterly, it has very much declined. Of the celebrated antient castle here, scarcely anything now remains. The walks, in the neighbourhood of the city are very pleasant; and the bishops palace is charmingly situated on a fine eminence, on the eastern bank of the Severn, which river greatly contributes to the wealth of the place. The Worcester and Birmingham canal begins at Worcester. It is governed by a mayor and 6 aldermen, (who are justices,) and other officers, and sends 2 members to parliament. It contains several alms houses and charity schools; and queen Elizabeth founded a grammar school here for the classical education of 12 boys. It has hackney coaches and chairs, and rates for watermen, both up and down the Severn, with regulated prices, as well as London. Worcester has been famed for being the native place of many eminent men, both antient and modern; amongst the former were Wm. of Worcester, and Florence of Worcester, and among the latter Dr. Hicks, dean of Worcester, Mr. M. T. White, the architect, the celebrated John Baskerville, printer, and Dr. Wall, &c. &c. On the r. is a road to Droitwich, Kidderminster and Bewdley; and having crossed the Severn, another road on the right to Bewdley and Tenbury, and on the l. to Upton and Ledbury. It is 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from London by way of Woodstock, and 100 m. by way of Cheltenham 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Tewkesbury, 14 m. from Bromyard, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Droitwich, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Bromsgrove, 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Birmingham, 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ from Gloucester 16 m. from Alcester, 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Hereford, but 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. by way of Bromyard, 10 m.

from Kidderminster, 16½ m. from Ledbury, and 26½ m. from Wolverhampton.

Markets and Fairs.] It has 3 markets, on Mon. Wed. and Sat. of which 2 are toll free, viz. the 2d Mon. in Feb. and the 1st Mon. in the months of May, June, July, and Nov. Its fairs are the Sat. before Palm Sun. the Sat. in Easter week, Aug. 15, Sep. 19, and the 1st Mon. in Dec. About St. John's in Bedwardine, one of the out parishes, is a fair on Fri. before Palm Sun. when the mayor and aldermen of Worcester, with their proper officers, walk thro' it in procession.

Bankers.] Mess. Berwick, Lechmere, Washland & Co. the old Worcester bank, and Mess. Farley, Wakeman and Co. both of whom draw on Roberts and Co. and Attwood and Co. on Spooner and Co.

Post.] The post goes out from London, every afternoon except Sat. at 3, and returns every day except Mon. about noon. The Birmingham or N. post goes out at 4 every morning to all the counties in the N. of England, N. Wales, Scotland, and the N. of Ireland; and comes in every even. at 9. The Bristol or W. post goes out every even. at 8½ to Tewkesbury, Gloucester, Bath, S. Wales, and the S. of Ireland, Somersetshire, Wiltshire, Devonshire, and Cornwall; and comes in every m. at 5. The Hereford post goes out, after the London mail arrives, every Tu. Th. and Sat. through Ledbury, and comes in from thence every Mon. Wed. and Fri. noon. The Kidderminster post goes out every morn. at 4 to Bewdley, Dudley, &c. and after the arrival of the London mail, the Leominster and Upton posts, and to Bromyard and Radnorshire are dispatched.

Inns.] The Angel, Bell, Crown, Hop-pole, Star and Garter, Unicorn, and Rein Deer.

Coaches.] Bath Coach (from the Crown Inn) goes out every Tues. Th. and Sat. morn. at 6; comes in Mon. Wed. and Fri. evenings, at 8. Birmingham Mail, goes out every morn. at 4, from the Star and Garter; comes in every even. at 8. Birmingham coach, goes out every morn. at 8. (Sundays excepted) from the Star and Garter; returns to Worcester about 1 o'clock in the aft. Birmingham light coach (the Jupiter) arrives at the Star and Garter, every Tues. Thurs. and Sun. morn. at 8 o'clock; and returns at 9 the same aft. Birmingham coach, goes out every day (except Sun.) at ½ past 2 in the aft. from the Unicorn; comes in every morning at 8 o'clock.

Bristol mail, every night at ½ past 8, from the Star and Garter; comes in at 4 o'clock every morn. Bristol coach, from the Star and Garter, every Tu. Th. and Sat. morn. at ½ past 8, and returns same aft. at 2, and goes on to Birmingham; Bristol coach, from the Unicorn, every morn. (Sun. excepted) at 8 o'clock; returns every aft. at 2; Chester and Holyhead coach, every Tues. Thurs. and Sat. morn. from the Hop Pole, at 6 o'clock; comes in every Mon. Wed. and Fri. even. at 6 o'clock; Hereford mail, arrives at the Unicorn, every Mon. Wed. and Fri. morn. at 11 o'clock, returns Tues. Thurs. and Sat. at noon, from the Office, Bell-yard; Leominster coach, Sunday, Wed. and Fri. morn. about 11 o'clock; comes in Tuesday, Thurs. and Sat. morn. at half past 11; Ludlow mail, arrives at the Star and Garter, every Sunday Wed. Thurs. and Fri. at 12 o'clock, returns same aft. at 1; Ludlow coach from the Crown Inn, every Tues. aft. at half past 1; A coach from Lond. to Aberystwith, goes twice a week, Wednesday and Sat. Shrewsbury coach, from the Star and Garter, every Mon. Wed. and Fri. morn. at 7 o'clock, returns Sun. and Tues. Shrewsbury coach, from the Hop-Pole Inn, every Tues. Thurs. and Sat. morn. at 6 o'clock; returns every Mon. Wed. and Fri. even. at 6; Oxford Light coach, from the Star and Garter, every Mon. Wed. and Fri. morn. at 7 o'clock; returns Tues. Thurs. and Sat. even. at ½ past 7; a Bewdley mail cart, sets out every morning at 4 o'clock, by which parcels, &c. are forwarded.

Waggons.] Birmingham waggons (Ashmore's) come in and go out every Tues. Fri. and Sat. morn. from the warehouse in Angel-st. Birmingham, ditto, from the Pack-Horse, every Sat. Bristol ditto, (Ashmore's) go out every Mon. Thurs. and Fri. morn. to the White Lion Inn, St. Thomas's street, Bristol, and return to Worcester Tu. Wed. and Sat. morn. to Ledbury (Moler's) waggon, from Angel-st. every day to Hereford, Hay, Bulth, Brecon, and all parts of South Wales; and to Bromyard every Sat. night; Droitwich ditto, goes out on Mon. Wed. and Sat. about 4 o'clock in the aft. from the Bush Tavern, Cross; Dudley ditto, (Smith's) from Friar-st. Worcester, every Fri. even. arrives there next day, and returns to Worcester on Sun. morn. London ditto, (Barden's and Co.) from their warehouse, Angel Street, (late Goulding and Shirley,) goes out every Tues. even. at 8 o'clock, to the Castle and Falcon, Aldersgate Street, and Saracen's Head, Snowhill;

arrives there at 6 o'clock on Sat. m. returns same day at noon, arrives at Worcester, every Wed. m. London do. (Burden's and Co.) goes out every Fri. ev. at 5 o'clock, to the Castle and Falcon, Aldersgate-st. and Bull and Mouth; arrives there at 6 o'clock on Tues. m. returns same day at noon, and arrives at Worcester Sat. m. Kidderminster do. (Burden's and Co.) goes out every Wed. noon; arrives at their warehouse, Vicar-street, Kidderminster, same ev. and returns to Worcester on Fri. m. Kidderminster do. (Burden's and Co.) goes out every Sat. noon and ev. returns to Worcester on Tu. m. London do. (Smith's) goes from Friar-st. Worcester, every Mon. ev. and arrives at the Bull and Mouth inn, London, on Fri. night; returns for Worcester on Sat. mornings, and arrives on Wed. mornings. London do. (Jolly's) from the Pack Horse inn, Worcester, every Fri. and returns same ev. For these particulars we are indebted to Mr. Eaton's concise, but very interesting "History of Worcester."

Water Conveyances.] Wherries and barges go almost daily to Bewdley, Bridgenorth, Gloucester, Shrewsbury, Tewkesbury, &c. and at every full and change of the moon, there are several trows, which regularly sail to Bristol.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Barbourn house, (Geo Cooke, esq.) is beyond the city on the l. and on the r. Blankets (-Spratt, esq.) half a mile farther; Perdisswell house (Hen. Wakeman, esq.) 2 miles farther, and Claines on the l. (Rich. Yeoman, esq.) Its vicinity indeed abounds with mansions and seats, particularly to the N. and NW. of which we shall only mention Hartlebury Castle, nearly in the road to Kidderminster, the residence of the Bishops of Worcester, deemed one of the handsomest episcopal palaces in the kingdom.

WORCESTERSHIRE is an inland co. of a very irregular form, having also many of its detached parts within the limits of the surrounding counties. The length of it from N. to S. may be deemed about 36 miles, and the breadth at about 28; and is bounded on the N. by Shropshire and Staffordshire, on the E. by Warwickshire, on the S. by Gloucestershire, and on the W. by Herefordshire. It is divided into 7 hundreds, and contains one city, 10 market towns, 125 parishes, 21,000 houses, and about 160,546 inhabitants.

Air, Soil, Face of the Country, Productions, &c.] The air of this co. in general is very good and healthy; and the soil, particularly in the vales

and meadows, very rich and fertile. The hills, for the most part, have a gradual easy ascent, the Malvern hills excepted, near the SW. limit, on which are fed large flocks of sheep, the valleys more especially abounding with corn and strong grazing grounds. The Licky hills to the N. and the Bredon hills on the SE. and Aberley hill to the NW. give much diversity to the aspect of this county. Besides the common productions of corn and cattle, it is noted for its wool, cyder, perry, and hops, besides the saltery at Droitwich. In the year 1801, above 46,000 pockets of hops were sold in Worcester market only, which has been estimated at three-fifths of the produce of the surrounding plantations, and thus making the whole estimate about 76 or 77,000 pockets, though the crop on an average scarcely exceeds half the quantity. On the Malvern hills, near the borders of Herefordshire, are 2 medicinal springs, one of them being recommended for disorders of the eyes, and the other for cancer.

Rivers, &c.] The Severn and the Avon are the two principal rivers of this county, the former rising out of Plynlimmon hill, and passing through Shropshire and Worcestershire, is navigable for barges considerably above Worcester, and the latter traverses the SE. part of this county, and falls into the Severn at Tewkesbury, on the northern limit of Gloucestershire. The Stour from the N. and the Teme or Tend from the NW. contribute their streams to swell the Severn: the latter joins it below Worcester, and the other above near Hartlebury Castle. By means of these, the manufactures and trade of this county are conveyed to the distant parts of the kingdom. These, and the lesser rivers, afford plenty of fish, and the Severn is noted for its lampreys. At Stourport, near Kidderminster, about 10 miles up the Severn, the Staffordshire canal forms a junction with that river; and a centre of inland commerce was opened in 1771 in a rude barren waste, at an expence of 105,000*l.* which now presents a most lively picture of busy traffic and the most active industry, with every scene of a little sea port.

Market Towns.] These are Worcester, Evesham, Tenbury, Stourbridge, Droitwich, Pershore, Bewdley, Bromsgrove, Kidderminster and Upton.

Members of Parliament, Diocese, &c.] This county sends 9 members to parliament, 2 of which are for the county, and 7 each for the city of Worcester, and towns of Evesham and Droitwich,

and 1 for Bewdley, and pays or lately paid 9 parts to the land tax before the redemption. There are only 3 other small counties, Huntingdon, Rutland, and Monmouth, where the land tax is nearly proportioned to the members. It is in the diocese of Worcester and province of Canterbury, and within what is called the Oxford Circuit.

WORKINGTON, (Cumb.) a small sea-port and market town, on the W. side of the county, where the Derwent and Cocker unite in one channel to fall into the sea. The trout and salmon taken here are noted; and we are informed that they are conveyed instantly on horses to London, which are frequently changed, and travel night and day. The old part of the town is irregularly built, without regard to the natural situation, and has but a mean appearance; and though it is a very improving place, from its trade in coals, which are shipped off here, and the iron works at Seaton, uniformity has made no part of the plan, and with the exception of Portland-square, the site of a very eligible market place for grain, &c. since unhappily removed; the wild disorder of the buildings has a very grotesque appearance to strangers. In a town consisting of nearly 6000 people, it seems surprising that such a disregard to method and system should have prevailed so extremely. It has only one parish church, which is a very handsome structure, rebuilt so late as in 1770; the rectory is valued at 800*l.* per annum and the parsonage is in a most delightful situation. The Kirk of Scotland, the Roman catholics, independents, and the methodists, have each a place of public worship; but except a small theatre, and a butchers' shambles lately erected, it has no other public buildings worth notice. Here is a Sunday school, and a dispensary for the sick poor, which would probably be of greater benefit, if the medical practitioners were on a permanent establishment. A public library has been recently established; and to the coffee room, which has the London and provincial newspapers, all respectable strangers have free admission. The coal trade here, dug from the estates of J. C. Curwen, esq. and Lord Viscount Lowther, but especially the former, gives employment to a large portion of the people; ship-building, sail-cloth, and the muslin manufactory, are also conducted here, with large breweries, and much trade in timber. It has been long famous for its thread; but the introduction of inferior linen yarn, has of late been the subject of much complaint.

In the vicinity of this town Mr. Curwen has erected a village, in which is a large wood yard, where the wood work for his extensive collieries is prepared. In this village there is a school for girls, who are taught reading, writing, knitting, and needle-work, under the direction of Mrs. Curwen. The fine piece of ground called the Cloffocks, formerly used for horse races, has been lately disused; yet still exhibits a scene of riot and idleness on Easter Tuesday annually. A handsome stone bridge of 3 arches, over the Derwent, was erected here in 1763, and a mile beyond it are the Seaton iron works, which are well worth the attention of the curious, and are liberally shewn to strangers. The road near it on the left turns off to Whitehaven. It is 311 m. from London, 8 m. from Cockermouth, 19½ m. from Keswick, 8 m. from Whitehaven, 6 from Maryport, and 33 from Carlisle.

Markets and Fairs.] The principal market is on Wed. but it has a lesser one for provisions on Sat. It has 2 fairs annually, on the Wed. before Holy Thurs. and Oct. 18, but Cockermouth fairs, which are more frequent and more antient, seem to prevent these from attaining much celebrity.

Post.] The post arrives every ev. both from London (except Tu.) and from the N. (except Th.) about 8, and leaves the town at 8.

Inns.] The Green Dragon in Portland-square for travellers and families, and the Curwen Arms.

Coaches.] The Royal Sailor sets off from the Green Dragon, Workington, every day, at ½ past 5 o'clock aft. for Whitehaven; and for Carlisle every day at 9 in the morn. the Good Intent, from Kendal, arrives at the Green Dragon, Workington, every Tues. Thurs. and Sat. at ½ past 4 o'clock, aft. for Whitehaven; and leaves Workington, for Kendal, every Wed. Fri. and Sun. at 10 in the morn. Volunteer, from Penrith, arrives at the Green Dragon, Workington, every Mon. Wed. and Fri. at ½ past 6 o'clock in the even. for Whitehaven; and leaves every Tues. Thurs. and Sat. at 10 in the morn. There are also carriers to Whitehaven, Carlisle, Maryport, Workington and other places.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Workington Hall (J. C. Curwen, esq.) is a large and ancient quadrangular building, with an extensive demesne, which is noted for its fine cattle; to which Mary, queen of Scots repaired, after her flight from Dunbar castle, the room where she slept being still called the Queen's Chamber.

WORKSOP, (Nott.) is near the W.

side of the county, near which is the course of the Chesterfield canal to join the Trent, to the north-west of which, within the parish, are the Shire Oaks, so named from one spreading oak, whose branches were said to overshadow a small portion of 5 counties, Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, and Yorkshire. It is near the head of the small river Ryton, and is noted for its malt and liquorice. Leland says it was anciently called Radeford, and now consists principally of two streets. It had formerly a priory, of which the ancient church is still in existence, and is a fine old building, well deserving the traveller's notice. On the W. is a circular entrenchment on a hill, the site of the ancient castle, which commanded a branch of the river. On the left is a road to Chesterfield, and a m. beyond is another to Sheffield. It is 14½ m. from London, 22 m. from Newark, 22 m. from Tickhill, 18 m. from Sheffield, 17 from Doncaster, 17 m. from Gainsborough, 8 from Mansfield, and 22 m. from Alfreton.

Market and Fairs.] Its mar. is on Wed. and the fairs are March 20, May 20, June 21, and Oct. 5.

Banker.] White and Co. who draw on Prescott and Co.

Post.] Arrives at 6 aft. and goes out at 10 even.

Inns.] The George, and Red Lion.

Coaches and Waggon.] The Doncaster coaches pass through this t. A fly waggon leaves the Bull and Mouth, Bull and Mouth-st. every aft. at 4, and the White Horse, Cripplegate, daily at noon, and Blossoms inn, Lawrence-lane, daily at 6 aft. besides some others.

Gentlemen's Seats.] On this side on the right are Thoresby Park (Lord Newark), and Clumber Park (Duke of Newcastle); on the left are Welbeck abbey (Duke of Portland), and Work-sop manor (Duke of Norfolk). The last was burnt down above 40 years ago, and has since been rebuilt in a style of magnificence; and the pleasure grounds near it are laid out with great taste.

WORSTED or WORSTED. (Norf.) in the E. part of the county is remarkable for the invention of first twisting woollen yarn thread, from hence called Worsted. It has likewise a manufacture of worsted stuffs; and of stocking both knit and wove. It is 123 m. dist. from London, 4 from Alysham, and 1½ from Norwich. Population 619.

Market and Fair.] It has a mar. on Sat. and a fair on the 12th of May. At Scotto, to the S. W. of Worsted, is a fair on Easter Tues.

Carrier.] There is one goes to Nor-

wich every Friday and returns every Sat.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Worsted Hall (Sir G. B. Brograve, bart.) and on the are Sprowston (T. W. Smith, esq.) Rackheath (Ed. Stracey, esq.) Wroxham Hall (Bartlett Garney, esq.) and the Rev. Dr. Collyer's house

WORTHING, (Sussex) originally a poor fishing village, has of late years become a fashionable watering place, and now contains several very handsome buildings. The lovers of retirement prefer this spot to the bustle and noise of Brighton, whence it is 11 m. dist. Here are two respectable libraries, and commodious warm baths, a fine sheltered beach, which will allow bathing even in the most stormy weather. The church is at Broadwater, about 1 m. dist. but there is a commodious chapel for the independents in the village. A mackerel fishery is carried on here in the spring, and a herring fishery in the autumn. Population, (returned with Broadwater) 2894.

Fairs.] July 20, 21, and 22.

Post.] Comes in about 10, and goes out at 3.

Inns.] New Inn, New Steyne Hotel, Old Nelson, and Sea House Hotel.

Coaches.] From the Bull, Holborn, daily at 6 morn. from the Golden Cross, Charing Cross, at 6 morn. daily, and every other even. at 8 (during summer only) from Spread Eagle, Gracechurch Street, at 6 morn. from White Horse, Fetter-lane, ¼ before 6, and from the George and Gate, Gracechurch-st. at 6 morn.

WORTLEY, (Yorks. W. R.) a populous village, noted for the abundance of tobacco pipe clay, which it produces. Population, 2336. Dist. from London 192 m. 3 from Leeds, and 8 from Bradford.

WOTTON BASSET, (Wilts) is a corporation and mar. t. in the N. part of the county, and takes its additional name from its ancient lords, as it does its real name from Wood town, or Wodeton, being in the vicinity of Bradon forest. It is a corporate town, and has a mayor, 2 aldermen, and 12 capital burgesses. The houses are chiefly thatched. Some cloth is made here, and it has a small charity school. It sends 2 members to parliament which was warmly contested in 1784; but the two proprietors have since agreed to return each one member. It is 88½ m. from London by way of Highworth and Swindon, 64 m. from the latter place, and 13 m. from the former, 13 m. from Chippenham, 19 m. from Faringdon, 27 m. from Bath, 7½ m.

from Cricklade, 14 m. from Cirencester, 10½ m. from Calne, and 48 m. from Devizes. Population 1390.

Market and Fairs.] It has a mar. on Tues. fairs March 29, May 3, and Oct 4.

Post.] This is a post town.

Inn.] The Royal Oak.

Banker.] Messrs. Large and Co. draw on Perring and Co. London.

Post.] Mail arrives at 2 aft. and goes out at 11 morn.

Gentlemen's Seats.] At the entrance of the t. on the right is Limekiln house, the seat of Mrs. Watts.

WOTTON-UNDER-EDGE, (Glouc.) towards the S. part of the county is a populous borough and mar. t. in a very pleasant situation, on an eminence, and is governed by a mayor and 12 aldermen. This parish which is 12 m. in circuit, has been long famed for its cloth manufacture, one house only employing near 1000 persons. The population in 1811 was 1390. The church is a large and handsome structure; and there are 2 free schools, one of them for the classics, and liberally endowed. Here is also an almshouse for 6 poor men and as many poor women, founded by Hugh Perry, esq. who supplied the town with water at his own sole expence. The interest of 1000l. for relieving the poor, and putting out apprentices, has also been left by Sir Jonathan Dawes. About 4 m. short of the town is a road on the right to Gloucester, and on the left to Bath. It is 107 m. by Cirencester and Minching Hampton from London, 9 m. from the latter place, and 19 from the former, 20 m. from Bristol, 3½ m. from Dursley, 10 from Tetbury, 19 from Gloucester, and 10 from Thornbury.

Market and Fairs.] Its market is on Fri. and it has a fair on the 25th of Sept.

Banker.] Messrs. G. Austin and Son draw on Glyn and Co. London.

Post.] Here is a post in and out daily.

Inns, &c.] The Star, Swan, and White Lion, and there are carriers weekly to Gloucester, Bath, and Bristol.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Bradley House (Thomas Nemes, esq.) contiguous to the town, Tortworth Court (Lord Ducie), about 4 m. on this side to the left, and New House (— Purnel, esq.) about 3 m. beyond to the left.

WRAGBY, (Linc.) is a mar. t. nearly in the centre of the county, between Lincoln and Horncastle, and is pleasantly seated on a small stream which falls into the Witham, after it has obtained an E. or S. E. direction towards

Boston. Wragby was antiently part of the Barony of Trusbut, from the last male heir of which family it was conveyed to that of Manners, and from this by marriage to Geo. Villiers Duke of Buckingham; who obtained a charter from Charles II. for a weekly market and two annual fairs. Population 509. Here are a free school endowed with about 30l. per ann. and alms houses for 6 clergymen's widows and for 6 others, attached to which is a neat chapel, consecrated for their use by Bishop Gardener, July 18, 1697. A r. turns off on the right here to Horncastle. It is 138½ m. from London, 10 from Lincoln, 12 m. from Market Rasen, 30½ m. from Great Grimsby.

Market and Fairs.] It has a mar. on Thurs. and two considerable fairs on Holy Thurs. and Sep. 29.

Post.] The post comes in 3 times a week from Lincoln, viz. Sun. Wed. and Fri. even.

Inns.] The Nag's Head, and White Lion.

Waggons &c.] Two waggons pass through weekly from London, we believe from the Red Lion, Aldersgate Street, and Saracen's Head, Friday Street, on Mon. and Fri. about noon. There is also a carrier to Horncastle.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Goltho Hall (Cha. Mainwaring, esq.) on the right; and Holton lodge (T. Caldicott, esq.) 3 m. on the left. Beyond it about 2 m. Panton House (Edmund Turner, esq.) on the right of the Louth road (Mr. T. is proprietor of nearly all the t.) on the l. is Hanton (G. R. Henneage, esq.)

WREXHAM, (Denb.) is a large and handsome m. t. on the W. side of the river Dee, which separates this county from Cheshire, near the N. E. angle, and is delightfully situated in a fertile country, adjoining the Vale Royal of Cheshire. The buildings are generally good; and the church is an elegant structure of 178 feet in length, and nearly one third in breadth, the tower being 135 feet high, and 22 square adorned on 3 sides with many statues. The interior merits attention for its carved work, altar, and ancient arms of British and Saxon princes. It was formerly collegiate, and is of the age of Hen. VII. but was made a prison in the civil wars for the parliament. An agricultural society was established here in 1796. It has a considerable trade in flannels; and a cannon foundry, with manufactures of military instruments, in its vicinity. It has an excellent free school, and a convenient town hall. There are two large meeting houses, in one of which they preach Welsh and English alternately. Po-

pulation 3006. On the right is a r. from hence to Holt and Chester, and on the left to Oswestry and Ruthin. It is 188 m. from London, 16 m. from Ellesmere, 12 from Chester, 15 from Oswestry, and 16 from Ruthin.

Markets and Fairs.] Its mar. are on Mon. and Thurs. the latter being the principal one; and its fairs are on March, 23, Holy Thurs. June 6, and Sept. 19. The fair on March 23d lasts 9 days: the Welsh bring flannels, linen, linsey walseys, horse, sheep, and black cattle. Other dealers bring Irish linens, Yorkshire and other wools, with every possible kind of Sheffield, Birmingham, and Manchester goods. Two squares are fitted up with booths and temporary shops.

Bankers.] Richard Lloyd draws on Smith and Co. and James Kenrick on Lubbock and Co.

Post.] Arrives at 5 morn. departs at 4 aft.

Inns.] Eagles, and Red Lion.

Coach.] Goes from Bull and Mouth, Bull and Mouth street, daily 4 before 3.

Waggons.] One from Blossoms Inn, Lawrence Lane, on Wed. and Fri. aft. at 6.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Brun-y-grog (J. Edgworth, esq.) on the right about 2 m. on this side the town, and on the right of the t. 1 m. Elyn Hall (Mrs. Jones), Erding (P. Yorke, esq.) 1½ m. on the left Acton Park (Sir Foster Cunliffe, bart.) 1 m. beyond the town on the right formerly, the seat of Lord Chancellor Jefferies' father.

WRINGTON, (Somer.) is situate amongst the Mendip hills to the S. of Bristol, and is a pretty good town, having a brook running through it which supplies a mill for the use of the manor house. It contains 1109 inhabitants; and has a handsome church, with a lofty tower; and here is a small charity school. Abundance of teazles grow in the neighbourhood, which form a species of trade from their use in dressing cloth; and some lapis calaminaris is dug and prepared near the town. The philosopher John Locke, esq. was born here in a house on the N. side of the church yard. In the two adjoining parishes on the W. is a curious custom for the use of some common lands, which are yearly apportioned by lot on the Sun. before Old Midsummer, which our limits preclude us from describing. This parish contains about 6000 acres of inclosed ground, and about 3000 acres of common or uninclosed ground. The remains of a cross are to be seen in the mar. place. It is about 12 m. nearly

S. from Bristol, between two hills on the N. E. and S. W. which is the nearest town within our plan to be noticed.

Market and Fair.] It has a mar. on Tu. which is well supplied with corn, &c. and a fair on Michaelmas day.

Inn.] The White Hart.

Waggons, &c.] There are two carriers to the Queen's Head, Redcliff, Bristol, every day except Mon. and Thurs.

Gentlemen's Seats.] On the right between Bristol and Wrington is Barrow Court, E. Gore, esq. and on the left Barrow House, J. Bettington, esq.

WROTHAM, (Kent) formerly a mar. t. is now a populous village with a large church, containing 16 stalls, which are supposed to have been built for the clergy who were anciently in attendance on the Archbishops of Canterbury; who formerly had a palace here. Population 613.

Fair.] April 23.

Inn.] Bull.

Coach.] Goes daily from the George, Borough, at 7 morn. and 2 aft. (Sun. excepted) and on Wed. and Sat. at 6 even.

Gentleman's Seat.] Here is the rectory House, Rev. G. Moore.

WYCOMBE CHIPPING or **HIGH WYCOMBE**, (Bucks.) is a borough and corporate town, somewhat large, though containing only one principal street, with some branches or lesser ones, and supposed to derive its name from a small stream which glides through the low meadow grounds into the Thames. On each side of it are some pleasant hills, shaded with woods. It is governed by a mayor and 19 aldermen and other officers, and sends 2 members to parliament. Population of the town and parish 3628. A free grammar school was founded here by Q. Elizabeth. Here was also an hospital for lepers, and another for a master, brethren, and sisters, which was rebuilt in 1684. It has a large church, and has many very good inns for accommodating travellers. Near it are several paper and corn mills. In 1724 a Roman pavement about 9 feet square, was discovered in a meadow of the earl of Shelburne, now marquis of Lansdown, and some Roman coins. On the right of the town a road turns to Amerasia or Agmondesham, and on the left to Great Marlow. It is 29 m. from London, 5½ from Beaconsfield, 14 from Uxbridge, 13½ from Tetworth, 25½ m. from Oxford.

Market Day and Fair.] It has a plentiful mar. on Fri. and its fair is on the 25th of Sept.

Inns.] The Red Lion.

Coaches.] Go daily from the Old Bell, Holbrom, at 3 aft. and from White Horse, Fetter Lane, Mon. Wed. and Fri. at 8 morn.

Post.] The mail arrives about 12 morning and goes out about 3 morning.

Banker.] Thomas Edmonds draws on Barclay and Co.

Waggons.] From the George, Snow-hill, every Tuesday and Friday at noon, and another the same days at 2; and from the Bell, Warwick lane, every Wednesday, and Saturday, at 11 morning.

Gentlemen's Seats.] On the left is a seat of Lord Carrington, and on the right of Lady Cunningham; and on the right of West Wycombe, the Rev. Mr. Levett, and on the l. the Marquis of Donegal.

WYMONDHAM (Norf.) or WYNDHAM, is a large and extensive place to the S. W. of Norwich, in which is a free grammar school of an ancient foundation, and a charity school for 30 children. This town enjoys the privilege of being exempt from serving at assizes or sessions. A great part of the inhabitants, who are about 1200 in number, have constant employment in making spigots and fossets, spoons and other wooden ware. The E. part of the Abbey church at the dissolution was made parochial, and on the church steeple in 1549, Wm. Kett, a native of the place, but hostile to its welfare, was hanged. Kett, was a tanner and disturbed the county of Norfolk during Edward the 6th's reign, but was finally defeated by the Earl of Warwick. His partizans assembled in the neighbourhood, at Hethersett, under a tree called at that time the Oak of Reformation, which is still in existence

as is also the house in which he secreted himself after his defeat. The origin of this rebellion was the enclosure of a small portion of common land which irritated the mob, and the levelling principles current in the time of Richard II. prevailed amongst them. Their motto against the aristocracy was,

"When Adam delved and Eve span,
"Who was then a Gentleman.

In 1615 this town was set on fire, and 300 houses burnt; and in 1631, the plague made dreadful havoc here. It is 100 m. from London, 20 m. from Thetford, 9 m. from Norwich, and 6 m. from Attleburgh.

Market Day and Fairs.] It has a mar. on Fri. granted by King John in 1203, with a fair on Nov. 23, since changed to Feb. 2. Another grant of a fair on May-day has been changed to May 6; another for Sept. 8, the days before and after, is now confined to Sept. 7.

Post.] The mail arrives about 10 morn. and goes out about 5 aft. The Norwich mail and other coaches (through Newmarket) run through this t.

Inn.] It has no inn which lets post horses.

Coaches.] There is a coach every aft. at 4 past 3 from the White Horse, Fetter Lane.

Waggons.] A waggon leaves the Bull in Bishopsgate Street, every Wed. and Sat. noon; and the White Horse, Cripplegate, the same days in the aft. and the Bull in Whitechapel, every Sat. aft. at 3.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Within a m. of it on the l. is a seat of Randall Burroughs, esq. and a m. beyond it on the l. is Kimberley Hall, (Lord Wodehouse,) and of J. Darrell, esq.

YAR

YAR

YARM or YARUM (Yorks.) on the river Tees, is at the N. limit of the co. Over the river here is an old stone bridge, which passes into the co. of Durham, but the river is navigable 5 m. higher up. It carries on some trade with London by water, for lead, corn, and butter, though it is but a small t. It has a handsome modern-built church with a painted window presented by Wm. Chaliner, esq. of York a native of the t. done by Pickett. Since the iron bridge over the Wear at Sunderland, Yarm has been a considerable thoroughfare t. It suffered from an

inundation of the Tees in 1701. It is a corporate t. though small; is 24½ m. from London, 4 from Stockton, 16½ m. from Hattlepool, 17 from Northallerton, 10 from Darlington, and 8 from Stokesley. Population, 1431.

Market Day and Fairs.] Its mar. is on Thurs. and it has fairs on Thurs. before April 6, Holy Thurs. Aug. 2, Oct. 19 and 20.

Post.] The post arrives every morning at 8 o'clock, and goes out 4 past 1.

Inns.] The George and Dragon.

Waggons.] A waggon leaves the

White Horse, Cripplegate, the Red Lion, Aldersgate, and the Saracen's Head, Friday street, every day at noon; and a fly waggon from the Bull and Mouth, Bull and Mouth street, every aft. at 4.

Gentlemen's Seats.] The Priarage (E. Meynell, esq.) on the right. At Thorton to the N. E. is the seat of Sir James Pennyman, bart.

YARMOUTH (isle of Wight) is a small sea port and borough on the N. side of the island towards the W. which was formerly of more importance than it is at present, its 3 churches being dwindled into one, though it is defended by a castle with a garrison. It has a quay where small vessels can load and unload; and the place contains a few genteel houses, and has a neat market house, with a hall over it. This town sends two members to parliament, who are chosen by the corporation. Population, 427. Supposing the passage over the water from Lymington to be 3 m. it will then be 98½ m. from London, and it is 10½ m. from Newport.

Market day and Fairs.] It has a market on Fri. and a fair on the 25th of July.

Post.] It is conveyed over the water from Lymington immediately after the London mail arrives, and returns the same aft.

Inns.] The Bugle, and George.

Gentleman's Seat.] At Yarmouth, the seat of the Rev. H. Burrard.

YARMOUTH, (Norf.) or **GREAT YARMOUTH**, to distinguish it from that part of the town which is situate on the S. side of the river Yare, is nearly at the eastern extremity of England, and at the mouth of the river which here falls into the British ocean. It divides this county, also from that of Suffolk, in which county Little Yarmouth is consequently found. It has long been known as one of the principal sea ports in England; and as a port and a fishing town it maintains a considerable rank, having nearly 18000 inhabitants; and also by exporting the corn and malt of the county as well as its various manufactures, and importing coal and timber and many foreign productions from the Baltic, Portugal, and the Mediterranean. The mackerel season in the spring, and the herring season in October and November, are also sources of wealth; especially the last, which are chiefly cured and dried here, and then dispersed at home, or exported. We shall not enlarge upon its ancient state, or by what steps it arrived to its present condition. It is a borough town, and sends 2 members to parlia-

ment; and the corporation has a court of record, wherein civil causes are tried for unlimited sums, and a court of admiralty, wherein they can, in some cases, try, condemn, and execute, without waiting for a warrant. The town is more than a mile long, and near half a mile broad; and has one of the most beautiful quays in Europe. Its church was founded soon after the conquest, and is a good sea mark. The chapel is a handsome modern building, supported by a levy of 1s. per chaldron on all coals consumed within the borough. The markets on Wednesday, and Saturday, have abundant supplies; and the market place is a handsome area, but deformed by an unconth and antique cross. It has been much frequented for sea bathing, and the place affords every convenience both for health and pleasure. Hospitals, almshouses and charity schools, are here well endowed and liberally supported. The entrance to Yarmouth from Lowestoffe has been greatly improved of late years, by the formation of a new road instead of narrow and inconvenient alleys. It is 123½ m. by Ipswich and Lowestoff from London, 126 m. by way of St. Edmund's bury; and 124 m. by Ipswich and Beccles, 14½ m. from the last place, 19 m. from Bungay, 10 m. from Lowestoffe, 22 m. from Norwich.

Market day and Fairs.] Its markets are on Wednesday and Saturday, and well supplied, but more especially on the latter day, and it has a fair on March 28, and 29.

Bankers.] These are, Sir Edmund Lacon, Fisher and Co. who draw upon Sir James Esdaile and Co. and Gurneys and Turner, who draw upon Barclay and Tritton.

Post.] The mail comes in from London daily, except Monday, at 12 at noon, and sets out at half past 2; but the Norwich post goes out at 12, and gets in at 4, and the Beccles and Bungay post sets out every morning at 8, and returns every evening at six.

Inns.] The Angel, King's Head and Wreathers; but chaises and horses are at private houses only.

Coaches.] The mail coach from the White Horse, Fetter Lane, through Ipswich, arrives at and leaves the Star Tavern on the Quay, at the post hours. The Duke's Head coach, from the Duke's Head on the Quay, at 5, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, mornings, to the Great White Horse at Ipswich that afternoon, which it leaves next morning at 5, and reaches the Saracen's Head, Aldgate, at 7 in the evening. Returns the same hours

days, &c. The Bear coach, near the Bridge, on Sunday afternoon at 2, and Tuesday and Thursday afternoon at 3, to the Spread Eagle, Gracechurch-street, next day at 1; returns the same days at 3, and reaches Yarmouth next day about noon. A coach from the Wrestlers to Norwich at 7 in the morning and 4 afternoon, in summer, daily, except Sunday, and at 9 and 2 in winter, to the Black Horse, Taubland. Coaches return at the same hour.

Waggons.] From the Red Lion, Aldersgate, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday noon; from the Saracen's Head, Aldgate, on Monday and Thursday morning at 10; from the Bull, Bishopsgate within, every Wednesday and Saturday noon, and the Four Swans, ditto, the same afternoon at 4; the White Horse, Cripplegate, the same afternoon, and from the Ipswich Arms, Cullum-street, every Thurs. and Sat. noon.

Gentlemen's Seats.] About 4 miles short is Hobbinghall, (— Fowler esq.) at Caistor, (Major Alexander,) about 3 miles short; and at Filby, to the r. by way of Norwich, (Chas. Lucas, esq.) about 6 miles.

YAXLEY, (Hunt.) a small but neat town, near the river Nen, on the road to Peterborough, in a fenny country but on a fine gravelly eminence, abounding with fresh water, and commanding a beautiful view of the surrounding country. It is in general well built, and has a handsome Gothic church, with a lofty spire. Barracks were erected here on a very liberal and excellent plan, for the security of French prisoners, who were confined here during the late war, and employed themselves in making bone toys and straw boxes, and many other small articles; to which people of all descriptions were admitted on Sundays, when more than 200l. a day has been frequently laid out in purchasing their labours of the preceding week. It is capable of containing 7 or 8000 men, and has barracks for two regiments of infantry. At Norman's Cross, about a m. on this side, the road turns off on the left to Stamford and Uppingham; and beyond it, towards Peterborough, a road turns off on the left to Oundle. It is 73 m. from London, 2 m. from Stilton, and 4½ from Peterborough. Pop. 1391.

Market day and Fairs.] It had formerly a market on Wednesday but is now disused; perhaps the prison and barracks may prove a means of reviving it for provisions, and a fair on Holy Thursday.

YEOVIL, (Som.) is a handsome and flourishing market town, on the con-

finer of the county, on the S.E. bordering upon Dorsetshire, near the river Yeo, its name denoting a village or town on the Yeo. It contains many good houses, especially in the centre of the town, and its church, entirely built with stone, is a handsome structure; and it has extensive shambles, both convenient and ornamental. Here is a charity school for 30 boys, who are clothed, and instructed in reading, writing, and arithmetic; and another, with a small endowment for teaching 3 boys in the Latin tongue. It is a corporate town, but does not send representatives to parliament. The town is supplied principally with water from 2 fine springs on the N.E. part. Its manufacture of gloves, in the different branches, employs some thousand hands. It had formerly a manufacture of woollen cloths; and it now makes some of the best sail cloth in England, and the Yeovil or iron dowlas, so called from its strength. It has also a considerable exchange in flax. The surrounding country is extremely pleasant and fertile. To the E. are 3 remarkable hills; one of these is called Newton hill, from the summit of which are the most extensive and beautiful prospects to both seas. The custom of perambulating the boundaries of the parish regularly once in 3 years, is worthy of imitation by other parishes; as it would generally prevent many law-suits on that subject, and well require the trouble and expence of a little festivity on such occasions, by precluding the necessity of them. In 1811 it contained 3118 inhabitants. In the year 1449, a fire consumed 117 houses, near 50 of which belonged to different chantries. It has alms-houses for twelve men and women, founded in 1476. A chalybeate spring, unusually impregnated, is here met with. Its market house is 70 feet by 20, supported by 20 stone columns, with an ancient cross in the centre; and there are several rows of shambles. At Seck, about 3 miles from Yeovil, is a large pool in some pastures, where pigeons often drink, though the cattle in the greatest drought will not touch the water, which when boiled, tastes like vitriol. This neighbourhood is remarkable for a peculiar, uncouth, boorish dialect of the peasantry. On the r. are roads to Castle Cary, Ilchester, and Ilminster. It is 122 m. from London, 5 m. from Sherborne, 9½ from Crewkerne, 17½ m. from Chard, 20½ m. from Shaftesbury, 42 m. from Ilchester, 15½ from Glastonbury, 38 m. from Bristol, and 25 from Taunton.

Market day and Fair.] Here is a very large market on Friday for corn,

cattle, bacon, cheese, butter, &c. and for flax and hemp from 300l. to 1000l. has been frequently returned on one day. Here are 2 fairs, on the 28th of June, and 17th of November, except when these fall on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, and then they are put off to Monday.

Bankers.] Messrs. Daniels and Co. draw upon Whitmash and Co. and Wyatts and Co. draw on Hammersley and Co.

Post.] The post leaves the town daily for places on the road to London at 4 past 11, in the morn. or soon after, and arrives from London at 3 aft. A cross post from Bristol, Bath and Taunton, daily at noon.

Inns.] The Mermaid is the principal one for families, and the Three Choughs and Flower-de-luce for travellers.

Coaches.] The Taunton and Exeter coach passes through to London on Mon. Wed. and Fri. morn at ten, and arrives next day and also on Tues. Thurs. and Sat at one, to the Bell and Crown, Holborn, next day, at 2. Of these, the first leaves London daily at 5 aft. and the second daily at 11 m.

Waggons.] Woolcat's passes to the W. on Tues. and returns for London on Wed. and Brown and Brice's go out and come in every Tues. and Thurs. Symond's and Boyce's between Bristol and Yeovil every week.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Brympton, (the earl of Westmoreland;) at 5 m. dist. Montacute, (W. Phillips, esq.) an antient seat 4 m. East Cokers, (John Hillier, esq.) and Newton House, (— Harbin, esq.) an antique seat at 4 m.

YORK, (Yorks.) a pretty large and populous city, and the second in England in importance and rank, though many towns exceed it in population. in the midst of a level flat or plain, nearly in the centre of the county, through which the river Ouse passes, dividing it into 2 parts, that are united by means of the bridge, called Ouse bridge. This is a very antient city, the history of which it is beside our purpose at present to trace, though it has frequently suffered from intestine commotions, and more than 3500 persons died here of the plague in 1604. The cathedral of the city has always been deemed peculiarly worthy of attention, being 524 feet from E. to W. and the length of the cross aisle from N. to S. 222 feet, and from the choir door to the E. end 223 feet. The breadth of the W. front is 109 feet, and of the E. end 105 feet. To these we may add the height of the lantern steeple to the vault 188 feet, and to the top of the leads 213 feet, and of the

body of the church 99 feet. The W. end contains two uniform towers, gradually diminishing as they ascend. Though the great window on the W. is a very noble light, and the tracery extremely beautiful, the E. window both for masonry and glazing has been considered as the wonder of the world. It has 117 partitions below the tracery, representing so much of Holy Writ, as nearly to comprehend the whole history of the bible. But although this has formerly suffered equally with the city, yet from the year 1171 to 1378, it was gradually restored from its ruins to its present venerable state. The occasional modern improvements of its windows, &c. are of course to be excepted in this general view of the progress of its erection. Our limits preclude us from enlarging on the various particulars of this astonishing pile, as well as its contiguous appendages, where the eye can scarcely turn in any direction without perceiving new subjects of admiration. The distance to which this cathedral may be seen is scarce credible; the writer of this article can nevertheless assert, that he has not only seen it from the Craven hills on the W. at 45 miles distant with the naked eye, but has distinctly observed Garrowby hill, on the nearest verge of the Wolds, 13 miles beyond it, in a line across the city. Lying thus in a dead flat country, to what extent might it not have been seen, had it been placed on the summit of a hill like Lincoln minster? Though many of the churches of this antient city, in consequence of being consolidated with others, have been suffered to decay, it has now 23 churches within the walls, besides several in the suburbs, and, when the writer first knew it between 30 and 40 years ago, it was said to contain, with the latter, above 40 churches. Allhallows or All-saints church, in the pavement, is a gothic structure, with the most magnificent steeple in England; St. Mary's, in Castlegate, had a pyramidal steeple, which was justly admired, but the lightning struck the top of the spire, Jan. 31, 1797, and a considerable part of it was obliged to be taken down; and St. Margaret's church, in Walmgate, has a most extraordinary porch in the Saxon style, on the top of which is a sculpture of the crucifixion. The castle, assembly rooms, theatre, and mansion house, with the county hospital, and lunatic asylum, with various charitable institutions, we must content ourselves with barely mentioning. It is governed by a lord mayor and other officers, with 12 aldermen, 9 sheriffs, 24 assistants, &c. &c. and the

office of lord mayor, if used in full power, is nearly absolute; even the judge of assize sits on his right hand, himself keeping the chair. The city is nearly three miles in circuit within the walls. It has 2 market places, the Pavement, and the Thursday market; the first has a daily market for vegetables, &c. and has a square cross with a dome, and the other has a plain elegant cross on its W. side, to shelter the market people, whither the country butchers have free resort on Saturdays. York is not a commercial city, and it would be difficult to say what is its staple manufacture. Boots and shoes are made here to a considerable extent, and here is a manufactory of white lead and glass. The shopkeepers are numerous and the retail trade is great, as the city is much frequented in winter by the higher ranks for society and cheapness. It has long been noted for its races on Knavesmire, about a mile without the city, near the road towards Tadcaster, on the SE. side, on a dead flat piece of ground, with a grand stand of 2 stories, with every accommodation for large companies. Horse barracks for cavalry have been also erected, a very spacious building, about a mile from the city. At a small distance from the castle is Clifford's tower, but is now a mere shell since the explosion in 1634. It contains many marks of antiquity; the arch at Micklegate Bar, and the multangular tower and wall on the first entrance demand particular attention. The Old Bailey, or prison, at the SE. corner within the walls, has been determined for the site of the new city gaol, the plan of which, as a place of confinement, merits notice. From its mount is a good prospect of the city and surrounding country. It sends 2 members to parliament. It had various establishments of the monastic order, which we cannot here recite. On the r. various roads turn off for Hull, Bridlington, Beverley, Scarborough, Whitby, and Helmsley. It is 19½ m. from London, 9½ m. from Tadcaster, 21½ m. from Ferrybridge, 13 m. from Easingwold, 23½ m. from Thirsk, 20½ m. from Harwood, 28½ m. from Otley, 19 m. from Market Weighton, 30½ m. from Beverley, and 17½ m. to New Malton. The population of the city of York and its dependant liberties and suburbs, in 1811, was as follows; the city of York 18,317; the Ainstey of the city of York, 2,903; the liberty of St. Peters of York, 2,921. Total 35,343 inhabitants.

Market Days and Fairs.] It has 3 weekly markets on Tues. Thurs. and Sat., and numerous fairs for the accom-

modation of the public, as Whit. Mon. July 10, Aug. 12, Nov. 22. Without the gate on the first week in Sept. is also a show for horses; besides which are others, called Line fairs, on Sat. before Old Candlemas day, and before Old Lady day, Whit. Mon. Old St. Peter's, and Old Lammas day, and the Sat. before Old Michaelmas, Old Martinmas, and before Christmas day.

Bankers.] Raper, Swann, Clough and Co. in Spurrier gate, who draw on Boldero and Co. and Wilson, Smith and Co. in High Ousegate, who draw on Roberts and Co.

Post.] It comes from London and all parts S. of York, at 12 at night; but from the western towns of the county about half past 10, and from the parts to the N. at half past 12, and from the N. and Edinburgh at 10 at night, and from the E. at 8 at night. It goes out to all parts S. of York at a quarter before 12 at night, and for the W. parts of the county; but for the places more N. after the arrival of the S. mail. To Liverpool, Leeds and Manchester every night at 12.

Inns.] Black Swan, Etridge's Inn, Falcon, George, Golden Lion, Red Lion, Star, White Horse, White Swan, York Tavern, and Hotel.

Coaches.] From London to York. A coach from the Angel, Angel-street, St. Martin's-le-grand, daily, at ½ p. 7 morn. from the Bull and Mouth, Bull and Mouth-st. daily, at 11 morn. also the mail coach, daily, at ½ p. 7 even. (Sun. at 6.) From the George and Blue Boar, Holborn, daily, at ½ p. 6 morn. From the Golden Cross, Charing Cross, daily, at ½ p. 5 morn. From the Saracen's Head, Snow-hill, daily, at ½ p. 6 morn. From the White Horse, Fetter-lane, daily, at ½ p. 6 morn. From York to other places.—Harrogate and Knaresborough Diligence, from the White Horse, Coppergate, Tu. Th. and Sat. at 6. during the summer season. Hull mail, every night after the arrival of the S. mail, from the York Tavern. To Hull every morn. at 7 from York Tavern, and White Horse, Coppergate, alternately. From the Black Swan, Coney-st. to Hull daily, at 11 morn. and aft. at 2. To Hull, the True Briton, daily at 2, from White Swan, Pavement. From Black Swan to Leeds, Sheffield, and Birmingham, coaches at 11 every morn. and to Leeds daily at 2. From the White Swan to Leeds daily, at ½ before 2 aft. Liverpool Royal mail, every night at 12 from York Tavern. London Royal mail at ½ before 12 every night, from the York Tavern, and also the Highflyer, post coach, every morn. at 5. The Lord Nelson to London from the Black

Swan at 6 morn. The Royal Charlotte to London and Newcastle, every night at 11, from Clark's Hotel and York Hotel, alternately; also a Manchester and Liverpool light coach every morn. at 4 p. o. Newcastle and Edinburgh mail every night, after the arrival of the S. mail from the York Tavern. The Highflyer light coach to Newcastle every morn. at 7 from do. and Black Swan, alternately. Scarborough mail, Mon. Wed. Fri. and Sat. nights, after arrival of S. mail, from same luns, alternately. Also coaches to Scarborough, from Black Swan at 9, and 10 every morn. during the Scarborough season. Sunderland mail every night, and Whitby mail every Sun. Tu. and Th. even. after the arrival of S. mail, from York Tavern and Black Swan. Waggon to London, Jackson's and Co's. Turnegate, and J. Hartley and Co. Wilson's, Coppergate, every day, Sun. excepted; beside which there are carriers every day and hour to all the manufacturing towns in Yorkshire and Lancashire, Sheffield and Rotherham, Leeds, Manchester, Preston, &c. &c. And vessels sail regularly from the Old and New Cranes, Skeldergate, to Gainsborough; Hull, London, Rotherham, &c. &c. &c.

Waggons.] A post waggon every Mon. Wed. and Fri. at 1, and returns on Tues. Thurs. and Sat. morn. to Swinegate; besides which are waggons to all the principal towns of the county, Birmingham, Derby, Manchester, Newcastle, Preston, &c. once a week or oftener.

Gentlemen's Seats.] Bishopthorpe, (the abb. of York;) on the right before entering the city; Middlethorpe, (Sam. Fr. Barlow, esq.) and on the left is Askham, (John Carr, esq.) beyond the city, on the road to Easingwold, about 5 miles on the left, Benningborough, (Giles Earl, esq.) and beyond it Nun Monckton, (Gilbert Crompton, esq.)

YORKSHIRE, which is the largest county in England, and of more than double the extent of most others, is bounded on the E. by the German ocean, on the N. by Durham and Westmoreland, on the W. by Westmoreland and Lancashire, and on the SW. and S. by parts of Chester, Derby, Nottingham and Lincoln. Its greatest length from the NW. near Sedburgh to the SW. at the Spurn, is at least 140 miles, and in almost any direction 10 miles. It has 3 grand divisions called ridings, a corruption for trithing, or third part, as the W. N. and E. ridings, each of which is as large as most of the counties of England; the N. riding being separated from the E.

by the river Ouse, and from the N. by the Ure; and the E. and N. are separated by the Derwent. It is subdivided also into 26 wapentakes or hundreds, of which the W. riding contains 10, the E. riding 4, and the N. riding 12, besides liberties. It has one city, 60 market towns, and 563 parishes; many of these in the W. riding especially, are very large, whilst in the E. riding they are commonly limited to a single village. According to the returns in 1801, the W. riding alone contains 563,953 inhabitants, and 1,568,000 statute acres, and has 28 market towns; the N. riding 1,311,167 acres, more than one third of it uncultivated; and the E. riding 819,300 acres, which together contain 34 market towns. The population of the whole county, in 1811, was 873,113 inhabitants; viz. the North Riding 154,445; the East Riding, 167,355, and the W. Riding, 653,315. This co. therefore contains 3,698,387 acres, equal to a square of 76 m. in length and breadth.

Face of the County, Air, Soil, Productions, &c.] In so vast an extent of country the external aspect must be extremely variegated; and though the E. riding from its bounding the German ocean, must naturally be inclined more to humidity, especially in the flat country of Holderness, than the other divisions, the hilly parts, or the Wolds, which extend to within 12 miles of York, are mostly an exception to it. This part is remarkable for its breed of horses, and for great quantities of stock sheep. The W. riding, which is more inland, has a sharper and more healthy air, the more western parts, distinguished by the name of Craven, being hilly, stony, and not very fertile; yet in some parts it produces flax, and about Pontefract is grown abundance of liquorice. The lands in the vicinity of the Ouse and Ure, produce good wheat and barley, and the inferior soils produce oats. Abundance of coal is found in the neighbourhood of Leeds, and near Aberford; and the former in particular is conveyed by barges to Knottingley and Brotherton, near Ferrybridge, where much lime is produced, and from thence dispersed by rivers and canals to the distant towns of the co. The N. riding, though bordering on the German ocean, is more healthy than the E. riding, abounding with hills and mountains, with fertile vales interspersed, where marl is found in considerable quantity, and it has also some lead mines. On the coasts of the N. riding in particular are many fishing villages; for the ocean near them

abounds with fish, which from thence are conveyed, night and day, on horse-back to great distances inland.

Agriculture, Manufactures, &c.] The various soils of this extensive county naturally occasion the greatest variety of cultivation. In general, however, the farms are not of that magnitude and importance as in the more southern counties. Near the manufacturing towns of the W. riding, also, the lands are, for the most part, in grass, for the convenience of the clothiers, who are obliged to keep horses to convey their goods to mills and markets. Leeds, Bradford, Halifax, Huddersfield, and Wakefield, are the principal centres of the woollen and stout trade; the first is more especially the mart for the coloured and white broad cloths, each trade having its appropriate hall of great extent and surprising order and regularity, which no stranger who has leisure should omit seeing. In the vicinity of the river Aire most of the mixed cloth is made, as the white cloths are more peculiar to that of the Calder. At Halifax is a large piece hall for shalloons; and another at Huddersfield. In the year 1805 were manufactured within the W. riding of this county alone 300,257 pieces of broad cloth, equal to 10,000,000 yards; and of narrow cloths 100,000 pieces, containing 6,198,317 yards. Such an astonishing produce would be scarcely credible, were it not authenticated in a manner which precludes the possibility of mistake. Of its other manufactures the cutlery of Sheffield was noted by our immortal Shakespeare, and about Rotherham, Barnsley, and places contiguous, are large iron works.

Canals, Rivers, &c.] Of these the principal are, the Northern Ouse, and those which fall into it, as the Don, the Ure, the Calder, the Aire, the Wharfe, the Nidd, and the Eire; all of them terminating in the Humber, which falls into the ocean between this county and Lincolnshire. Of canals, the Leeds and Liverpool canal naturally takes the lead, which on one hand from the basin on the high ground at Foulbridge, descends by Barmley and Coin, and so on to Liverpool, and on the Yorkshire side by Capgrave, Skipton, Bingley, and so on

to Leeds, an extent of 130 miles, besides a collateral cut to Bradford, and others in different places. The Barnsley canal to the Calder, below Wakefield 14 miles; the Dearne and Dove canal, to join the Barnsley canal, 9 miles and a quarter, besides 2 small branches; the Stainforth and Keadby canal, from the Don to the Trent, nearly 15 miles, besides a branch of one mile; and the Huddersfield canal to a junction with the Ashton and Oldham canal, 19½ m. There is also a canal or navigation from the junction of the river Foss with the Ouse, at York, up to Stillington mill, about 43 miles; another through the low marshy grounds of Market Weighton and Walling Fen, and their vicinity; and one from Great Driffield, to communicate with the river Hull, about 7 m.

Market and Borough Towns.] Besides the city of York, are the following market towns; in the W. riding; Aberford, Barnsley, Baxby, Bingley, Boroughbridge, Bradford, Doncaster, Halifax, Huddersfield, Keighley, Knaresborough, Leeds, Pontefract, Ripley, Ripon, Rotherham, Selby, Settle, Shelfield, Sherburn, Skipton, Snaith, Tadcaster, Thorne, Wakefield, Wetherby; in the N. riding are, Askrig, Bedale, Easingwold, Guisborough, Helmsley blackmoor, Kirkby moorside, New Malton, Masham, Middleham, Northallerton, Pickering, Richmond, Scarborough, Stokesley, Thirsk, Whitby, Yarm; and in the E. riding, Beverley, Bridlington, Great Driffield, Heydon, Hornsea, Howden, Hull, Market Weighton, Patrington, Pocklington, South Cave.

Members of Parliament, Diocese, &c.] It is mostly in the diocese of York, except the part called Richmondshire, the deanery of Boroughbridge and Cattericke, and a few parishes bordering on Lancashire in the deanery of Kirkby Lonsdale. Besides the county and city of York, it sends two members for each of the following places, Aldborough, Beverley, Boroughbridge, Heydon, Kingston upon Hull, Knaresborough, New Malton, Northallerton, Pontefract, Richmond, Ripon, Scarborough and Thirsk. So that this county sends 30 members to parliament, and pays only 24 parts to the land tax.

FINIS.

